SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy the Lowell Sun.

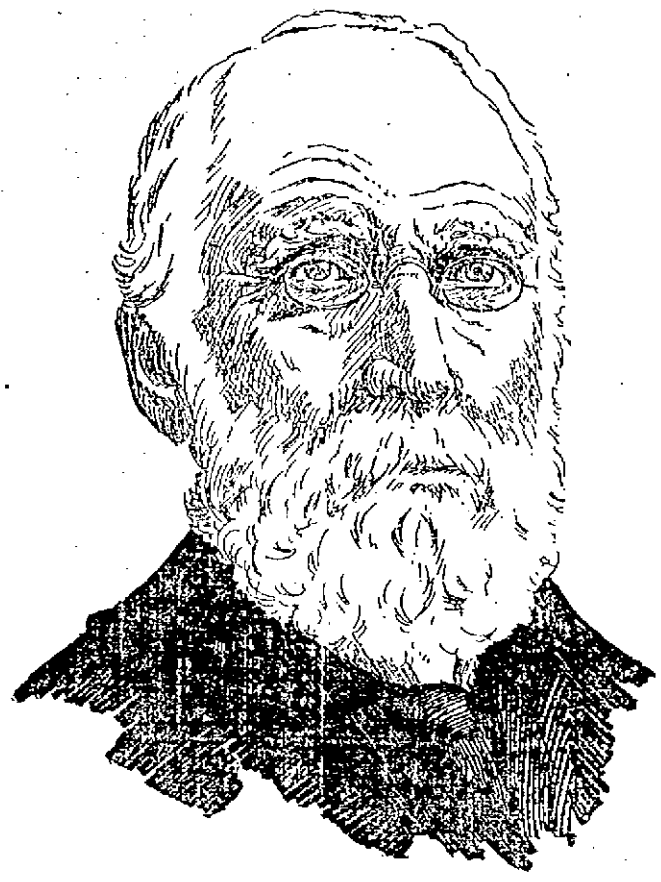
THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE, ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT



J. WILDER, Who Has Charge of the Bailey Farm at Billerica.

ITALIAN VILLAGE

At the Bailey Cranberry Farm in Billerica

DONKEYS BRAY AND HURDY GURDIES PLAY.

Sketch of the Big Cranberry Bog There.

In a tour of the Billerica district a Sun representative happened upon what might be termed a most unique experience on Dr. Bailey's farm near Billerica Centre. About a mile distant, his attention was attracted by the braying of donkeys, and on approaching the farm, a whole herd of these noisy quadrupeds were seen, together with ten or twelve small ponies all lodged at the farm as boarders for the winter. The donkeys are of all ages from three weeks to ten years and belong to a Boston concern that has used them around the different beaches and places of amusement all summer.

It has been known in a general way that a considerable portion of the farm is a cranberry bog. For the past six weeks cranberries have been ready for picking and as many as sixty Italians, men, women and children are employed in this business. They live in a hut with bunks similar to those which might be seen on board a ship doing their cooking in rustic tents in the open air with fires made of brush and branches gathered from the woods. The entire number of Italians is under control of one boss who has a contract for the work or else does it by the day receiving a certain amount and paying those employed as much or as little as he pleases.

In a corner of the hut in which they live is a little store where macaroni, beans and other supplies appreciated by the Italian palate are offered for sale. There seemed to be a considerable number of families consisting of parents and children, all huddled together and mixed indiscriminately. Around the hut at different points, laid up against a gravel bank are the tents formed of branches of trees covering a fire in which one family does its cooking. The smoke from the burning wood had evidently affected their eyes as the eyes of many were badly inflamed. The Italians seemed happy as they carried on various games, some playing accordeons, some dancing and some playing cards.

The culture of the cranberry is a peculiar industry. The bog on the Bailey farm is fifteen acres in area and is drained or flooded as necessity requires by a regular system of water works. The supply comes from a lake at an elevation above the bog and is shut off by locks and gates which can be opened or shut at will, turning on or off the water. Whenever a frost threatens the crop there must be all-night watch kept upon the fall of the temperature. To assist in this work there is a mechanical apparatus which rings a bell when the temperature falls to 34 degrees above zero. This gives notice that it is time to turn the water on the bog and flood it so that the berries may escape being killed by the frost.

It is a picturesque sight to see the Italians at work each with a little box into which they drop the berries as they wrench them from the vines between their fingers. On fair days the mothers leave their babies in cradles at a convenient distance in the rear so that they will be always under the maternal eye.

The produce of this cranberry bog amounts to about one thousand barrels a year and the average price is from six to eight dollars a barrel, although around Thanksgiving time the price goes up to ten dollars and even higher. The berries on the Bailey farm are mostly all sent to Michigan, where there is great demand for a first class berry. The mode of preparation for the market is quite elaborate and ingenious. There is a machine through which the berries are passed with three sections, one of which receives the harder or unripe berries, another the softer or over-ripe berries, and a third the perfect berries. They are then put up in crates or barrels and shipped to the purchasers. The general management of the Bailey farm is at present under the charge of J. Wilder, assisted by Thomas Harrigan of Billerica. Mr. Wilder is a native of Franklin county in this state and is now over 85 years old. He spent many years as a railroad builder, having built a considerable portion of the Central Vermont, the Ogdensburg, the Troy & Boston, the Hoosac Tunnel and other lines. He invented the refrigerator car in 1851 and the coupon railroad ticket in 1853. He has resided for a considerable time in Bristol, Va., and built several telephone lines in the south and in Mexico. He has two sons in Woodstock, Vt., one a cashier of a bank at Woodstock, and another the proprietor of a hotel. Mr. Wilder is remarkably active for a man of his years. He had been associated with Dr. Bailey in many railroad and telephone schemes and consented to take charge of his business until the affairs of the estate are cleared up.

MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Talbot company of North Billerica have made several additions to their storehouses during the summer and have now in process of erection three large tenement blocks to be used as corporation houses for their employes. The houses will have all the modern improvements, and will be rented as low as possible so that it will be an extra inducement to skilled mill help to locate there. The Talbot company is widely noted for its liberality and kindness towards its employes.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, Sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 60c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

You Might As Well Buy a

PARLOR STOVE

NOW!!

YOU HAD BETTER BUY IT AT

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack St.

A fine line of PARLOR STOVES—Penninsular Self Feeders, Century Square, Crescent, Round; Star Crescent, Our Victor, Oak stoves.

A large lot of Second-Hand Stoves. Two very large store Stoves for sale cheap. Cash or credit. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack street.

BROKEN PLEDGES

Mayor Ramsdell Says Republicans are Faithless.

THE PROMISED PROSPERITY HAS NOT COME.

Mark Hanna Carried the Last Election.

Lawrence, Oct. 21.—Despite the inclement weather, a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the city hall tonight at the first democratic rally of the campaign.

The speakers were Mayor Ramsdell of Lynn and Harry Lloyd of Boston. They were escorted to the hall by a band. A brief reception was held in the common council chamber previous to the rally.

Hon. A. B. Bruce, Seator Flynn and other prominent democrats were seated upon the platform. Col. John P. Sweeney presided. In his opening address, he spoke of the glorious achievements of the United States in the war with Spain, and said that the republican party was responsible for the disgrace and ignominy which had followed. He introduced Mayor Ramsdell. The latter said in part:

"Two years ago when the people of Lawrence were wondering if there was ever coming an end to the depression of business and stoppage of industry which kept them in poverty, there was heralded the coming of an advance agent of prosperity.

"You know how the appearance of the circus posters on the fences inspires you with visions of splendors under the canvas, of acrobats and of bareback riders, of jugglers and tight rope walkers. In about the same way the prosperity circus was advertised and by the advance agent sent out by the republican party.

"The circus came and turned out to be like all other circuses; there were lots of things advertised on the bill boards that did not materialize. Prosperity which was expected to come out driving business and industry in double harness, was left somewhere back on the road and in place of it appeared only a miserable apology in the shape of a temporary boom in wheat.

"Confidence was going to be the star performer but there proved to be a lack of it. It was a cheat, that circus and they did not give your money back at the door. 'Open the mills rather than the mints,' was the tune which the republican band played in the campaign of 1896. I do not know what the mints are doing but the mills have opened to let labor out rather than bring it in.

"The mills of New England have opened about as they have in the city of Lawrence and I don't believe you are ready to hold a jubilee over what the opening has done for you here. Countless thousands voted the republican ticket in 1896 because they were honestly convinced that their votes were to save the honor of the country and cause a return of prosperity. They were led to believe this by various means and where they were not ready to make up their minds from what was said to them there were things done calculated to bring them to a conclusion.

"Although the republican platform in 1896 had sound money and other good things for its principles, and although the great rank and file of the party which supported it believed they were fighting for those principles, the victory was really won on an issue that had no place in the platform at all. That issue is one that is alive today and must be fought out eventually if the liberties and institutions of this country are to be preserved. It is the issue between the trusts and monopolies, the banking houses and foreign syndicates and the people.

"If McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity, Mark Hanna was the advance agent of the trusts and monopolies. And it was Hanna's campaign which won. It was money, buying votes by the thousand in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, which carried the republican candidate into office and defeated that stanch and true and honest friend of the people, William Jennings Bryan.

"The republican masses should reflect upon this victory. It is a good deal like that one secured by the British at Bunker Hill; it made the enemy stronger and more confident than ever and insured their ultimate triumph. The Hanna method of campaigning may be successful for the time being but unless it is carried to its logical conclusion and a dictatorship established to override the will of the people it is bound to be defeated in the end.

"The spirit of democracy is strong in the breasts of all our people irrespective of party and they only need to know the dangers which threaten their institutions to spring at once to the rescue. We are told that protection as we are getting it in the Dingley bill is a good thing. We know better than that; we who have watched the steady decline of New England industries. The history of the past year, filled with the sufferings of the mill operatives everywhere in this state, shows the absolute worthlessness of the theory of protection as applied to New England.

"As a matter of fact, protection is not designed to be of any particular benefit to the people who are believed to need it most. It is fashioned by capitalists and the moneyed interests; they are its principal advocates and promoters and it is safe to say that they derive the most benefit from it. The duty on hides was not put on to benefit the shoemakers of Lynn and Haverhill but to put money in the pockets of Armour and Swift of Chicago."

Harry Lloyd followed. He declared that the democratic party was working for the interests of the wage earners. He heartily endorsed the platform adopted at the Worcester convention and assured his hearers that it could be relied upon.

He followed with a vigorous attack upon the republican party particularly its imperialistic policy. He declared that the standing armies of Europe had done more to impoverish the people than any other cause. He said the issue of this campaign was not one of gold or silver or tariff, but the question whether the people are to rule or to be ruled by an oligarchy.

O'KEEFE'S WEALTH

Denis O'Keefe of Marlboro a Miser

HI CLOTHES FOUND LINED WITH MONEY.

Thousands of Dollars in Bank and Bonds.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 22.—It has developed since the death of Dennis O'Keefe, a man apparently in destitute circumstances on Thursday night, that he was possessed of considerable property, $1,100 of which in bills and bonds he carried sewed into the lining of his dilapidated coat and vest.

O'Keefe had been an inmate of a boarding house here for six years and he died after a short illness. He was believed to be very poor as he always wore old clothes and never seemed to have any surplus money.

On searching his room two bank books were found which recorded savings of $1,000. This led to a more thorough examination of the effects of the man and the $1,100 in bills and bonds were found in the linings of his clothing. O'Keefe has brothers in Lynn and this city and a daughter in England.

ON THE BOWERY.

A fierce fight took place on Essex street, last night, in which a Lowell man and several local men figured. The former, it seems, got into a dispute which ended with harsh words and blows. The three fellows pounced upon the Lowell man and no doubt he would have been terribly beaten, but for the interference of friends. The men were all under the influence of liquor but when a policeman appeared they made good their escape.—Haverhill Gazette.

ROBERTSON & CO.

A NEW YORK PAPER HAS A WORD TO SAY ABOUT THIS INTERESTING FIRM.

(From the New York Furniture World.)

Robertson & Co., Lowell, Mass., represent one of the most progressive furniture houses in the "City of Spindles." They carry a large and complete stock of goods in one of the best locations in the city, that of the Manning & Leighton block. At one time Manning & Leighton composed one of the leading firms in Lowell and Robertson & Co., are worthy successors occupying as they do, 15 rooms formerly used by that firm.

Mr. Robertson is a man who keeps ahead of the times, is a frequent visitor in the large markets, where he is a heavy but discriminating buyer. As a firm that possess the confidence of both the buying and the selling public and are firmly established as one of Lowell's leading commercial houses."

This statement is made through The Sun to inform the public that Robertson & Co. are still the "people," doing a square up and up furniture business at Manning & Leighton's old stand and any other firm claiming or making any such statements are misleading to the public.

—Robertson & Co.

October 20th.

Gentlemen's

OVERCOATS

Quality in Materials,
Quality in Fashioning,
Quality in Fitting,
Quality in Making.

Short or medium length, blue, black, brown and olive, Meltons and Kerseys, numerous shades of light and dark coverts, Chinchillas and Montaigniacs, etc.

Come and see for yourself. You'll find our Overcoats superior in fit and finish. They have a graceful, easy appearance and hang in a way not often seen in "Ready-to-wear" apparel.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

THE GRAND JURY

Makes Its Report on Several Lowell Cases.

TWO BILLS AGAINST ALL LOWELL OFFENDERS

Burglaries and Felonious Assaults in Majority.

The Middlesex County grand jury came in with its report this morning.

Judge Lilley was on the bench.

After the calling of the roll the jury made its report on the Lowell cases.

To the credit of the police department a true bill was found in all cases.

The full cases and the pleas of the defendants are as follows:

Edward S. Sheehan and Joseph McDonald, breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen property, pleaded not guilty.

Frank Lessard and Emma Mason lewd and lascivious cohabitation, pleaded guilty.

Annie Shea, adultery, pleaded not guilty.

Amelia M. Toupin, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, pleaded not guilty.

Philip Aubin, breaking and entering and larceny, five counts, pleaded guilty.

Frank Reed, attempting to break and enter, pleaded not guilty.

James Volkaris, felonious assault, pleaded not guilty.

Dennis F. Kenney, adultery, guilty.

Joseph W. Desrochers, rape, pleaded not guilty.

John Cusick and John Ryan, breaking and entering, not guilty.

Thomas Dean, larceny and burning a dwelling house, not guilty.

Edward Keyes, larceny from person, pleaded not guilty.

John Stone, adultery, pleaded not guilty.

Peter Ferry, breaking and entering and larceny and receiving stolen goods not guilty.

Albert H. Raynes, embezzlement, not guilty.

Joseph Moran, rape, pleaded not guilty.

Wilbert E. Wentworth, lewd and lascivious conduct, pleaded not guilty.

William Lemany, felonious assault, not guilty.

Albert A. Paris, breaking and entering and larceny, pleaded not guilty and guilty.

Pierre Boissoneault, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty; breaking and entering, guilty; larceny, guilty.

William Hines, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas P. Welch, robbery, all pleaded not guilty. They offered to plead guilty of larceny but the district attorney declined to accept such plea.

John F. O'Brien, breaking and entering and larceny, pleaded not guilty.

THE BAIL CASES.

Cases of defendants out on bail were not read and are as follows:

George Bedard, Angelike Bourdeteuir, Gary S. Gilchrist, Alphonse Guisles, William Earle, larceny from building; Charles Wordsworth, obstructing a railroad.

There were also many appealed cases to be tried at this term of the superior criminal court which opens on Monday.

JANITOR DISCHARGED

SUPT. TRUE MAKING HIMSELF STRONG FOR ELECTION TIME.

Michael Leonard, one of the most efficient of all the local school janitors has been discharged from his position at the Morrill school in Adams street to make room for a republican named Wright. Mr. Leonard has a wife and nine children to support, but that evidently cut no figure with Supt. True. Election time is coming and True being on bad terms with Mayor Bennett was obliged to do something to square himself and accordingly did it.

POLITICAL CLUB.

The Oakland Social and Political club has organized with the following officers: President, Arthur J. Mountford; vice president, Edward Cunningham; secretary, Water Pearson; treasurer, John Upton. Joseph Beharrell is preparing plans for a club house.

ALDERMEN'S MEETING.

There will be a special meeting of the board of aldermen at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Semi-Annually. Compounded Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.

Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

O. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

Overcoats!

For $25, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

We can give you the best Overcoat that you can buy for the money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,

IMPORTER AND TAILOR,

65 CENTRAL STREET.

PAUL O. KABLE, Assistant.

The Late MICHAEL O'DAY, Who Dropped Dead at Work in the Tremont & Suffolk Mills Yesterday and Whose Funeral Will Take Place Tomorrow Afternoon at 4 O'Clock.

GETTING READY

For a Naval Struggle With France.

BRITISH WARSHIPS MUST NOT HAVE FULL CREWS.

Survivors of the Mohegan Return Home.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The British admiralty has ordered every sea going warship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization.

MOHEGAN SURVIVORS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—The Cunard line steamer Etruria, which sailed from this port today for New York, had among the passengers on board United States Senator Redfield Proctor and Miss Maude Rondebush, the opera singer, of Meadville, Pa., one of the rescued passengers of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked in the vicinity of The Lizard on October 14.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN—Mrs. Mary J. Buchanan, aged 80 years, died yesterday at her home, 166 Beech street. She was the widow of the late John Buchanan and was one of the oldest residents of this city. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Putnam & Son

You Are Sure

To be well dressed if you wear a Rogers, Peet & Co. suit.

We offer you a selection of ten styles of these high grade suits at

$12 and $15

They are made of fashionable Cheviots in new fall colorings, absolutely correct in style, collars and buttonholes of hand work.

There are some tailors who make as good suits, but their prices are twice as much.

If you must have a black or blue suit, we've thirty styles of smooth and rough faced Serges, double and single breasted sacks, silk faced and plain, all elegantly tailored,

$8 to $24

Some new patterns in fancy vests, single breasted high cut and double breasted.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

CONTINUED OVATION

To the President's Party in Indiana and Ohio.

Large Crowds at Railroad Stations—Felicitous Addresses Elicited Hearty Applause—Episcopal Convention Defers Action on Divorce Question.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22.—A continuous ovation marked the passage of President McKinley over Indiana and Ohio. Defying the wind and rain of a most disagreeable October day, the citizens of these states congregated in great numbers at every station along the line, and never were they disappointed, for the president appeared at every point to speak a few words to his constituents.

Perhaps the most imposing demonstration of the day was in Indianapolis, where the streets through which the president was driven to the state house were jammed with cheering people. Here, on the steps of the capitol, Mr. McKinley delivered one of the most striking and eloquent addresses of his western tour.

At Connersville, Ind., a two months old baby was handed over the railing from the rear platform into the arms of Secretary Wilson, who presented to the president his youngest namesake—William McKinley. Another humorous incident was when Secretary Wilson was introduced after the president had finished his remarks at Connersville. Twice Mr. Wilson commenced to speak, and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gage shouted: "The eloquence of the secretary of agriculture starts the wheels going." Amid great laughter Mr. Wilson then concluded his brief address.

The president in his speech in Noblesville said: "Rejoicing as we do over the victories of war, let us be careful in justice and right to gather the triumphs of peace. The soldiers have done their part; the citizens must now do theirs; and I pray God that wisdom may be given all of us to so settle this vexed and vast problem as to bring honor to our country, justice to humanity and the general good of all."

The last stop before Cincinnati was reached was Hamilton. Here the president addressed a great crowd. He said: "I trust that when we come to write the final conclusions of this struggle into the permanent forms of treaty, they shall be based on justice and right and humanity."

The presidential train reached Cincinnati at 4:30. The president bowed his acknowledgment to the crowd in waiting, but made no speech. Congressman Shattuck and a party of citizens boarded the train and shook hands with the president, but the stop was only long enough for railroad officials and newspaper men to board the train to accompany the president as far as Columbus.

The chamber of commerce telegraphed the executive, asking if he could not stop here for a reception, but the engagements in Columbus and elsewhere prevented the president from leaving his train.

RECEPTION IN COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Oct. 22.—The presidential train arrived at Columbus about 6:50. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour an immense crowd had assembled at the depot and the building resounded with cheers. Seven thousand persons heard the president say in the Auditorium among other things: "My countrymen, the past is secured. We know the extent of our country now. Some additions have been made since I left you. Our flag floats triumphantly over Porto Rico. Our troops are in unquestioned possession of that island. The same flag floats over Hawaii. We know what our country is now, know its history, but we do not know what it may be in the near future; but whatever it is, whatever obligations shall justly come from this strife for humanity, we must take up and, as free, strong, brave people, accept the trust which civilization puts upon us."

DIVORCE MATTER REFERRED.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Episcopalian deputies yesterday disposed of the question of marriage and divorce for this general convention by adopting a resolution creating a special committee of 13 members, to whom is referred the entire subject, with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

A discussion on the christianization of Jews occupied the greater portion of the morning session of the bishops. It was started by the report on the society for the promotion of christianity among the people of that race. There was considerable difference in the views of the speakers as to the result of the work of the society. The bishop coadjutor of Minnesota said the history of the association was that of a shrivelling cause. Bishop Potter of New York thought that the true agency for the Israelites was in the parish church, while Dr. Huntington of New York said the Jews were being gradually absorbed into the christian world through different channels. A resolution was finally carried recommending the society to the sympathy of the clergy.

REVIEW OF TRADE

The Mercantile Agencies See Prosperity.

A BIG OUTPUT OF WESTERN WHEAT.

Shoe Factories Doing Good Business.

New York, Oct. 22.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says that "the outgo of wheat staggers all prophets of disaster." While the price has advanced 3 cents at the west, the rise would have been much greater but for the feeling that the enormous foreign demand may not last.

While cotton spinners are said to have agreed upon a selling agency and a curtailment of production, there is a better demand for staple goods, with the prospect of a better demand in future. In woolen goods also there have been a marked improvement during the past week and better sales, with extensive inquiry. This is reflected in the larger transactions in the woolen market, sales having amounted to 4,656,400 pounds, of which 2,714,400 were domestic. With few orders as yet for the next season, the manufacturers are altogether encouraged by the increase, and have reason to believe that the expected demand has set in. But there is yet the fact that the current demand is largely for low priced goods.

The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped from the east in three weeks of October 265,612 cases, against 249,120 in the same weeks of 1897, while in 1892 their shipments in the same weeks were 225,636 cases. Although a slight decrease appears in leather, and at Chicago a general weakening in hides, there has been as yet very little change in quotations of boots and shoes, though jobbers are running close to the point beyond which they cannot wait, in view of the strong increase of retail trade, caused by cold and wet weather in many sections. It is the general belief that prices of hides, leather and boots and shoes must all yield more or less, and the waiting policy of dealers and manufacturers has thus far been justified.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 221 last year and 21 in Canada, against 36 last year.

SENTENCE OF A DUELIST.

Rome, Oct. 22. — Count Ferruccio Lacola, proprietor of the Venice Gazette, has been sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment for killing F. C. Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist and radical member of the chamber of deputies, in a duel last March. Lacola's plea of extenuating circumstances, on the ground that he was the victim of an insult and gross provocation, was not allowed.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

North Adams, Mass., Oct. 22.—Severano De Stefani, aged 35 years, was arraigned in court yesterday on a charge of assault and placed under $5000 bonds. It is alleged that during a dispute with W. J. Ryan at the Arnold print works he threw Ryan into a vat of boiling water, the victim dying after 12 hours of intense suffering.

AN APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 22.—Trouble between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff and leader of the independent movement against the White Men's Union association, was shot dead. Adams was fired on by unknown parties. The shooting was precipitated by a negro, who fired on the white men in the court house. The sheriff has wired Governor Culberson for troops.

TWO WERE KILLED.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 22.—The Pentwaller Furniture company's factory in Pentwaller was wrecked by an explosion of two or three of the boilers. Louis Tuppar, electrician, and Miller Sorenson, laborer, were killed. Engineer Palmer cannot survive.

Salt Rheum

On the Hands

Lloyd B. Chase, a well known farmer living in Pottersville, Mass., was afflicted with salt rheum on his hands for several years. He tried many remedies but did not obtain relief. His hands would crack open and bleed, and he said the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh is healed and his hands are as smooth as he could wish. All who have any symptoms of this troublesome disease should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial and they may depend upon receiving benefit. This medicine promptly cures all blood and skin diseases. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

Credit to All.

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles! Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Coöperative Supply Co., 26 Central street. Open evenings

BOILER EXPLOSION

Wrecks Torpedo Boat Davis at Trial Trip.

Seven Firemen Were Badly Scalded, Some of Them Fatally by the Explosion of Forward Boiler—Navy Department Officially Notified.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—News of the fatal termination of yesterday's trial trip of the torpedo boat Davis came to the navy department today in the shape of the following telegram to Secretary Long from the president of the trial board:

Clifton, Ore., Oct. 20.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Torpedo boat Davis blew up forward boiler, scalding seven firemen badly. Request authority to adjourn and return to regular stations.

Drake.

Secretary Long immediately returned the following answer:

Lieut. Commander Franklin J. Drake, Wolff & Sewicker Iron Works, Portland, Oregon:

Reported disaster to Davis received. Department deeply deplores death of men on board. Trial board is hereby dissolved. Report particulars by mail.

Long.

The following telegram was addressed to the contractors who built the boat:

Wolff & Sewicker Iron Works, Portland, Oregon:

The department regrets exceedingly the accident to the Davis and the loss sustained by you.

Long.

The Davis at the time of the accident was not the property of the United States government, but was in the hands of the contractors, whose crew was on the boat. No one representing the government beyond the members of the trial board was on the boat. The firemen whose lives were lost were not in the navy.

The Davis was fitted with water tube boilers of the English-Thorneycroft type, involving the use of curved tubes connecting upper and lower water and steam drums.

Just such an accident was sustained by the torpedo boat Mackenzie during her trial trip on the Delaware some months ago.

IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury Decides Against Fisherman William Silva

CHARGED WITH KILLING JOS. ALVES.

Verdict Was Manslaughter in First Degree.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 21.—The jury in the case of William Silva, charged with causing the death of Joseph A. Pacheco, otherwise known as Joseph Alves, returned a verdict this morning of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

The men were members of the crew of the fishing schooner Isaac Collins. On August 5, the schooner was lying off T wharf having returned from a trip. During the voyage a line was lost and on the return to Boston, some dispute arose as to who should pay for it. The value of the line was fixed at $2.

Silva and Pacheco got into an argument and during the altercation the former plunged a knife into Pacheco causing injuries which ended in death. Silva was caught as he was about to board a train for New Bedford.

CALIFORNIA ENGINEERS

GO TO CHINA TO CONSTRUCT A BIG RAILROAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from San Francisco mentioned the departure of William Barclay Parsons and a number of engineers representing a New York syndicate, for China, and told of the plans of this syndicate for the construction of a railroad from Hankow to Canton. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, before his departure for Washington, said of this enterprise that he had signed the contract last spring, but the beginning of construction had been delayed by the war.

"The report," he said " is misleading in the fact that it states an ultimate government ownership. The American syndicate is to own and operate the road for a period of years, after which time it passes into the hands of a Chinese company, not the government. This company is to be under the protection of the government and the railroad has to be built semi-officially in order to get the land. This Chinese company borrows the money of the syndicate and allows the syndicate to operate the road until it is paid for."

REPRIEVE GRANTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 21.—Governor Steunenburg, at the request of the state board of pardons has granted a reprieve to "Diamond Field Jack," Davis who was under sentence to hang a week from today for the murder of Cummings and Wilson, sheep herders. The reprieve is to last until December 16 for the purpose of ascertaining whether Davis or Jeff Gray and James F. Bower did the deed, Bower having filed an affidavit in support of Davis' plea for clemency, to the effect that the shooting was done in his presence by Gray in self defense but that he allowed Davis to go to the foot of the scaffold before he stated the truth.

RUMORED CRISIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 21, via Galveston, Texas—There are rumors of a crisis in the Peruvian cabinet. The senate has sanctioned the bill previously approved by the chamber of deputies, providing a scale of duties for rice, lard and petroleum.

A NOBLE CHARITY

From Home for Consumptives of All Creeds

WAS FORMALLY DEDICATED IN BOSTON YESTERDAY

Archbishop Williams Among Those Present.

The dedication of the free home for the consumptives on Quincy street, Dorchester, last evening by Archbishop Williams, Bishop Harkins of Providence, Bishop Bradley of Manchester, N. H., and about 50 other church dignitaries, was an event and a spectacle which the thousands who were present will not readily forget. It was such a scene as has not been witnessed in this vicinity for a long time.

The immense building and the spacious grounds were resplendent with thousands of Japanese lanterns and electric lights, which were strung from tree to tree all over the place, giving the whole an effect like a scene from fairyland.

On the front of the building were the words "Our Lady of Good Counsel," blazoned in electric lights, and underneath were "Free Home For Consumptives."

There must have been 3000 persons present in the grounds when Archbishop Williams at 8 o'clock, escorted by a sanctuary choir, and with Bishop Bradley and Bishop Harkins on either side, followed by the clergy, marched to the entrance, all taking seats on the platform.

Bishop Harkins of Providence of Providence stepped to the right of the platform and formally opened the exercises in a few brief remarks, during which he took occasion to thank the young women who had made possible such a beautiful home for consumptives, irrespective of creed or caste.

Bishop Harkins took his seat amid much applause, while the band played a selection.

Bishop D. M. Bradley of Manchester, N. H. then spoke a few words.

Then Fr. Dougy of the cathedral then stepped forward and read a cablegram conveying the blessing of Pope Leo on the good work through Mgr. O'Connell from the Holy See. It was in Latin dated at Rome, as follows:

"Pontifex benedicit opus fondatricem collaborat ocq. —O'Connell."

It means, practically: "The pope blesses the work, its founders and their collaborators."

Miss Desmond of Lawrence who has been one of the hardest workers of the home, then formally threw the doors of the institution open by pressing an electric button.

HE MAY DIE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nashua, N. H., Oct. 21.—Seymour Baker, aged 35, of Keene, a freight conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad, fell from the midnight freight on his way home from this city last night. He was found near the track this morning with one leg severed and taken to the hospital in this city and will probably die.

OFFICERS ELECTED

BY THE TACOMA & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21.—The Tacoma and Columbia River railroad company has re-organized here with the following officers:

President and general manager, William Bailey; first vice president and assistant general manager, Samuel Collyer; second vice president, William Jones; secretary, E. G. Door; treasurer, Calvin Philipps.

Prominent local capitalists of sufficient means to capitalize the road have been interested and construction work is to be rushed at once.

SMASHED WINDOW

Owen Carney's Valuable Horse Badly Injured

SHIED INTO WINDOW OF TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

And Was Badly Cut By Glass.

A peculiar accident, one of the results of which is a broken window, occurred yesterday. Owen J. Carney, the well known Market street blacksmith, in company with a friend, was riding in a light carriage, behind one of his valuable horses on Central street. He had come from Market street and proceeded up Central street, till he reached Warren street. As he was turning into the latter street, the horse became momentarily frightened and Mr. Carney's attention being engaged with an acquaintance on the street, he pulled on the wrong rein, and as a result, the animal plunged headlong into the Warren street mammoth glass window in Talbot's large clothing store, severely injuring his shoulder and back to such a degree that it may be necessary to shoot him.

Y.M.C.A. CONVENE

Mass. and Rhode Island Branches in Annual Session

CONVENTION WAS CALLED IN LYNN THIS MORNING.

John Robinson of Glasgow Among the Speakers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lynn, Mass, Oct. 21.—A large number of delegates attended the convention of the Young Men's Christian association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island her today. The following committees were appointed at forenoon session:

Devotional—Henry White, Cambridge; L. B. Breer, Lynn; D. S. Burley, Newburyport; I. W. Patley, Haverhill; E. N. Huntress, Westfield.

Business committee—Andrew Case, Lynn; B. E. Lacom, Beverly; F. W. Pattison, Fitchburg; W. E. Hinds, Amherst; W. A. Fairbanks, Gloucester.

Conference committee—R. R. Lovejoy, Melrose; W. J. Bursal, Somerville; H. P. Bolles, Athol; E. M. Birdsall, Mount Hermon; C. R. Lingley, Worcester.

John Robinson of Glasgow, Scotland, addressed the convention on the subject of "Prayer," and Rev. S. Clayton Cooper of Lynn, formerly Y.M.C.A. college secretary, delivered an address on "Modern Membership Methods."

At the afternoon session there was a prayer service led by W. D. Fellows of Fall River and following the service came the state report which was read by General-Secretary Armstrong of Boston.

W. C. Douglass of Philadelphia spoke on the subject, "Is the Present Financial Policy the Best?" This was followed by a general discussion.

THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—The National association of retail druggists has finished business, organization having been completed and progress made towards remedying existing evils. The outlook for the retailer is very favorable for the elimination of cut prices, which have been very harmful to the druggists' trade.

A BIG JOB.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—As a result of the visit of President Frank Thomson and other high officials of the Pennsylvania railroad to Chicago, that company will at once begin the execution of a plan of track construction involving the expenditure of more than $1,00,000. In detail the scheme provides for the laying of double tracks from the Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania lines between Chicago and Logansport and Fort Wayne, Ind.

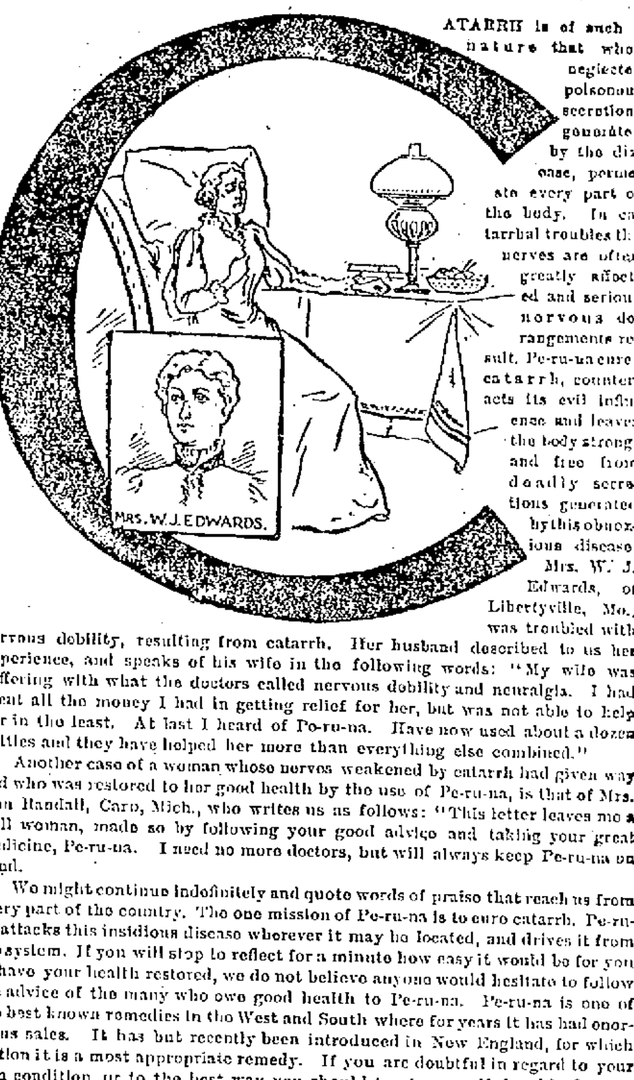
What's the Use of doing all the work of cleaning, when **Ivorine** Washing Powder will do the biggest part? *What's the use* of fretting and wearing your life out on the dishes and the silverware, the pots and the pans, when *Ivorine* will do the work? There's a cake of pure Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.

A RELENTLESS FOE.

For Man's Greatest Enemy There Exists a Remedy as Efficient as the Disease is Dangerous.

Dangerous Catarrh Yields To Pe-ru-na.



CATARRH is of such a nature that when neglected poisonous secretions generated by the disease, permeate every part of the body. In catarrhal troubles the nerves are often greatly affected and serious nervous derangements result. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, counteracts its evil influence and leaves the body strong, and free from deadly secretions generated by this obnoxious disease. Mrs. W. J. Edwards, of Libertyville, Mo., was troubled with nervous debility, resulting from catarrh. Her husband described to us her experience, and speaks of his wife in the following words: "My wife was suffering with what the doctors called nervous debility and neuralgia. I had spent all the money I had in getting relief for her, but was not able to help her in the least. At last I heard of Pe-ru-na. Have now used about a dozen bottles and they have helped her more than everything else combined."

Another case of a woman whose nerves weakened by catarrh had given way and who was restored to her good health by the use of Pe-ru-na, is that of Mrs. Ann Randall, Caro, Mich., who writes us as follows: "This letter leaves me a well woman, made so by following your good advice and taking your great medicine, Pe-ru-na. I need no more doctors, but will always keep Pe-ru-na on hand.

We might continue indefinitely and quote words of praise that reach us from every part of the country. The one mission of Pe-ru-na is to cure catarrh. Pe-ru-na attacks this insidious disease wherever it may be located, and drives it from the system. If you will stop to reflect for a minute how easy it would be for you to have your health restored, we do not believe anyone would hesitate to follow the advice of the many who owe good health to Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is one of the best known remedies in the West and South where for years it has had enormous sales. It has but recently been introduced in New England, for which section it is a most appropriate remedy. If you are doubtful in regard to your own condition, or to the best way you should treat yourself, for this disease, we would advise you to write directly to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, a regular physician of over 40 years' experience, who will advise and prescribe for you absolutely free.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

TRAFALGAR DAY

Nelson's Great Victory Fittingly Observed in London

THE FASHODA TROUBLE CAUSED INCREASED JUBILATION.

Trafalgar Square the Scene of Celebration.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 21.—Exceptional interest was taken today in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought Oct. 21, 1805, when the British fleets under Admiral Nelson gained a brilliant victory over the fleets of Spain and France, commanded by Admiral Villenouve. The cause of this increased outburst of patriotism here is the dispute with France over the Fashoda question, which in some quarters is looked upon as a matter which may possibly bring about war between these two countries.

The Nelson column on Trafalgar Square was profusely decorated and entwined with a chain of leaves and laurel festoons hung from each corner of the cap to the lions at the base which was elaborately embellished by anchors, wreaths, flags and evergreen, with a back ground of crimson. There were floral shields in each corner, inscribed with Nelson's great victories, namely St. Vincent's Camperdown, the Nile and Trafalgar.

The morning was showery and misty but many hundreds of people were present to cheer the hoisting of the union jack on the top of the pedestal at 8 o'clock.

At Portsmouth the masts of the old-time line of battleships and the vessel on which Nelson died were hung with garlands of laurel.

The provincial towns celebrated the day by hoisting the union jack on all public buildings.

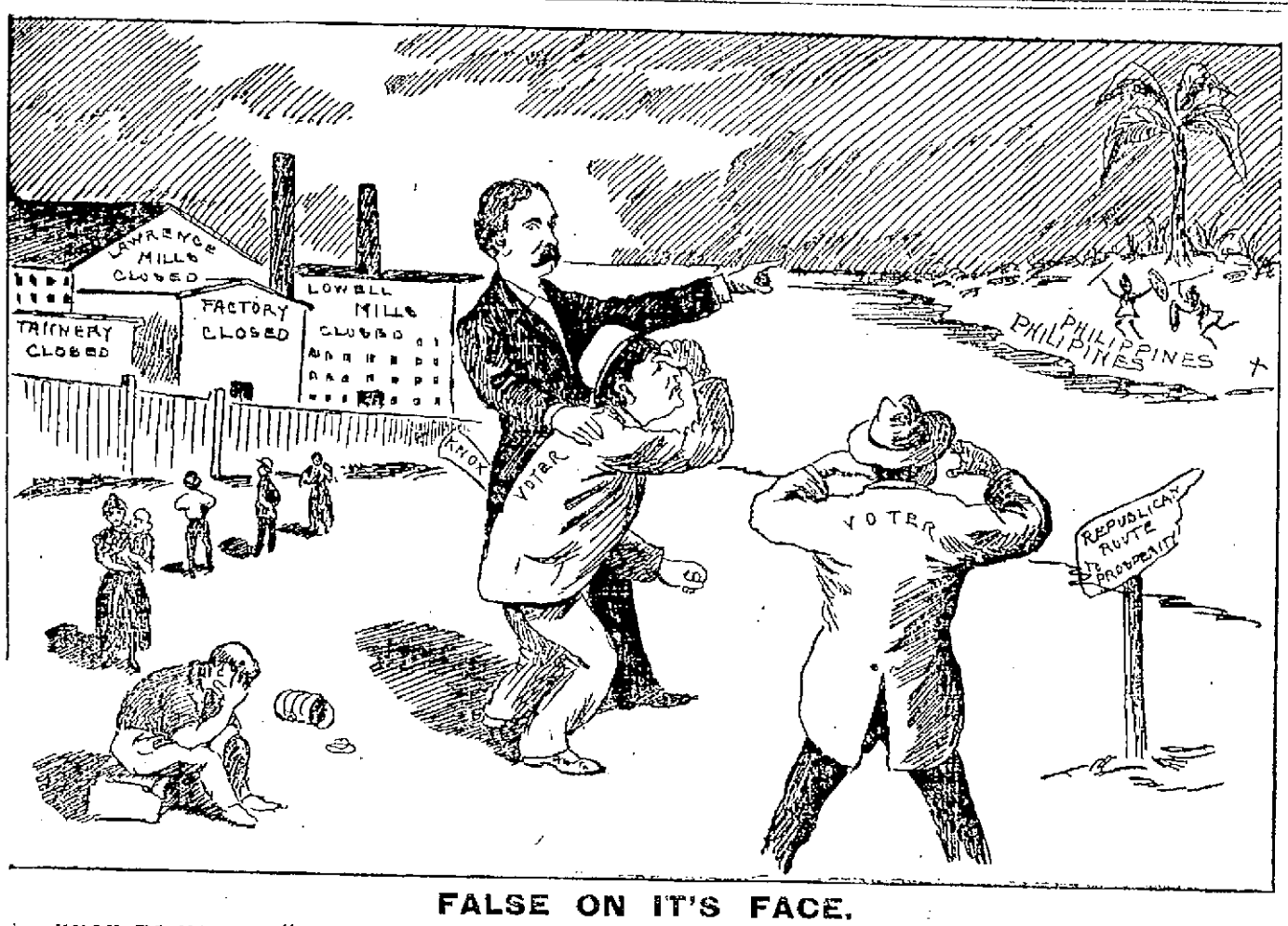
MUSTERED OUT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York. Oct. 21.—The Fourth Battery, U. S. V. including 106 men, was this morning paid off and formally mustered out of service

JAMES CAREY. I have had a heavy feeling in my head, lungs and stomach for six weeks. I was examined and informed that my heart and lungs were sound. I am alarmed about the condition.

DOCTOR. The heaviness is more apt to be due to indigestion than to heart or lung disease. A feeling of heaviness in the chest region is not a symptom of heart or lung affections. Take a Ripans Tabule and eat oranges, figs or apples every morning.



FALSE ON IT'S FACE.

KNOX TO VOTER:—"Don't look behind you; look there. There's where our prosperity is coming from."!

MANY RECEPTIONS

Planned for the Soldiers on Their Return.

BANQUETS, SMOKE TALKS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Other News Concerning the Soldier Boys.

If present arrangements are carried out, it looks as if the boys of Companies C and G will get a grand welcome when they return home.

Many of the members of the companies belong to fraternal organizations in the city and these societies propose to make their home coming a royal welcome. Committees have been appointed to arrange banquets, smoke talks and entertainments for the soldiers.

The various Odd Fellow lodges claim some of the soldiers as their fellow members and they will receive them in a proper manner.

Six members of the Sixth are members of the Mathew Temperance Institute and the temperance boys are arranging a good time for their soldier boys. A grand banquet will be held as soon after their arrival as the boys wish. The banquet will be served in the Mathews' hall and it is proposed to have several speakers.

Wm. F. Thornton will preside over the gathering and the address of welcome will be delivered by Edward J. Slattery. There will probably be an address by one of the members of the old Sixth regiment.

The Y. M. C. I. of Belvidere will hold a smoke-talk in honor of the return of their soldier members. A committee will also be sent to Boston to greet the members on their arrival.

The members of the Reform club are arranging for a grand reception to the soldiers of the Sixth and Ninth regiments connected with their organization, also those not identified with any other organization. It is the intention to serve a supper which will be followed by a smoke talk and entertainment.

The following committee is already making arrangements for the event which will be held shortly after the arrival of the Sixth regiment members in Lowell: F. J. Ryan, chairman; Edward M. Bowers, John Harrington, John H. Kenney, William Hall, Richard Reidy and James O'Laughlin. There are 11 members of the club in the two companies.

According to telegraph dispatches the Sixth regiment is on its way home, but when Mayor Bennett communicated with the governor and adjutant-general yesterday, neither of them had any knowledge whatever that the regiment had started. The mayor has sent a letter to the adjutant general in view of the fact that the soldiers of the Sixth will have a long furlough and are ordered to report at the nearest military station, to say what he would recommend them to do.

At a meeting in Boston, yesterday, one of the officers of the Volunteer Aid association furnished a glad surprise in the announcement that there would be few, if any, sick soldiers in the regiment. He said that the source of his information could not be doubted and that the Sixth regiment left Porto Rico in surprisingly good health.

The officers of the Volunteer Aid association decided to proceed with their preparations, however, just as if they expected a sick aggregation to arrive on the Mississippi. While they fully believe that sickness in the Sixth regiment has been on the decrease for some time and that there will be comparatively few cases that will require medical treatment when the transport comes in they will take no chances. A slip in a case of this kind would cast a cloud over the halo of the work they have been doing.

The matter of overcoats for the boys was brought up and it was said that these would be taken down the harbor and distributed before the steamer came in.

One of the physicians who was at Santiago during the entire campaign spoke of the suffering endured by the Ninth. He said that this regiment remained in the trenches longer and was exposed to the distressing tropical weather more than any other regiment. It was little wonder, he said, that the Ninth has had so much sickness.

BOWLING MATTERS.

After taking a strong grasp on the leadership in the first string, the Y.M.C.I. is weakened in the second and third and lost by 124 pins to the Calumets. The game was played on the Y. M. C. I. alleys and was the first of the season. The result:

CALUMETS

Halstead	73	93	76	242
Fullerton	89	86	95	270
Whalen	79	89	83	251
Sparks	71	73	88	232
Carpenter	71	86	84	241
Totals	383	427	426	1241

Y. M. C. I.'s.

Fee	78	64	81	223
Jordon	101	89	69	259
Sweeney	71	81	79	231
Bridges	85	81	72	239
King	81	74	67	225
Total	420	389	368	1117

Only two of the eight games scheduled for the two-man handicap team tournament at the Highland club alleys were played last night. The scores:

Team 10—Bradbury, 163-141—307; F. W. Wellman, 155-138—293. Total, 600—handicap, 10 pins; total, 610.

Team 9—Larrabee, 135-153—288; Stiles 152-153—305. Total, 593.

Team 11—Galer, 161-172—303; L. Kittredge, 140-156—296. Total, 629.

Team 16—Steele, 144-121—265; Read, 144-172—316. Total, 581—handicap, 40 pins; total, 621.

The Calumets will play a team called the Fairmounts on the Les Miserables alleys some night next week. The Fairmounts is composed of the players of the Y.M.C.I. team.

MUSIC HALL

Owing to the weather, only a fair-sized audience gathered at Music hall last evening to witness the second performance of "The Butterfly Burlesquers." The audience was treated to a different style of burlesque than that which they have been accustomed to. Instead of a burlesque opening, the olio starts the show and introduces some very clever people. Gallagher and Hild won three or four encores and certainly deserved them. The Eldridges were as pleasing as ever. Al. Lubin the Bowery "Ole Bull" repeated his success of the previous evening. The performance concludes with a musical burlette entitled "The Sultan's Dream" which introduces the entire company. This afternoon and evening will be the last two performances of "The Butterfly Burlesquers."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Says the Lawrence Tribune:

"Senator Flynn was one of six senators who voted against a resolution in approval of the Lodge bill to restrict immigration. On this account he is declared by republican papers to be an enemy to labor.

"Senator Flynn's friendship for labor is not a new thing. His legislative career is marked with evidence of his efforts to make the lot of labor less burdensome. His fight for weekly payments, his stand against the gigantic Whitney gas scheme, a stand which Governor Wolcott approved in a ringing veto, his efforts in behalf of free transfers, his vote for every act that would benefit labor, are of too recent occurrence to require more than general mention to recall them to the public mind.

"Senator Flynn's labor record calls for no defense. In contrast with anything his opponent has ever done for the working people Senator Flynn's record stands out as a monument of devotion to the interests of the toilers.

"Has Congressman Knox ever done anything for labor except to promise a prosperity that never came, that he can afford to assail the labor record of Senator Flynn?

"As to the Lodge immigration bill, why did it not become law? Why did not the republican congress of which Mr. Knox is a member, pass the bill when it came up at the last session. It was a republican measure, and as such should have been of a character to have insured republican support. The house of representatives at Washington possesses a republican majority of 153—a majority larger than the combined vote of democrats, populists, fusionists and free silverites. Why then was not this immigration bill, if it possesses the merit to support Mr. Knox's congressional campaign, passed and made a law by the republican party at the last session of congress? Why should Senator Flynn's vote against approval of the bill by the state of Massachusetts be held up as of more importance to the public than the failure of a republican congress to pass it?

"Mr. Knox would have us believe he is friendly to labor by favoring an immigration bill, that would shut out immigrants from Europe who cannot read or write the English language. How many among us, good, reliable citizens and defenders of the constitution and the flag, who, if such a law had been in force when they came, would have been deprived of the privilege of becoming American citizens? There are Irish, English, Scotch, German, French and other nationalities, who would have been shut out of free America if the Lodge bill had prevailed during the past fifty years.

"If Mr. Knox is consistent in this matter, he should be opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. That proposition favors the admission of ten million of people, practically savages, to the American union. How can Mr. Knox favor the admission of the untutored savages of the Orient, and oppose the admission of immigrants from Europe, civilized in all respects, but unable to read or write the English language?

ORIGINAL ALMONTS.

IMITATED LIKE SOME OTHER GOOD THINGS.

Mr. Editor:

I see by the reports in the Mail that the would-be Almonts still continue to call themselves by that name. Now, whoever wrote that piece in the Mail yesterday did not know what they were talking about, when he said that G. Jacques was center in the Almont team last year. He might have been for the No. 2 team. If Manager Smith wants to play scientific football he has not need to go looking out of town for it, for the original Almonts will play his team at any time or place. So when the public see an account of a game and it has not got Almont No. 1 they will know it is not the original team. It is no wonder that they would like to use the name as all good things are imitated.

—Original Almonts.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Columbia Council and Lexington Council, O.U.A.M., met in union last night at the Knights of Pythias hall and were visited officially by State Councillor William I. Proctor of Marblehead, State Council Secretary C. C. Littlefield and Deputy State Councillors Thompson and C. A. Gale of Haverhill.

As is usual on such occasions, the visitors delivered short but spirited addresses, after which a general good time was enjoyed.

The Ladd and Whitney circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., held their regular meeting last night. Prior to the meeting a supper was served by the unmarried women of the circle. Hardly any business came before the body and an early adjournment was taken.

Dorcas Temple, Rathbone Sisters, will receive an official visit from the state officers next Wednesday evening. A banquet will be served and an interesting program of exercises has been arranged for the occasion.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

WILL SPEAK IN LOWELL SHORTLY.

Eugene V. Debs has sufficiently recovered from his long illness to resume an active part in the labor movement, and his two weeks' tour of Massachusetts for the social democratic party will be his first sustained public effort since his recovery. In July, 1897, while addressing a meeting of striking miners in West Virginia, he received a sunstroke which was the primary cause of this illness.

The opening speech of Deb's present tour will be made in Springfield on the 23rd. Thence he goes to Northampton, Holyoke and Worcester on successive days, reaching Cambridge, where he speaks at Brattle Square hall on the 27th, and Boston, Paine Memorial Hall, on the 28th.

From Boston he goes to Whitman and Brockton, and then to Amesbury Newburyport, Haverhill and Lawrence and Lowell. It is confidently expected by the social democratic party that the next legislature will include at least two representatives of that party.

EXCITING AND HEALTHFUL

That Maine is the greatest Paradise for those of sporting inclination, was long since granted, but to the average New Englander the Sportsman's Show in Boston last spring, was an eye opener. Hundreds who visited this marvellous exhibition declared that this fall they should participate in this, the most fascinating sport; and that the promises are being made good is already evidenced by the great travel toward the Maine hunting grounds. On every east bound train will be found great quantities of trappings and outfits of the huntsman, while the sportsmen talk over and dream of the excitement incident to the deer hunt. Many are the city men now-a-days who are enjoying a palatable spread of venison, the result of the good luck of some friend.

The Boston & Maine railroad and its connection pervades every part of this resourceful country and its trains are run at convenient hours; and in the parlor sleeping car service that is in effect, you can go there in luxury and comfort.

If you want to know of the hunting regions of Maine, send a two-cent stamp to the General Passenger Agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the book entitled, Fishing and Hunting, which is profusely illustrated.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C.,
No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

LOWELL MAN.

NOMINATED FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Plymouth and Norfolk county democratic district committees appointed at the recent conventions held in the counties to meet and select a candidate for district-attorney, convened at Mr. Dennis J. Sheerin's office this forenoon at 9.30 o'clock and named the candidate.

Norfolk county was represented by Bushrod Morse of Sharon and George O. Wentworth of Stoughton. Plymouth county was represented by Dennis J. Sheerin of this city, Andrew Shanahan of Rockland and Lawyer Bonney of Whitman. Without parleying Mr. Sheerin was chosen chairman and Mr. Wentworth secretary. Mr. Charles A. Gilday, one of Brockton's promising young lawyers, and formerly of Lowell, was then named as the candidate for district attorney to oppose Robert O. Harris, the republican candidate.—Brockton Enterprise.

TEWKSBURY ENTERTAINED.

The City of Lynn, credited the luckiest tub in the Veterans Firemen's league, met with a set-back on the way up the muster which threatened to prevent their being present at the muster, except in spirit. The train in which they came up ran off the switch at Tewksbury and delayed the outfit for about two hours; the Okos of Marblehead and the Torrent of Peabody, who were on the train ahead waved a fond goodbye as they rounded the curve and left the sad Lynnites sitting on the cold, unsympathetic iron.

Lynn ardor is not dampened easily, so while the repairs were being made on the defective switch, they marched around the town of Tewksbury with music and shouting, stopped in front of the almshouse and rendered some sweet Lynn solos for the benefit of the inmates. Feeling that they had done a noble deed, the band of red-shirted warriors from the shoe city went back to the train on their way to Nashua light of heart lasters, but not least.—Nashua Telegraph.

ONOSKAS' HOP.

The first social hop of the '98-'99 season was held in Prescott hall last evening. The Onoska club was in charge and had arranged a grand program of enjoyable dances for their friends of whom there were about 400 present. Atwood's orchestra furnished music. The officers were: General manager, Charles A. Gallagher; assistant, George M. Doyle; floor director, Lawrence J. Farley; assistant, James P. Garrity; aids, John O'Hara, James Curry, George Quinn, Thomas Welch, James Powers and Joseph Wistlen; reception committee, Harry Farley, James Cookin, Hugh Gildee and James Casey.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Harvey E. Buxton and Lydia F. Buxton to me, dated May 4th, 1885, and recorded with Middlesex North District Deeds in book 173, page 490, will be sold at public auction upon the premises, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, rain or shine, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely: "A certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated at the corner of Powell and C streets in Lowell, Massachusetts, and described as follows: viz: Residence, stable, 6100 square feet of land, No. 121 Powell street. The house has ten rooms also bath room, two store rooms, cellar, etc., has all modern improvements, including gas, sewerage, city water, water closets, set bowls, open fire places, hard wood finish, etc., is exceedingly pleasant as a home; is very nicely arranged; is up to date in all finish; needs very little outlay, and at the price it will in all probability sell for, will come within the reach of many respectable families who are only in moderate circumstances. The stable has conveniences for two horses, the carriage house has room for three carriages, the lot has a frontage of 66 feet on Powell street, 85 feet on C street, is nicely fenced, has concrete walks and driveway. Think of what a desirable corner for a block of stores and tenements. You can move the present building to one side of the lot on C street, making a splendid home there and have the best corner in precinct two of ward eight to improve. J. E. Conant & Co. are the auctioneers.

—Perley P. Fetham, Mortgagee.
Charles H. Conant, Attorney.

Have you got to get a heating stove this season? If so, the place to purchase one is at Gaynor & Co.'s furniture store at 35 Prescott street. Call there and he will please you in price and quality.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank my many friends for the attention on I many kind favors that I have received from their hands. I shall never cease to remember the association of the past few days, and wherever fortune may cast my lot I will never forget the attention and kindness that was made me largely by your generous efforts and willing co-operation. I will ever cherish your beautiful gift as a memorial of our pleasant days together, and can only wish that each of you when enclosed with the good wishes of your friends may be as warmly supported and assisted as I have been since my return to Lowell. Thanking you all for your many kind gifts and your generous words of approval, accept my warmest thanks and remember me as your constant friend. —James A. Duffy,
Co. M., 9th Regt.

A WORD TO COMMERICAL TRAVELERS.

And others who travel, being subject to our changeable climate. Prepare yourselves before going on your journey with a bottle of Cleveland's Lung Healer. It will cure you of all Throat and Lung troubles, a sure remedy for acute and chronic coughs. F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 291 Middlesex street, have the sole agency for Lowell. Call on them and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

THE PAUPER LAW

Relative to Settlement in Places.

OLD INMATES MAY NOT BE REMOVED

From Their Present Place of Abode.

Friends of some of the inmates of the almshouse are excited over the probability of the poor people being removed to the state almshouse in Tewksbury.

Throughout the state, many poor people who have been wards of cities and towns for years are being sent to the state institution because they have ceased to have legal settlements in the cities or towns.

The last legislature made a radical change in the statute governing the settlements and a correction of the erroneous notions that are in circulation, seems proper. Prior to the passage of Chapter 425 of this year, a man gained settlement in a town by service in the army and navy for one year in the quota of the town unless discharged for disability, and then a shorter term gave settlement by paying three taxes in a period of five years; by derivation through his father or mother; by serving as a town officer for one year; by being an ordained minister or by owning and occupying a piece of real estate for three years; and a woman gained a pauper settlement by marriage and if her husband had no settlement (she did not lose any other she had); by living in a town five years without aid; or through her father or mother.

The new chapter changes the law only in these particulars: If a man was 21 upon the first day of May, 1860, he must then gain a settlement of his own independent of the settlement of his father or mother; that is, by one of the ways recited other than through his parents; if by payment of taxes, those he must pay within the period.

Under the new law, the taxes must be paid within the five years and cannot be paid after the lapse of the five years.

A mother is now liable, civilly, for the support of her children but before this law, the father only was chargeable. These changes in the law were made at the request and representation of the associated relief organizations of the whole state; the clerks of the overseers of the poor and such other members as join the organization, together with charitable organizations of all kinds which form a society and suggest such changes in the law as they think will be most just to all the committees interested.

Thus any man who has paid three years' taxes in five years, who has held any public office, who has owned and occupied real estate for three years, who was under twenty-one years in 1860, and whose father or mother had a settlement in Lowell, has a settlement now in the city, and the city must give relief if he becomes destitute or falls into want.

These matters are controlled by state laws. However, there is a movement on foot to have the board of overseers of the poor in the different cities decide not to disturb any aged person who has been supported by any city for so long a time that they have become attached to their present home.

FIRST CASE.

TRIED UNDER THE NEW DEBT LAW.

The first case under the new state law touching small debts was tried at Woburn last week Wednesday and the decision given is of interest of tradespeople in general. In this particular case at Woburn, the creditor had obtained a judgment for rent amounting to $96.

The debtor, an employe under the gypsy moth commission, had ignored all previous attempt of the creditor to collect the claim. The debtor was not personally present in court when the case was called, but was represented by counsel who endeavored to secure a continuance of the case. Justice Johnson ruled, however, that as the statute provided that the examination was to be held at the time and place named in the notice on which the debtor was summoned into court, the creditor was entitled to have the case proceed. The creditor thereupon proved his claim for necessaries by offering the judgment of the court, and further showed that the debtor was earning $2.00 a day when employed and about $600 a year and that he had a family consisting of a wife and three small children.

Judge Johnson ruled that the creditor had shown sufficient evidence to bring this case within the statutes and ordered the debtor to pay $3 a week for the benefit of the creditor, and as the statute is silent as to the method in which the debtor should receive notice of the decree ordering payment, the clerk of court was ordered to send notice to him.

Counsel for the debtor asked leave to claim an appeal to the superior court. Judge Johnson refused to allow this claim and held that no right of appeal existed under the statute. The debtor must now pay the instalments as ordered or go to jail.

As the first case under the new law, the facts and ruling of the court will undoubtedly be read with interest by attorneys and the public generally.

Man wants but little here below but he wants that little, good. Hence the immense sale of Dow's Menthol Cream—it's little, but good; a trifle in the nostrils makes a clear head.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

It's a Winner.

Our great sale started off two weeks ago with a booming trade and the buying ever since has been brisk and without abatement. Many people who came "just to see what we had" looked at the goods, bought them and left the store fully satisfied that we are doing just what we advertised to do, viz: selling our enormous stock in connection with

Mark Andrews & Co.s Stock

No reserve—no exceptions—from 25 to 50 per cent. below their regular price. We can show our customers more clothing received from Mark Andrews & Co.—not consigned—but paid for since the fire, many times over than any one or all the houses in Lowell combined can exhibit. The concessions we received on account of the fire we give our customers. So great was the demand since the beginning of this sale, that an extra force of clerks had to be employed to wait upon customers. Every man, boy and woman who has bought garments here will be a walking advertisement for us. If you would like to save some of your dollars for future use, take advantage of this Great Money Saving Sale.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

"You Get No Pig in the Bag"
When You Buy
SHOES

At the "Sunlight". Our Shoes are money savers.

In our Ladies' Department we carry a complete line. Good Shoes are a combination of honesty and skill. Take away either element and the quality vanishes. Our Shoes are made by the best makers the country produces, and we stand by every pair.

Sunlight Shoe Store
100 CENTRAL STREET.

Shopworn

Are not what you are looking for. What you want is something that is stylish and up-to-date, and that is what we have. Being a new concern this fall, our stock of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

is new and up to the minute. Your inspection of this new line is respectfully solicited. Remember it is no trouble to show goods. Our clerks are at your disposal.

TEAGUE & TEAGUE
Leading Haberdashers,
COR. CENTRAL AND MIDDLE STS.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
50c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

A BEDROOM SUITE

With bevel plate glass, nicely carved bed, fine antique finish, all complete, for

$15.00.

They are all right.

DINING TABLES.

An elegant Solid Oak Polished Top, 6 ft. Extension Table, for only

$5.00.

WOOD STOVES, only $2.50.
OIL STOVES for $3.00.

GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott Street.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a trifle of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It covers perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. Five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.25. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

PORTO RICAN SPOILS

Anti-Spanish Officials Looking for Office.

The Autonomist Holdovers Sternly Opposed by the Office Seekers—The Baffled Expectants Protest—Harold Frederic Rejected Medical Treatment.

San Juan, Oct. 22.—Considerable excitement prevails here owing to the fact that the president of the recent autonomist council of secretaries, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of justice and the secretary of the interior—all elected last March on the autonomist platform—are continued by Major General Brooke in their respective offices. Their political opponents suggest public demonstrations against such continuance.

Investigation by the American authorities, however, has led to the conclusion that they are all men of excellent standing, and that their retention in office will be the best way to preserve tranquillity in the insular administration until such time as the United States congress can take action regarding Porto Rico. It is distinctly understood that this cabinet will act under the control of the military government. During the continuance of the military administration a strong attempt will be made to hold in abeyance insular politics. All government institutions, local and general, will be continued, partisan politics being eliminated.

The administration of local affairs in San Juan is progressing as before. Dr. Brochemin, who succeeds Dr. Hulderkoper, is vigorously taking hold of matters relating to public health and sanitation. A system of street cleaning will soon be inaugurated. The oath of allegiance to the United States has been taken by five judges of the superior court in Porto Rico, who later will administer the same oath to their subordinates. Spanish judges who do not desire to forswear their allegiance to Spain will be returned to the peninsula.

The dissatisfaction felt by Porto Ricans at the increase in foreign postage is widespread. Formerly the rate was 5 cents; now it is 10 in local money. Insular postage has been increased from 3 to 4 cents.

The percentage of sick among the American troops quartered at the San Juan barracks is very small.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN DOCTORS.

London, Oct. 22.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper man and author, who died suddenly Wednesday in Henley of heart disease, was adjourned until Wednesday next. The evidence was somewhat sensational.

Mr. Frederic's daughter said her father did not believe in doctors, and that it was with his consent, but under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a christian scientist, was summoned to attend.

Kate Lyon, a member of the Frederic household, testified that the deceased had asked her to call in Mrs. Mills, and the latter came to the house and expounded the system followed by the christian scientists. On the following day Mr. Frederic dismissed the doctors who had been in attendance on him. Most of Mrs. Mills' treatment, continued the witness, was what was known as "absent treatment." At the request of friends of the sick man the doctors were again summoned, but the patient informed them that when they had previously been attending him he had not followed their directions.

The physicians said the deceased had suffered from rheumatic fever and was paralyzed on one side. His death, they asserted, was due to syncope. Both declared their belief that with proper treatment the patient would have recovered.

NOW HORSE FLESH

Is to be Exported for Food.

BRIGHTON ABBATOIR WANTS A LICENSE.

To Carry on the Slaughter of Horses.

Boston, Oct. 22.—A petition was filed with City Clerk Galvin Friday by Charles Weiss of Somerville for a license for himself to carry on the business of slaughtering horses at Brighton abattoir for food purposes. In his petition Mr. Weiss states that the business is to be carried on and the product to be sold or used for food, packed in barrels for export. The estimated number of animals to be slaughtered every week is 120 horses, slaughtering to be on each day, except Sundays, and at all times of the day."

The health commissioners will next be called upon to act, if the board of aldermen grant the license, as the final decision rests with them. One of the commissioners states that there is no law in Massachusetts against the slaughtering of horses for food, but that this is the first time that it has come before the health department for consideration. He also states that there is quite an export business carried on by concerns outside of the commonwealth, a very large portion of the horse meat going to Germany.

FOUR-CENT FARE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Oct. 22.—The city council has passed ordinances making the single cash fare on the Little Consolidated and Big Consolidated street railway lines of the city 4 cents, and requiring the companies to sell seven tickets for 25 cents. Not one member of the council voted in the negative. The directors of the roads will map out a plan of action to contest the ordinances.

George C. Mulhern, superintendent for the Little Consolidated, says: "It is simply a case of confiscation of property and no court will permit those ordinances to be enforced. Our directors will take up the matter. I personally would at once enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinances, and the courts would decide in my favor on looking into the case."

WOODFORD IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 22.—General Woodford, minister to Spain, is the guest of the Massachusetts club.

Many people of prominence, not only in municipal but state affairs, met in this city last night to inaugurate a movement in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. Warren Spaulding advocated a change in the penal code making it possible to indict a man on a charge of murder in the second degree as the first step in the direction of the abolition of capital punishment. The meeting decided to work upon this line.

Catherine Harriman's residence was robbed of diamonds, jewelry and clothing, valued at between $1200 and $1500.

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 22.—The total registration for the third day in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was 67,037, total for three days, 240,221. For the third day last year the registration was 68,217; for three days, 261,974. The registration in the borough of Brooklyn was 36,276, making a total for the three days of 152,510. For the third day in 1897 in the borough the registration was 49,895, and for the three days of last year, 166,153.

In the borough of Queens the total for the third day was 4670; for three days, 17,730. For last year the third day's registration was 5057; for three days, 20,955.

BIGAMY CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The charges of abandonment and bigamy against Hiram Maxim, the gun inventor, by Helen Leighton of this city, were withdrawn Friday afternoon and Maxim was discharged. At the same time he was served with a summons in an action for damages brought against him by Miss Leighton.

Counsel for the complainant agreed to withdraw the charges of abandonment and bigamy if the defendant would consent to service in a civil suit for damages. After much discussion the defence consented. Counsel for Mr. Maxim stated that he was prepared to prove the innocence of his client, and he asked to have the record show that the complaints were withdrawn in the presence and with the full consent of the complainant. The plaintiff's attorney said that he would be prepared to prove that Maxim represented himself as a single man and inveigled Helen Leighton into a worthless marriage when she was 16 years of age, subsequently casting her off and making her unworthy to become a good man's wife.

BANQUETTED BY THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The emperor and empress of Germany, with the sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops yesterday from a window. Their German majesties saluted the flag of each regiment. Emperor William wore the uniform of a German general, with several Turkish orders. Empress Augusta Victoria wore the Chefdkat order, and the sultan the order of the Black eagle.

Later in the day the prefect of police presented the visitors with silver vases, subscribed for by the populace, remarking in the speech of presentation upon the friendship between the two countries in the appreciation felt by all Mussulmans at the visit of their majesties. Sultan Abdul Hamid presided at a farewell banquet to his imperial guests, at which all the Turkish ministers and foreign envoys were present.

After the review the sultan escorted the empress to luncheon, taking her on his arm. An immense crowd of Turks surrounded the palace and cheered until Emperor William appeared upon the balcony. Considerable comment is made upon the extraordinary fraternizing of the German and Turkish soldiers.

MARCHAND MUST MARCH.

London, Oct. 22.—Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. At the same time the determination is reiterated not to budge from the position which the British government has taken up no matter what the outcome may be. It is said on good authority that the government has also determined not to brook unreasonable delay, and that in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, the Marchand party will be removed from that place, though it is not expected that it will be necessary to go to extremes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The village of Clairsville, Col., was totally destroyed by fire. Pompey Pedrini and four others are reported to have been burned to death.

The Lawrence Democrats opened the state campaign with an enthusiastic meeting last night. The speakers were Walter L. Ramsdell of Lynn and Harry Lloyd of Boston.

Writs of temporary injunction have been served on 31 railroad ticket brokers in Chicago. The petitions upon which the injunctions were granted set forth alleged fraudulent deals.

John Chatterton, whose wife had been Lillian Russell since Jan. 21, 1891, yesterday received a decree of divorce in the chancery court in Jersey City. Miss Russell is now in London.

Reports are current that there has been some speculation in Mutanzas in the Red Cross supplies; and these will be carefully investigated and the abuse, if it exists, traced to its source.

A New York man who arrived in Seattle from St. Michaels reports the probable loss of the schooner Annie Rowe in the North sound and the drowning of 11 passengers. When the Roanoke left St. Michael's a party was preparing to go in search of the missing schooner.

The students of Tufts college, Medford, Mass., have voted unanimously to abolish hazing and to do away with the Greek letter organization which has been a terror to the freshmen and has been in disfavor for years. The unique custom of the "sophs" entertaining the "freshies" will be established.

ALABAMA SOLDIER KILLED.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22.—Friday morning Calvin McCou, sergeant-major of the Third Alabama regiment, was found dead on the street. He had been shot, the ball entering the left ear. He was seen Thursday with considerable money, and when found his pockets had been cut out and the money was gone.

OBJECTS TO VERDICT.

During the session of the superior civil court yesterday City Solicitor Qua filed a motion to set aside the verdict of $217 given Plaintiff Larkin in his case against the city for damages caused by his fall from a bicycle on Varnum avenue. It is not the amount involved but the solicitor claims that the verdict is contrary to the law and evidence.

MISSING SOLDIERS

Arrested as Deserters at Attleboro, Mass.

THEY HAD RUN AWAY FROM CAMP MEADE.

All Were Residents of Attleboro.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Attleboro, Mass. Oct. 21—A dozen members of Company I, Fifth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, now in camp at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa, were taken into custody here this morning and under guard taken back to their quarters. The soldiers were all members of the Attleboro company and some of them have been missing from their regiment several days.

THEROUX HELD.

The Theroux case was taken up after the disposition of the other cases in the police court yesterday. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Dr. Holt, the first witness, testified that he was walking up Lee street at 10.10 o'clock on the evening of August 1st. He was on the left hand side of the street going toward Kirk and had just reached the Catholic church when he observed that he was being pursued. Not knowing the reason for it, he kept on toward his apartments on Kirk street when he alleges, Theroux came upon him suddenly and said: "D——— you, you needn't spy on me," at the same time stabbing him with a large knife in the abdomen. Holt turned suddenly around and dealt the man a blow on the head and received one in the left cheek in return. The assailant then turned and fled while Holt screamed, "I'm stabbed, follow that man" to C. A. Mitchell of the Ben Marche who was attracted by the scuffling probably, to the spot.

Several other witnesses were heard and the evidence they add convinced the court that Theroux was probably guilty and held him in $1000 bonds for the superior court.

The trousers which were worn by Dr. Holt on the night of the assault were introduced into the testimony. A clean cut where the knife penetrated the cloth was shown. The wound on the doctor's face caused by the blow from the assailant was an ugly one and Dr. Johnson found it necessary to take several stitches in it.

ONE IN EVERY FOUR.

One Person in Every Four Suffers From Piles.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture, and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes gives temporary relief, but nothing like permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for Itching Piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding, or protruding. The first application gives instant relief, and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites, which cause the intense itching and discomfort of Itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it contained cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 50 cents a package.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

DELAY IN CUBA

Spanish Will Continue to Occupy the Island.

The War Department is Satisfied That They Cannot Leave on the Appointed Time and Grants Extension of Time.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—It is now certain that the complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the administration. This will follow entirely without reference to anything that has occurred in Paris before the peace commission. The war department has about satisfied itself that the task imposed upon the Spanish authorities, namely, the removal and transportation to a great distance by sea of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accoutrements was beyond the ability of the Spanish. It is deemed hardly prudent to undertake to assume charge of the municipal affairs of Havana so long as the city contains a strong garrison of Spanish troops, and it is felt that law and order could be better maintained in such centres by allowing them to remain under Spanish jurisdiction until they are evacuated by the troops and re-occupied by the United States troops. It is not to be understood from this, however, that the American military commission is in any sense abating the pressure to secure the evacuation of the island and the relinquishment of Spanish authority.

COOLIDGE IS OUT

Resigns as Treasurer of Amoskeag Cotton Mills

C. W. AMONY IS TO SUCCEED HIM.

He Will Still Remain a Director.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston Oct. 21.—Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeag Cotton Manufacturing Co., of Manchester, N. H., has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. C. W. Amory. The resignation takes effect Nov 1.

Mr. Coolidge became the treasurer of the Amoskeag company in 1876, succeeding Mr. C. W. Amory's father, who held the position for forty years

Mr. Coolidge says:

"I have had the matter of resigning under consideration for a year or more and did so in order to be relieved of the responsibility. I will still remain a director."

GOVT. EMPLOYES

Forbidden to Participate Actively in Politics

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN STRUCTS ALL EXAMINERS

Regarding Themselves and All Federal Employes.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The civil service commission has issued a circular which is being sent to the 700 members of the boards of examiners throughout the country on the political activity of the federal officials and employes. It calls attention to extracts from the executive instructions of January 1, 1896 which the circular says are still in force and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the executive civil service. The circular says:

"Those who enter the classified service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil service rules and are protected therein, should quickly recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticism.

"The commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of the board of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

"While attendance at a political convention as a delegate of membership upon a political committee is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity if sufficient to impair usefulness of a representative of the civil service commission is sufficient cause of removal from membership on any of its boards of examiners."

BANK TROUBLE

DISQUIETING RUMORS ABOUT MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Mechanics and Traders' bank, concerning which rumors over night, made its exchanges as usual at the Clearing House this morning.

Among the bank presidents down town the belief prevails that the bank is perfectly solvent and that it will continue. Many depositors made withdrawals this morning.

According to its last annual statement, the bank has a paid up capital of $600,000; surplus and profits of $288,460, and individual deposits amounting to $2,579,720.

A directors' meeting was held this afternoon.

PEACE MEETING

Commissioners Held Separate Sessions This Morning

CUBAN QUESTION WILL BE SETTLED MONDAY.

After Which Philippines Affair Comes Up.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish peace commissions held separate sessions this morning, and when the joint session opened this afternoon it was believed the Cuban question would not be decided today but would be taken up again at the joint session of Monday next.

An effort is being made here to create the impression that there is some understanding between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine Islands, outside of the statements contained in the third article of the protocol. That article embodies the only agreement between the United States and Spain in regard to the Philippine Islands, and it clearly sets forth that the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands. Beyond this protocol agreement, it can be asserted with confidence that there is no understanding on the subject between the United States and Spain. The purpose of the United States and the agreement arrived at with Spain was that the control and government of the Philippine Islands should be decided by the commissions now sitting here and Spain understood that the protocol did not determine anything as to Spain's ultimate sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. It was understood by both powers that the protocol was a compact by which it was agreed that the peace commissions should determine the future disposition of the Philippine Islands. This will be done when the Cuban question shall have been settled and after the points relating to Porto Rico and the Ladrones shall have been passed upon.

HELD IN $1500.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 21.—Francisco Cholodi, accused of attempting to poison Carmelo Charli and his family by putting hydrochloric acid in their food was examined in the Sixth district court this morning. The defendant made a strong denial of the charge, but at the conclusion of the testimony he was adjudged probably guilty and held in $1500 bail for the action of the grand jury.

FOLEY IS DEAD

Popular "Currie" the Old Ball Player

PASSED AWAY IN BOSTON TODAY.

Was Once a Popular Idol Here.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 21.—The death of Charles G. Foley, at one time a prominent base ball player, is announced. He was once a member of the Boston, Buffalo and Lowell ball clubs.

[Every old-time "fan" in Lowell knew "Currie" Foley, Lowell's famous pitcher in the palmy days of '76 to '80.—Ed.]

CARGO OF SALMON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 21.—The British steamer Waterloo, which will leave today for London, has on board one of the biggest cargoes of salmon and fruit that has left this port for many months. She will take away 59,695 cases of salmon and 34,430 cases of canned fruit. The cargo is valued at $251,000.

An Old Man's Last Hope.

Made helpless as a baby by a dreadful nervous disease he read of a case like his own, and had enough faith to follow the example it set him. Now he is himself an example to others who are suffering from disorders of the nervous system.

Sawing wood, working in his garden, walking three times a day to and from his place of business—these form part of the daily routine of Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middlefield Centre, N. Y. He is past his seventieth birthday.

Nearly fifty years a blacksmith; thirty-two years Justice of the Peace; three years town clerk, then postmaster; forty-six years a resident of the town he now lives in—these are the bare outlines of a useful life.

Mr. Tripp's career is a type. His story will be read with heartfelt sympathy by thousands. His hearty endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will be echoed by tens of thousands.

He said:

"In March, 1892, I was attacked by what I afterwards learned was locomotor ataxia.

"Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I steadily became worse. Was unable to dress myself.

"Later I could not move even about the room, but was carried in my chair.

"I gave up hope. The doctors gave me no encouragement. I did not expect to live very long. I was more helpless than a baby. I sank lower and lower.

"In June the tide turned! From the lowest ebb, it began to set toward health and vigor.

"The turning point was a newspaper article.

"It told how a man, who suffered as I had suffered, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It gave me faith and hope. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes.

"My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification.

"In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. At first I paid 50 cents a box, but afterwards I saved money by getting six boxes at a time, paying $2.50.

"I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

To clinch his remarkable story and add to its helpfulness to others, Mr. Tripp made affidavit to its truthfulness before Homer Hanna, a local Notary Public.

From helplessness, suffering and despair Mr. Tripp was restored to the healthful, useful activity suggested at the beginning of this sketch. His experience is like others.

While locomotor ataxia is one of the most baffling nervous diseases with which physicians are called to contend, its cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has become a matter of almost daily occurrence. Smaller nervous troubles yield much more readily to the powerful influence these vegetable pills exert in restoring wasted nerve force and in purifying and enriching the blood.

Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

TWO SHIPWRECKS

Steamer Dixon and Schooner Martin Go Down

IN A HEAVY STORM IN THE PROVINCES.

Crew of the Dixon Turns up Safely.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 21.—The steamer Dixon has arrived here with six members of the crew of the big steamer Henry Chisholm, who were picked up in a yawl by the Dixon off Isle Royale last night. They report that the Chisholm left Duluth Sunday evening with the schooner John Martin in tow. At 5.30 o'clock Monday afternoon when off Keewenaw Point the Martin cut the tow line and with fore and main sails set, was soon lost to view, as the weather was thick and the wind was blowing a gale. The Chisholm cruised about until the early morning trying to find the missing schooner but without success. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while trying to enter Washington harbor, at the southwest end of Isle Royale, the steamer struck the Rock of Ages, and immediately commenced to go to pieces. The crew of 16 men abandoned their vessel and reached the Isle Royale in safety. Captain Smith sent five of them under Mate Wilesman to Port Arthur to report to the owner.

The Chisholm is rapidly breaking up and the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew of the steamer fear that the Martin has waterlogged and gone ashore somewhere along the south shore.

The Chisholm was built in 1880 and registered 1352 net tons. Her cargo consisted of 92,000 bushels of barley.

The John Martin was built in 1873, registered 237 tons and had a cargo of 1,200,000 feet of lumber.

M. A. Bradley of Cleveland owner both boats.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

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WANTS A RECEIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—Application was made in the Superior court here today in behalf the stockholders of the National Sewing Machine company, for the appointment of James H. Reed of Boston as receiver of the company. Mr. Reed, the petitioning attorney represents the assets of the company to the amount of $30,00. It was further stated that the company has been re-organized that the creditors had all been paid and that a receivership was desired for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company in Connecticut.

Inquiry by the court as to the assets of the company elicited the information that all assets are in Boston.

The court took the matter under advisement.

GAGE WINS SUIT

Judge Cox Rules in Favor of Secretary

IN SUIT OF REJECTED WAR LOAN BIDDERS.

Secretary Could Use Discretion in Making Awards

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Judge Cox in the district supreme court today, decided the cases of George B. Wightman and of William H. Wharton against Secretary Gage in favor of the secretary of the treasury.

One suit sought an injunction and the other a mandamus, the basis of complaint in each being the rejection by the secretary of the treasury of bids submitted for the recent war loan bond issue by the complainants. Secretary Gage rejected the bids, believing the bidders really represented certain institutions.

Judge Cox today held that under the act of congress, the secretary of the treasury had discretion in the award of the bands and that the intent of congress was that the award should go to individuals to the exclusion of banks and corporations.

COL. AUSTON DEAD

Passed Away While Waiting to be Mustered Out

WAS IN COMMAND OF FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA.

War Department Notified This Afternoon.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following telegram has been received at the war department:

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21,

Col. Joseph R. Auston, First South Carolina regiment, died today at 2 p. m., at Yorkville, S. C., while waiting orders prior to mustering out. Cause of death will be reported later.

(Signed) Captain Miller,
Chief Muster Officer.

JAPANESE MINISTER

TO THIS COUNTRY APPOINTED—WAS A HARVARD STUDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Minister Buck has informed the state department that the Japanese government has appointed Mr. Jutaro Kurmura, vice minister of foreign affairs, to be minister of Japan to the United States. Mr. Kurmura was born in 1853 and studied law at Harvard University.

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DRAMATIC AND SPORTING

THE STAGE IN GOTHAM.

Arthur Crispin Reviews Mansfield's Production of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

[Copyright, 1898.]

Richard Mansfield has made many commendable productions in his long and honorable career, but he has never been connected with one which was in any way comparable with that of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which is the current attraction at the Garden theater. This famous play by Rostand has created a veritable sensation in this city, where, as is well known, it is very difficult to arouse the theater going public from their habitual apathy. New York very often condemns a play that is really worthy, but when it becomes enthusiastic over a production it is safe to assert that the piece will be more than a "succes d'estime" in the rest of the country.

Seats at the Garden theater may nominally be procured three weeks in advance, but those persons, outside of a few early birds who seem to be always able to get in on the ground floor, who attempt to buy seats in the usual manner are invariably doomed to disappointment, for the demand is so enormous that there is constantly a long line at the box office window. And indeed so great is the interest aroused by "Cyrano de Bergerac" that the gallery is occupied by a class of persons who go to the theater intending to pay $2 a piece for their seats and who are literally forced in spite of themselves to save $1.50 by ascending to the gallery, where the view is equally good, and where, with an actor like Richard Mansfield, whose enunciation is as clear as the tones of a silver bell, the beautiful language of the poet may be heard with practically the same distinctness as though one were in the second row of the orchestra.

It is like saying that the world is round to assert that Richard Mansfield is the best actor in this country. For many years we have had no stage figure who could be justly considered anything like his equal. Just glance back at some of his productions with which the public is most familiar: "The Parisian Romance," "Prince Karl," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Nero," "Richard the Third," "Merchant of Venice," the ill fated "Don Juan," which Mansfield admitted that he wrote, and "Beau Brummel," which he made possible, although Clyde Fitch was the author of the piece, "The Devil's Disciple," the "Scarlet Letter" and "Cyrano de Bergerac"—what a list!

Where, aside from Mansfield, is there an actor in the United States, or, for that matter in the world, not excepting the great Coquelin himself, who could enact the principal roles of these plays and do each of them as well as they could be done by any living performer who makes a specialty of the class of work most prominent in each of the characters?

Henry Irving's stage management has been praised "ad nauseam" by the press of this country, and it has deserved most of what has been said of it, but while we have been commending the Englishman, we have somehow or other come to overlook the genius who is one of us. Mansfield has never made a production which was not as carefully and, when the occasion demanded, as elaborately staged as anything that Irving has done, and in "Cyrano de Bergerac" there is some stage management which I do not believe has ever been excelled, at least in my day and generation. When the Saxe-Meiningen company came over here, bringing their supers so that the production of "Julius Cæsar" might not be marred by an undrilled mob, I saw the play with the idea that there would be a revelation in the way of stage management, but in my humble opinion it cannot be compared with Mansfield's handling of the crowds in "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the scene at the theater in the hotel and during the battle with the Spaniards at Arras.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" is one of the few plays ever given in New York in which large and moving events are made to appear like bits taken from real life. The slightest detail is worked out in the Mansfield production as carefully as the business of the principal performer, and it is to this phase of the representation, as well as to the excellent work done by Mr. Mansfield and his assistants in the rendering of the lines of the gifted author, that the marvelous success achieved by the play may be attributed.

The history of "Cyrano de Bergerac" before it was attempted in England is almost as interesting as the story of the play itself. It was produced at the Porte St. Martin theater, Paris, Dec. 28, 1897, with Coquelin in the title role. On the morning of Dec. 29, 1897, Edmond Rostand, the author, was famous, and Coquelin had added another to his long list of triumphs. About six months later the same actor took his production intact to London, where it was presented—of course in French. Henry Irving had meanwhile secured the English rights for the United Kingdom; but, possibly discouraged by his recent nonsuccessful ventures at production during the past winter, he was, according to report, about to give it up, when Coquelin arrived upon the scene. His success in the British capital caused Mr. Irving to change his mind.

Mr. Mansfield had read of the wonderful play, and he succeeded in securing the American rights, but not until after it was too late for the author to protect himself under the copyright law in this country. A number of English translations had already been made, and they were public property, so far as the United States was concerned. Mansfield, however, determined to keep faith with the author and to send him his royalties as they became due, an agreement which he has religiously kept, as in fact he does all of his undertakings.

Augustin Daly had one of the translations of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and he announced that he would produce it at an early date. As a matter of fact he did produce it in Philadelphia on the night that it was first made public in New York by Mr. Mansfield, and whereas, as has been stated, the latter created a veritable sensation here, Mr. Daly's presentation of the piece has been received in a not-over-enthusiastic manner, despite the advantage which he at first blush appears to have in the possession of Miss Rehan, to whom was of course assigned the role of Roxane, the heroine of the play.

This advantage, however, is not so marked a one as every one had a right to believe it would be.

Mr. Mansfield has as his leading woman Miss Margaret Anglin, who is as certain to shine prominently in the American theatrical firmament as day is to follow night. Miss Anglin is a Canadian who a few years ago was the ingenue, and a little later the leading woman with Charles Rohlfs, who was at the time starring in the "Leavenworth Case" and "Merchant of Venice." Her work at this time gave promise of better things, but even her warmest admirers did not dare hope that the opportunity would ever be given her to demonstrate what a really marvelous actress she is. Her reading of the lines allotted to Roxane is delightful, and practically without flaw. Her voice is peculiarly pleasing and her gestures are natural to a degree not to be looked for in one whose stage experience has been so limited. She can be sympathetic without whining, and intense without ranting. No theatrical gasps ever escape her as a substitute for emotion; the face shows that without resort to such time worn devices.

But to return to the play. A certain manager has announced that he will send half a dozen companies on the road at once to present Rostand's drama. Mr. Mansfield, however, need feel no alarm. "Cyrano de Bergerac" is possible to but one man in this country, and that man is Richard Mansfield. There is no other actor on the American stage who can even begin to suggest the possibilities of the character as they are so fully developed by Mr. Mansfield. The swashbuckler, the roistering Gascon, the poet, the self sacrificing friend, the lover, the philosopher and the brave man at the moment when the final summons arrives all are portrayed by him in the most positive colors with nothing left undone which should be done and nothing done which should be left undone.

To sum up, it is no exaggeration to say that "Cyrano de Bergerac" is the sensation of the present generation, and if arrangements can be made with out-of-town managers with whom Mr. Mansfield is already booked he will not only be able to remain at the Garden theater during this season, but well into the next. The play is a gem which, while one highly appreciates upon a first visit, increases markedly in brilliance with the lapse of time; its beauties cannot all be grasped in the three hours and a half required for its presentation.

Mansfield has achieved the most marked success of his career with "Cyrano de Bergerac." He has made a number of pecuniary failures in his time, but in this case the happy conjunction of artistic and financial success is no more than America's greatest actor richly deserves.

There are few weak spots in the cast of "Cyrano de Bergerac" as presented by Mr. Mansfield, and while outside of the star and Miss Anglin there is no one whose work is worthy of especial mention there is likewise no one whose performance is sufficiently commonplace to merit unfavorable criticism for marring the magnificent "tout ensemble."

It seems almost superfluous to attempt to tell the story of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The hero is a Gascon who is a member of the famous cadets. He is a philosopher as well as a roisterer, a man who jests while his soul is teeming with sentiment, a fellow who jokes even while Death has his icy grasp upon his throat. Brilliant to a degree, with a voice which cannot be resisted by ordinary mortals and with an aptness of expression that makes his tongue as much to be feared as his sword, he might be considered a mortal to be envied were it not for the fact that he is afflicted with an absolutely impossible nose, at which the people laugh in private, though they dare not express their ridicule where it will reach the owner of the aforesaid generous proboscis.

Cyrano has a cousin, the beautiful Roxane, with whom he is madly in love, but keenly sensitive as he is to his deformity, he does not hope that any woman—much less Roxane—will ever regard him with more than toleration. She in turn sees and falls in love with a handsome and brave young soldier, Christian by name, who is as dull as he is good to look upon. After a time a meeting is contrived and Roxane so works upon the feelings of Cyrano that he promises to protect the young man, who has that day joined De Bergerac's regiment. When Christian appears at the barracks, he is informed by his new comrades that to refer to De Bergerac's nose is equivalent to giving one's order for a grave, but when the terrible duelist appears the young man, not at all awed by the warnings he has received, makes pointed allusions to his disfigurement in order to demonstrate to his fellows that he does not fear him. De Bergerac with difficulty controls himself, and when the other Gascons retire, expecting to return after a few minutes to find Christian stretched out cold in death, they are astounded by seeing the two men with their arms about each other. One of them remarks that the wolf has become a lamb, and makes an insulting allusion to De Bergerac's nose. Thereupon he is promptly slapped upon his own.

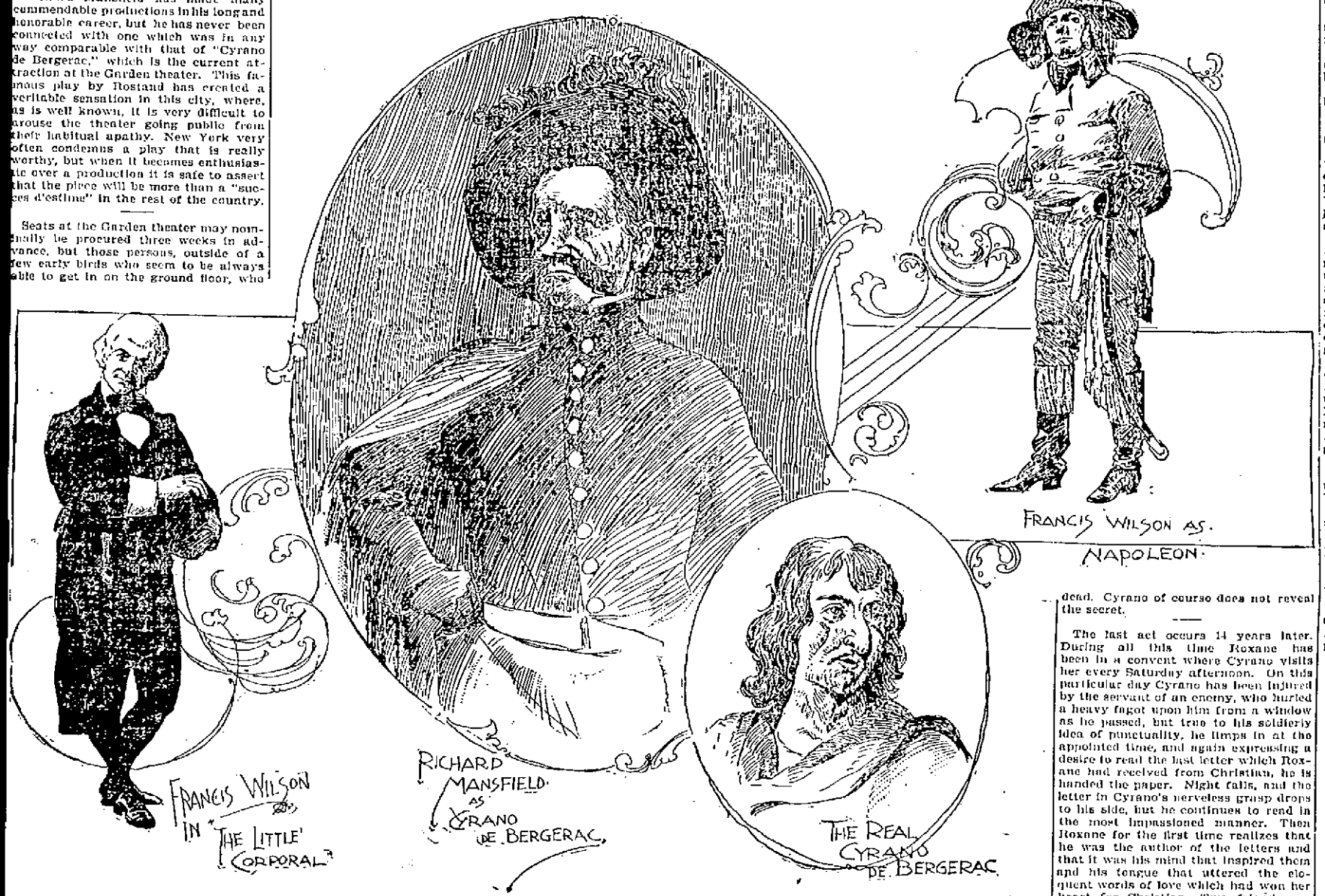
Later De Bergerac does Christian's wooing for him, and so successfully does he act in the capacity of agent that Roxane accepts him and a hasty marriage is celebrated. De Guiche, the evil genius of the play, who is a nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, is in love with Roxane. Finding that she has slipped forever from his grasp, he orders her new made husband away to the war against Spain. De Bergerac goes along as a member of the Gascon regiment, and as is developed later takes to writing two letters a day to Roxane, signing Christian's name. Roxane, moved strangely by these eloquent epistles, hastens to the camp with food for the starving men, and shortly after her arrival there, Christian, learning that she loves him for his supposed qualities of mind and not for himself, implores Cyrano to tell her everything. He leaves for another part of the defenses at this moment and within a few minutes is brought back dead. Cyrano of course does not reveal the secret.

The last act occurs 14 years later. During all this time Roxane has been in a convent where Cyrano visits her every Saturday afternoon. On this particular day Cyrano has been injured by the servant of an enemy, who hurled a heavy fagot upon him from a window as he passed, but true to his soldierly idea of punctuality, he limps in at the appointed time, and again expressing a desire to read the last letter which Roxane had received from Christian, he is handed the paper. Night falls, and the letter in Cyrano's nerveless grasp drops to his side, but he continues to read in the most impassioned manner. Then Roxane for the first time realizes that he was the author of the letters and that it was his mind that inspired them and his tongue that uttered the eloquent words of love which had won her heart for Christian. Two friends arriving at this moment, Cyrano's serious injury is made known to Roxane, who implores him to live for her sake, but it is too late, and rising and scorning support except from a sturdy oak Cyrano recites his own epitaph, grasps his sword, lunges wildly at the grim destroyer Death, whom he in imagination sees approaching, and falls to the stage—dead.

This is the end of the play, excepting only the curtain call, which invariably follows.

Arthur Crispin

New York.



CHARACTERS IN NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

France's National Theater.

Sarcey writes apropos of the French national theater: "Where is the theater—I do not say in France, but in Europe and the whole world—which can so vary its attractions, play old and modern plays, in turn, in verse and prose and send away the audience always satisfied, sometimes charmed? Without doubt there are abuses in this organization. * * * but where is the perfect thing? The Comedie Francaise is no more perfect than other organizations—less perfect, if you wish—but it has one great merit, and that is to exist. If it were destroyed, it would be impossible ever to rebuild it. Let us keep it, then, without thinking too much of the small or big abuses that one sees in it. 'There is no honest man without one or two vices.'"

Triple Barrel Shotgun.

Sportsmen are interested in a new rifle which has three barrels arranged in a row and provided with a selective single trigger action. This gun weighs a trifle less than seven pounds, and in an experimental test made with clay pigeons the results were eminently satisfactory. The mechanism allows of a selective action in firing and is said to work admirably, an indicator showing which of the three barrels has been fired. This attachment discloses at a glance the condition of the rifle for further shooting.

SUCCESSOR TO THE "TERRIBLE TURK."

[Copyright, 1898.]

The art of wrestling is one of the most ancient forms of athletic exercise and long antedates boxing. The old Greek heroes used to practice it, and it was one of the favorite sports at their games. Homer in his immortal "Iliad" speaks of a wrestling match between the great Ulysses and Ajax.

The Greeks, however, were not the inventors of the art, for they learned it from the Egyptians, and it was also well known to the Phoenicians.

Ever since wrestling has been practiced in the peninsula formed by the countries of Turkey and Greece, and famous exponents of the sport are to be found there today. In Turkey the sultan is a great patron of the wrestlers and keeps a number of them to afford him amusement. The pashas and other rich men of the Ottoman empire also have their favorite wrestlers, to whom they give big sums of money besides backing them against other strong men.

Some months ago one of these Turkish wrestlers came to this country and challenged any man in America to throw him. He went under the title of Ismailel Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," and relied as much upon his ability to frighten an opponent by his terrible facial contortions as upon his knowledge of the art. After several encounters with a number of our well known wrestlers he took passage for Europe on the ill fated steamer Bourgogne, which was sunk after a collision on the banks of Newfoundland. Yousouf was drowned, because, it was stated, he had encumbered himself with a large belt filled with gold coins.

Another Turkish wrestler has recently come to this country to win fame and American dollars. He is said to be an undefeated champion in his own land. His manager and backer, Antonio Pierri, says that he defeated Yousouf at Adrianopolis in 1892, in a terrible struggle which lasted four hours.

The newcomer, whose name is Halil Adali, does not pride himself so much upon his great strength, which was Yousouf's boast, as upon his skill. He told me, through his manager, that since his victory over Yousouf five years ago he has met and defeated every wrestler of prominence in Turkey. His record includes victories over Pasali, a giant of the sultan's house guards, whose back he claims to have broken in a public encounter; Auer Malcousouf, a gigantic Armenian; Kara Osman, Felix Nola, Ibrahim, and Kara Ahmet, all prominent wrestlers of the palace. Adali was waiting for another chance at the "Terrible Turk" when news arrived of his untimely taking off. Having conquered all rivals in his native land he was easily persuaded to seek new fields in America.

Adali wears his national costume and is an extremely picturesque figure in baggy blue breeches drawn tight around the calves and ankles, a broad maroon sash and short blue jacket. On his head is perched the regular maroon fez surrounded by a multicolored turban, which he wears with a rakish tilt. His hair is cropped short. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 225 pounds when in condition, though when I saw him he was considerably above that figure owing to enforced idleness on board ship. He has, however, secured training quarters in a gymnasium and is rapidly rounding into shape. His chest measurement is 47 inches, his waist 36 inches and his thigh 27 inches. The circumference of his neck is 19 inches, and he measures 17½ inches around the biceps.

When I called on him, he and his manager were at luncheon. If the Turk prove as good a wrestler as he is a trencherman he certainly is a wonder. He ate enough while I was present to satisfy four pretty hungry men and topped it all off with several plates of ice cream.

Adali is a native of Adrianopolis and is of a family the male members of which have been famous wrestlers for many generations. During the time when the sultan and his court are away from Constantinople and Adali is not required to be on duty he lives at his country villa, high up in the Balkan mountains. I asked his manager how many wives he had, for, contrary to the teachings of the Koran, many wealthy Mussulmans practice polygamy.

"Only one wife," was the reply. "I told you he was a very sensible man," and I thought I detected the faintest suggestion of a twinkle in Pierri's eye as he said this.

Adali has one son, a boy of 6, of whom he is very fond, and whom he intends to train to be a wrestler. Adali wanted to bring the little fellow to America with him, but was dissuaded from doing so.

It is the custom in Turkey to call the famous wrestlers by some special title or nickname. Adali's is the "Sultan's Lion."

He says that he is willing to meet American wrestlers at any style, Greco-Roman and catch as catch can preferred. Should he be successful in his engagement here it is his intention to make a tour of India. Many of the nizams, rajahs and maharajahs of that country keep wrestlers and strong men just as is the custom in Turkey. Halil thinks he could make lots of money and have a pretty easy thing of it against most of them. He may also make a trip to Japan, where there are many experts, for wrestling is the national sport of the Land of the Chrysanthemum.

ELBERT WOOD.

HALIL ADALI.

THE PLAYER FOLK.

Smyth & Rice have made upward of $100,000 in two seasons on "My Friend From India" and "The Man From Mexico."

Clara Belz, the artist's model appearing in the New York Casino success, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," wears nothing but flesh colored tights and a "property" smile.

R. A. Barnet's successful musical extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," will be sent on the road again this season by Klaw & Erlanger. It is one of the most profitable ventures ever made by this firm.

John Hare opened his autumn tour at the Theater Royal, in Birmingham, England. His principal play this season is "The Prayer," an adaptation by Mr. Harold Child of Francois Coppee's "Le Pater," not previously seen in England. He will also revive "Ours," appearing as the elderly Prince Perovsky, the part he originally sustained under the Bancroft management at the old Prince of Wales theater, London.

G. P. Bancroft's serious drama, "Teresa," which has been revived at the Garrick theater, London, after being shelved for several months following its trial performance in the provinces, is a well written, interesting but morbid play. Violet Vanbrugh has scored a triumph in the leading feminine part. Arthur Bourchier is starred jointly with Miss Vanbrugh in the piece.

Della Fox has a double in New York, who has been purchasing millinery and having the same charged to Della Fox. The scheme was worked successfully for awhile.

It is said that Sadie Martinot's disrobing act in "The Turtle" at the Manhattan theater in New York outstrips anything ever before shown on the American stage.

Daniel Frohman has decided to produce Anthony Hope's own dramatization of his "Rupert of Hentzau" in New York this season, with James K. Hackett in the dual role.

An enthusiastic writer says that Chauncey Olcott has a fillip of mountain dew in his voice, a sparkle in his eyes and a freshness in the music of his songs that make Irishmen think of their old homes in the Emerald Isle.

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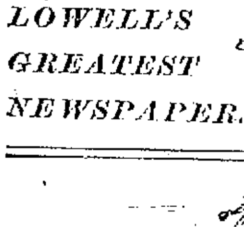


"National expansion," "the glory of the war," "the outlet for trade with our colonies"—these are some of the high-sounding phrases by which the republicans are endeavoring to delude the people into supporting them once more.

OPENING THE PHILIPPINE PORTS.

Now that the American flag floats over Porto Rico, a certain class of business men, who are ready at all times to grasp every opportunity of making a dollar, have appealed to President McKinley to open the ports of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines to trade. Porto Rico is already in our hands and Cuba will undoubtedly come under the control of the United States in December, but according to the promises made to the Cuban leaders, we are not to hold the island as a colony, but after establishing a stable form of government, leave it to the people to work out their own destiny. It may be that in the end Cuba will be added to the United States by request of the Cuban people or as a matter of necessity for the benefit of the island itself and to prevent contention with other powers.

But in regard to the Philippines the request that the ports be open exclusively to American trade is utterly absurd. The Philippine islands have not been conquered by the United States, and our government has consequently no power to open the ports for the merchants of this or any other country. Furthermore, the question of taking the Philippines and holding them as a colony is one of the gravest that has arisen out of the war with Spain. It is all very well to speak of holding the Philippines, but it must be remembered that the inhabitants of these islands have determined to be independent, and that they would probably be as troublesome under American sway as they have been under Spanish rule. The people are restless and but semi-civilized and the government of fifteen millions of people scattered over perhaps fourteen hundred islands would be a most difficult task. It would require first of all a large standing army with a powerful squadron of war vessels to be ready to quell an uprising whenever it might appear. Then the opening of the ports to American trade and barring out the merchants of other nations would undoubtedly lead to trouble with European powers. The chief danger in this whole matter is that before we should long possess the Philippines as a colony, we should be plunged into a war with some European power or perhaps with a couple of European powers, or one European and one Asiatic power, such as Japan or China. These dangers are not to be dismissed as improbable. Our army and navy are not so strong as to warrant any extensive scheme of colonization in the eastern hemisphere. A naval officer writes that if the United States keeps building war vessels for about three years more our navy will be as large as that of Italy. From this it is plain that if the United States should enter a war with a first rate European power, she would have a different story to tell than in a war with Spain, the weakest power in Europe.

The people who oppose the holding of the Philippines do so honestly and in accordance with the sound advice given by the Father of his Country to keep free of foreign entanglements. It is all right to hold Manila or to get a piece of territory that will serve as a coaling station and a base of supplies. It might be all right to hold the island of Luzon, but to undertake to conquer and colonize the entire Philippine islands would involve extreme danger to this nation. It is unwise and against the traditional policy of the fathers of the republic which has guided the nation in its development until the present day, and from which we hope there will be no radical departure.

REPUBLICAN ALARM.

The republicans of the seventh district are panic stricken, as appears from the alarm of the Essex club and representatives at a recent meeting in Lynn. Senator Lodge did not get there but he sent a letter warning the district of the danger of a democratic house encouraging Spain. Just think of it, the democrats siding with Spain. Pray what was the majority of the army by democrats. A poll of the army would show them in the vast majority as they always are when the country needs defenders. Lodge is badly off for a rallying cry this year when he has nothing else to put forth. The cry of "Open the mills, not the mints," has been exploded; it has deluded the people and now it is the danger of a democratic house encouraging Spain or the vast outlet of trade with the Philippine islands which we have not taken, and in all probability shall never possess, without a European war. The republicans are excited at the prospect of defeat. The warning came first from Maine, Vermont and Connecticut and now Massachusetts will strike a blow to republican bluff and deception.

If Alger has done his full duty as secretary of war, then it should be easier for his friends to show that he has done right than to find so many things that his opponents have done wrong. To prove that every one of the latter is in error would not prove that Alger is correct or that he had done his duty. The man indicted cannot be exonerated by an arraignment of the prosecuting witness as in the case of Dr. Seaman and others.

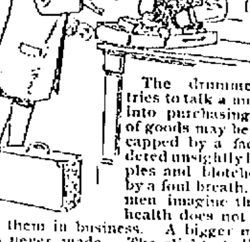
FALSE PROPHETS.

Here is a reminder to Mr. Knox from the Lawrence Register:

"Congressman Knox promised prosperity as a result of the election of himself and a republican congress two years ago. Instead of prosperity came a reduction of wages to cotton mill employes. In the old days false prophets were cast out. In the new days people refuse to again send them to congress. That will be the fate of Mr. Knox."

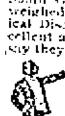
Orders from Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaii are pouring into this country, and soon the wheels will turn in response to the new demand.—Citizen.

This is the sort of stuff upon which the republicans expect to catch votes in the coming election. It is the purest clap trap specially designed to delude the people into voting against their best interests.



The drummer who tries to talk a merchant into purchasing a bill of goods may be handicapped by a face rendered unsightly by pimples and blotches and by a foul breath. Some men imagine that bad health does not handicap them in business. A bigger mistake was never made. The slightest disorder may be the biggest kind of a detriment to a business man. An unsightly skin is caused by impurities of the blood. A foul breath means a weak stomach, an impaired digestion and an inactive liver. A sweet breath means that the stomach is sweet, the digestion good, the liver active and the bowels regular. It is an indication of a thoroughly constitutional sweetness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, gives edge to the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the great blood-purifier. It makes the eye brighter, the skin clearer, the breath sweeter and the step more elastic. It imparts both mental and bodily activity. It cures all diseases resulting from impurities in the blood. Found at all medicine stores.

"I was a complete wreck; appetite gone, nervous system impaired; could not sleep; and was so weak that I could not stand on my feet ten minutes," writes Miss Ella Bartley, of No. 213½ South Grant Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I only weighed 95½ pounds. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and now I have an excellent appetite, sleep soundly and my friends say they never saw me so well."



A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

GET IT QUICK.

Cold in the head comes—you know not how. But it comes. The easiest time to cure it is before it has gotten any strength. And the easiest way to cure it is to get

DOWS'
MENTHOL CREAM.

Better get it quick. The quicker, the better. Lubricate the nostrils—it dissolves and ascends the air passages. It clears the head and—you're cured.

10cts. tube; 25cts. box. All druggists.
A. W. DOWS & CO., Props.,
Lowell, Mass. (10.)

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Hon. J. W. Bailey Praises Their Devotion.

CHANGES IN PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Two Decades Ago Few Had the Temerity to Advocate the Single Gold Standard—How That System Bears on the Workingman.

Twenty years ago there were not 20 public men that dared to advocate the single gold standard—not 20. Conditions are worse today than they were then. Why do they advocate it now? Because the people have suffered so long they have got used to it, and they think they dare now go where they desired to go then, but did not dare. The American laborer is hopeful. He is self respecting. He will bear the evils of this life so long as they can be borne. Turned out of employment himself, he will seek new labor. He will seek it day after day until the days have lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months and the months into years. He still hopes against hope that the times will improve, that not only the old factories will open, but new ones will be built to employ him. When at last he realizes the vanity of that hope, and instead of new factories being built to employ idle labor he sees the old ones close and new laborers turned upon the public streets in idleness, then his hope turns to despair. At night when he goes to his humble home and looks into the pale and hungry faces of his wife and children he ceases to be a peaceful and law abiding citizen, and he welcomes any change—revolution itself—as an improvement of his condition.

Ah, my countrymen, they call us anarchists. They are multiplying the anarchists of this land by narrowing the field of labor through this long and disastrous fall of prices. But, fellow citizens, I must not detain you long. I desire to say in conclusion that here in this splendid state, above all others in the Union, the people are looking for grand results. The Democrats of Indiana have proved themselves faithful in darker and more trying times than this. Throughout the war, when your opponents unjustly stigmatized you as sympathizers with the rebellion, when the war was over and they sought to place upon you the odium of that unhappy struggle, yet you bore it all with a courage, with a manliness, with a devotion to duty which has commanded the admiration of your fellow Democrats in every quarter of the Union. In Texas, in Mississippi, in Maine, in far-off California we have learned to expect that an Indiana Democrat will do his duty. We expected it last year, and some of those whom you have honored and trusted betrayed the people's sacred cause. You have separated them from you today, and many of their misguided followers are anxious to come back and join you in this supreme and mighty struggle for the rights of the masses and the purity of the government. That you will do your duty I have no doubt. You have done it on every field of battle when American courage has been tried and proved. You have done it in great civil conflicts which involved even more than the issue of a battle. Everywhere you have responded nobly to your country's appeal.

I will not permit myself to doubt that you will respond again. Here is the very place to test your splendid devotion to the principles of our party. In my state it takes neither courage nor conviction to be a Democrat, because our majority is overwhelming; but here, where every election is closely and stubbornly contested, a man is only a Democrat because he reverences the principles and cherishes the traditions of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. While yours is the struggle, yours is also the honor. It takes neither courage nor devotion to espouse a cause that has no enemies to meet and no battle to fight. The time which tries a man's soul and puts his principles to the test is when false friends betray and malignant foes revile.

A timid heart may venture out to sea when the winds blow fair and the waves lie peacefully sleeping before him. But when the storm king awakes from his slumber and goes riding with the blasts with furious haste, when darkness is over all and danger is everywhere, then it takes a bold sailor, with a lion's heart, to stand by his post and do his duty, but he is a hero who stands there and he deserves above all other men what the matchless leader has said is the true glory and the true honor, and the glory of duty done, the honor of integrity and principle. Such glory and such honor have been the portion of Indiana Democrats in the years that have gone. I confidently believe it will continue to be their portion in the years to come.—Hon. J. W. Bailey in a Speech at Indianapolis.

Won't Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Wool is not holding up in price as the chairman of the committee on ways and means promised, and some of the newspapers are talking about it. Mr. Dingley is the constant victim of those persons who will not let bygones be bygones. Still if the gentleman from Maine had established a record of statesmanship to be remembered by all would be well.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Trifle Awkward.

Is it not just a little bit awkward to have the Wool Exchange closing on account of "depression in the wool business" during a McKinley administration and under a Dingley tariff?—New York World.

Let's Clear Up at Home.

Now that we have righted the wrongs of the Cubans, let us inquire if some Americans should not have a similar office performed for them.—Farm, Stock and Home.

NEGRO RACE SUFFERING.

Its Only Hope Is Emigration to Africa, Says Bishop Turner.

Bishop Henry M. Turner of Georgia is an enthusiast on the subject of negro emigration—a movement with which he has been closely identified for several years. Eventually, he thinks, the discussion of the question will bring about a grand exodus of negroes to Africa. It is emigration or extermination, in his opinion. He said the other day in an interview:

"Africa is the negro's fatherland, and the sooner he goes there the better for him. Statistics show that the negro race is dying out, and it certainly is not growing healthier, wealthier, happier, wiser or anything else which goes to make life worth living. Africa proffers the greatest possibilities on earth for the negro to emigrate to—that is, if he has any idea of being anything this side of the day of general account giving. Even nature is invoking the negro to return to his God given home. The trade winds which once blew from 300 to 400 miles out at sea from the west coast of Africa have mysteriously changed their course, and are now fanning the shores, moderating the equatorial climate, diminishing the heat and humidity and driving away the death dealing fevers and malaria. I believe this is the work of God preparing Africa for the reception of her children who are suffering in America and who must return sooner or later. If I had $5,000,000, I would invest every cent in ships, and would see that every negro who wished to go to Africa got there. Now, some of my people want to know why I do not go to Africa and stay there. I believe I am needed in America, but the very moment I can get 50,000 or 100,000 negroes to go with me I am off like a quarter horse, and I will think it the best day's work I ever accomplished."

"Has the African emigration movement met with the approval of a majority of the race?"

"No, indeed; but, on the contrary, a lot of ignorant negroes have opposed it from its very inception. They prate about the sickness of Africa and many other things of which they are in dense ignorance. The thoughtful and intelligent of the white race indorse the emigration policy, and it will yet prove a success and of untold blessing to the negro race."—New York Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

COME OVER AND LEAVE
COAL
Your Order With
WM. E. LIVINGSTON
15 Thorndike Street,
WHERE OTHERS OFTEN DEAL.

PETER H. SAVAGE.
Undertaker and Funeral Director
189 WORTHEN ST.
☞Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

"Boilers Will Bust"
If you force them too hard, likewise swell prices on Meats and Vegetables, and we are the fellows THAT CAN DO IT.
This week we will sell best Sugar Cured Shoulders 8c. lb.
Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh Pig Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh " Shoulders 8c. lb.
Fresh " Roast 8c. lb.
20 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c.
5 qts. Cape Cranberries 25c.
Blood Beets 15c. pk.
Best Turnips 15c. pk.
Best Onions 20c. pk.
All other goods correspondingly low.
Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

FOOT WEAR.
Our line of Ladies' Shoes for fall wear have been made on lasts that allow the foot to sit correct in the boot, giving the foot a natural position without crowding the toes and are truly a close fitting dressy boot that will insure comfort to the wearer,
$3.00 a Pair.
J. J. LONERGAN.
215 DUTTON ST.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY
Must come soon. Until the war is ended we have concluded to bear our share of the war tax by putting our ROCHESTER LAGER at the
Ante Bellum Price,
$1.25 per case of 24 bottles. A large invoice of fresh beer just in.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
65-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A safe, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box. Trial box $1. Sent in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Oct. 20, 21 and 22, with Saturday Matinee, the Mastodonic Burlesque Company of the Twentieth Century, the
BUTTERFLY BURLESQUERS!
28—Handsome Ladies—28.
10—Great Comedians—10.
10—Strong Specialties—10.
Beautiful Wardrobe.
New and Elegant Scenery.
October 24, 25 and 26, with Wednesday Matinee.
Big Sensation Double Show
White Artists and Creoles.
Under the direction of Matt T. Flynn. Beautiful wardrobe and scenery.
Seats now on sale at box office.

BIJOU THEATRE
Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall.
Polite vaudeville. Continuous show from 1 to 5.30 and 7 to 10.30 p. m. Admission—All down stairs 10c., gallery 5c. Ladies 5c. to any seat.

SAFE
SURE
SPEEDY
MME. LE CLAIR'S
FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY
Never Fails.
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS
Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LECLAIR PILL CO., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.
Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

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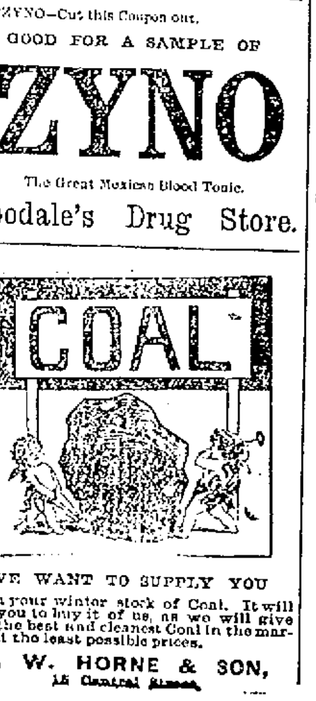
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Stroe.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.



WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU
With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

Boston and Maine Railroad
Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, ¶6.42, *7.15, *8.50, ¶9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.29, ¶6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.23, 7.33, *7.43, w*8.15, *8.57, ¶9.19, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50, 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.46, 1.43, w2.30, w*3.03, 3.10, *3.17, w4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 5.22, ¶5.42, w*6.15, *6.21, 7.00, *7.49, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.29, w8.15, 8.45, 9.10, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.25, w5.30, 5.58, w7.25 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.23, w6.50 z7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.25 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.23, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.23, w6.10, 6.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.23, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, ¶11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 6.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.23, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 6.10 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.33, *7.43, 11.03 a m; 1.43 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.11, 6.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.11 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.11, *5.10, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 6.40, †8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, ‡140 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *‡8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *‡8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; ‡8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a. m., ‡8.40 p m.
References: *Express; ‡Daily. w Via Western Division. †Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.
EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 15, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.33 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
C. PETER CLARK, G. S. }
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A. } Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D. }
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt. }

FINE
Wedding Presents
AT MODERATE COST.
In Diamonds we keep only perfect white stones. All kinds of settings.
LEGAULT & CO.
Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
The secret of the success of this school is in giving first-class personal instruction. In this way the student acquires the most thorough knowledge of actual business, shorthand, etc., and gains full confidence in his own ability.
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
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F. BRADY & CO.
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It can also be found at the following places:
FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
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SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.
APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.
MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.
FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.
FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.
FIBRE PAILS and TUBS
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $33 Suits for $25. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,825 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT,
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 127 Central St., Opposite American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge St.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

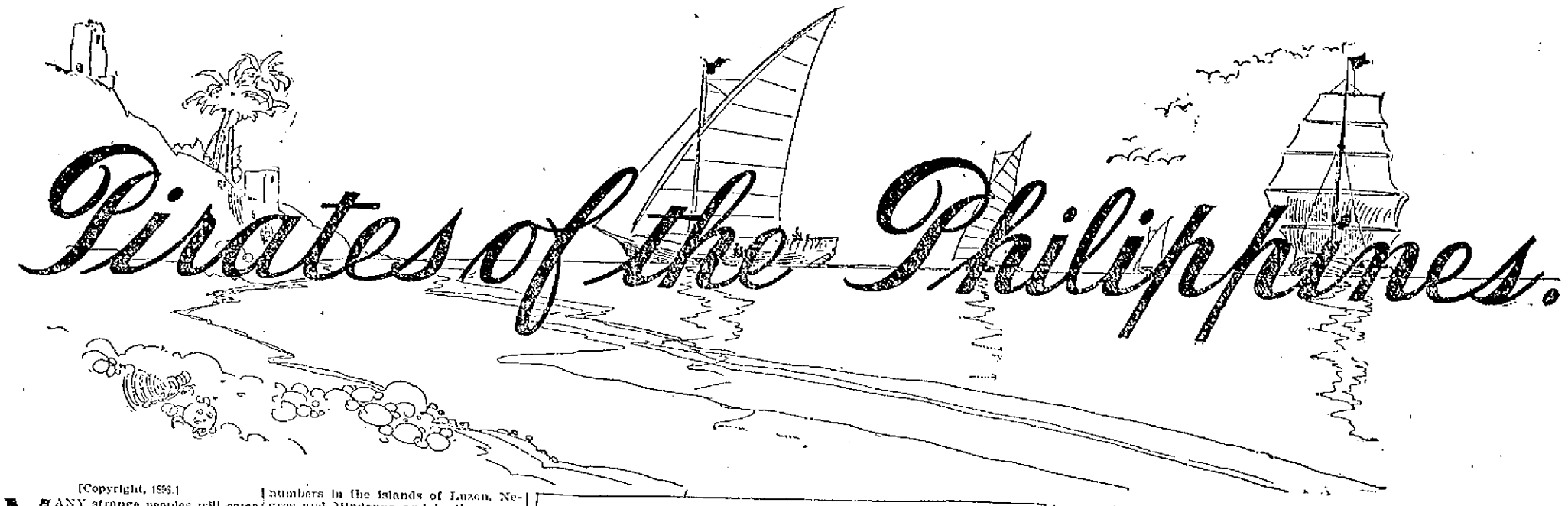
DR. DONEHUE, Runels Building.
DENTIST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
41 HILDRETH BUILDING.



[Copyright, 1898.]

MANY strange peoples will come under the protection of the stars and stripes if Uncle Sam's commissioners, now in Paris negotiating a treaty of peace with Spain, shall decide to retain possession of the Philippine islands. Not only will the United States have to take under its wing some of the most peculiar beings that live, but some who have sailed under the black flag of the pirates whose depredations in that section of the world are only equaled by those of the freebooters who once infested the Spanish main. The inhabitants of these islands, which occupy a large space in the eastern seas, are composed of many different tribes and mixed races. While little is known of the history of the people found there by the Spanish explorers it is believed that they were negroes, small in stature, but very powerful. Now nearly every race or kind of people can be found there, from the civilized white man, to the savage whose traits and characteristics are similar to the aborigines. The islands, more than 1,200 in number, are situated near the mainland of China, Siam and the Malay peninsula, while to the south and east are the islands of Java, Sumatra, New Guinea and Borneo, from which flocked adventurers and the lower class of criminals and desperadoes in search of riches that were supposed to be stored in abundance in the hills and mountains of the Philippines. These people not only pillaged the natives within the borders of their land, but sent out pirates from their shores to prey upon the merchant marine of the surrounding country.

It may be said that there was little work other than piracy among the tribes people at that time, and from what can be learned of them they also seized each other's vessels and destroyed each other's property. The islands have been the center of piracy ever since they were known, and records show that the deeds of desperate daring committed by some of the chiefs or kings were only equaled by the famous Black Flags of China (some of whose members and descendants are supposed to have emigrated to the islands), the pirates of the Barbary states on the north coast of Africa and those of the Spanish main.

The Spaniards under Magellan discovered the islands in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1565 they started to establish colonies and conquer the natives. Their struggle to get control is so well known that it would be useless to chronicle it here. For more than three centuries Spain has been fighting to get rid of the pirates and subdue the natives of that section of the world, and now that her nominal sovereignty at least over some of them is to cease it may be truthfully stated that many of the tribes, especially those in Mindanao, Tawi Tawi and some of the smaller islands are as independent of Spanish rule today as they were when Magellan first set foot on Zebu, the first of the group to be discovered.

There are nine large and more than 1,200 small islands. The large ones are Luzon, Panay, Zebu, Leyte, Bohol, Negros, Samar, Mindanao and Mindoro. There are nearly as many different tribes as there are islands. The Chinese and Malays next to the native Tagals and Visayas predominate. Wild Malay tribes, from whom sprung some of the early pirates, are found in large numbers in the islands of Luzon, Negros and Mindanao and in the mountain regions of Panay and Samar. The tribes in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi Tawi are independent and control the interior of those islands, while Spain, until recently, held the coast.

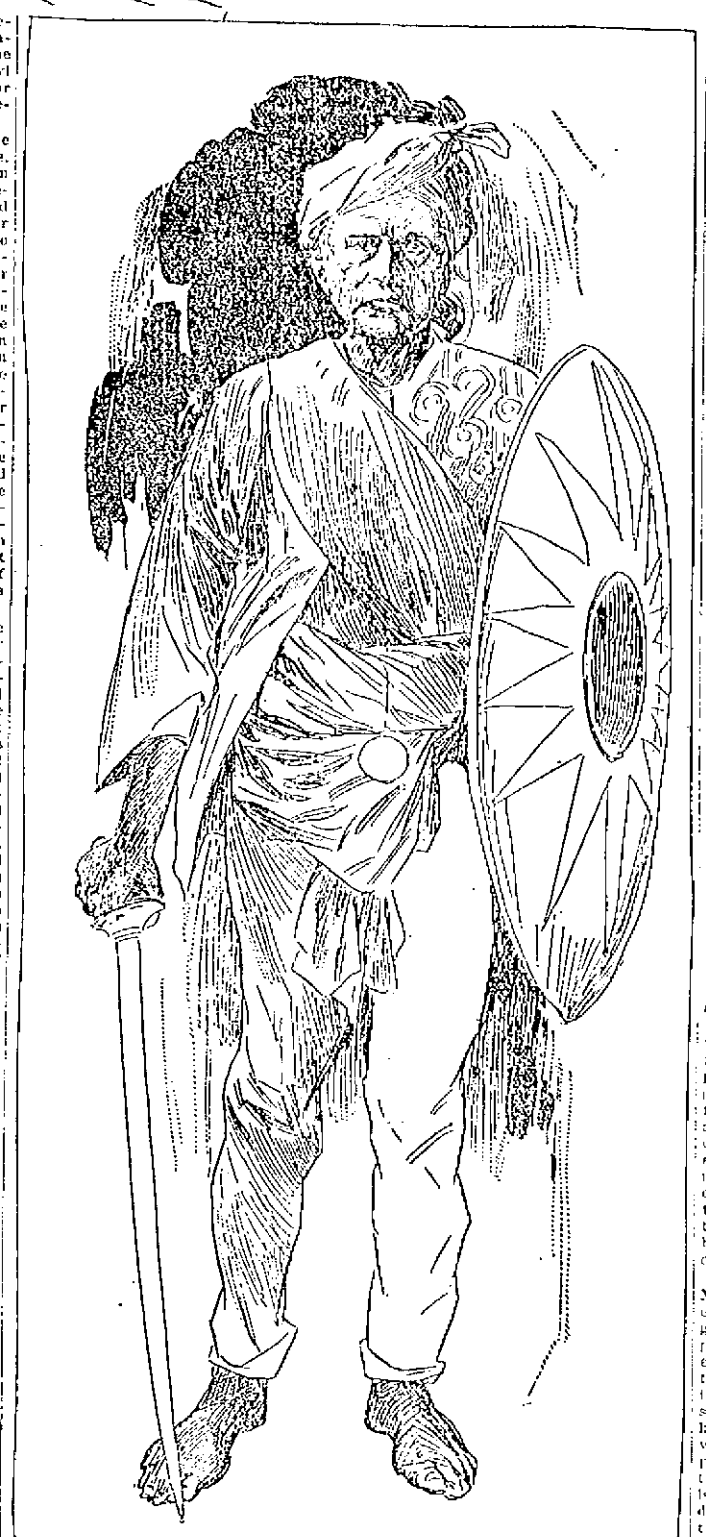
In the early part of Spain's rule she was given most trouble by the Tagals, in the northern, and the Visayas, in the middle islands. They not only destroyed her peace on land, but fitted out craft to seize her ships, plunder them and send the crews captured into the strongholds of the pirates to be condemned to death or slavery. After many years of struggling Spain succeeded in nominally conquering these tribes. This, however, did not insure peace, for no sooner had these been brought into apparent subjection than the Moros, as the Spaniards called the tribes in the southern islands, began operations. They were not alone in their attacks. Several Chinese fleets attempted to take Manila. The most daring of the pirates were those that came from Sulu and Mindanao. They carried their deeds of destruction and pillage to the very doors of the Spanish strongholds, and they have never been conquered. Piracy was exterminated from the northern islands of the group, but it continued with telling effect in those of the south, which were ruled over by a sultan.

The Chinese pirates also caused the Spanish considerable trouble. They swooped down and captured or destroyed the small towns along the coast until it was found necessary to build watch towers and forts to prevent the Mongolians from landing. The first Chinese pirate to attack the coast was Li-Ma-Hong. In 1591, with a fleet of 62 warships or armed junks, he started for the Philippines. He sacked the villages along the coast and captured many Spanish ships before he met defeat in Manila bay. In 1662 Koxinga, a famous Chinese pirate king, threatened to invade Manila. The Spanish officials got wind of his coming and prepared to give him a warm reception. They also prevented him from finding any allies among the Chinese population by attacking and killing more than 40,000 of the latter.

The sultans of Sulu have given Spain trouble from time to time, and it was not until the early sixties of the present century that the sultan's power was broken. This in a great measure was done by Great Britain, who was in the van of a movement to clean out piracy in that section of the world, as had been done elsewhere. She was ably seconded by the other powers.

As early as 1595 the sultan of Sulu became a thorn in the side of the Spaniards. He held sway over a large part of northern Borneo, nearly all of Mindanao, the islands of Palanan, the Pangalatarang, Tawi Tawi and the Basilan groups. His subjects in Sulu numbered about 200,000, while in his vassal lands there were more than 1,000,000 who obeyed his commands and paid him tribute. He levied tribute on the Europeans as well as the natives and was a terror to commerce even on the China coast. His powerful fleet of fast vessels infested all the waters of the archipelago, and many foreign ships became his prey.

The vessels then used by the pirates and even now employed by those who remain are of a peculiar type and well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. They are long and narrow and sharp at both ends. They carry about 40 persons comfortably. They are called barcas, and the natives handle them wonderfully well. The proas are larger vessels, with covered decks. The sides are protected from small shot by a sheathing of a very hard wood that is found in the forests. They carry a tremendous sail, which is usually made of palm leaves. The natives have a trick of handling their boats by which they can sail them backward as easily as forward. An outrigger almost as long as the vessel is made fast to the side and prevents it from capsizing. Thus equipped the sailors take their vessels out in the teeth of a storm without the slightest fear.



It was with this class of craft that the sultan of Sulu worried the merchantmen who ventured near the coast of his domain, and as late as 1820 he threatened Manila with a fleet. His downfall was foreshadowed when steam was introduced as a means of propulsion in that section of the world. Both England and Spain joined in sending a fleet of light draft gunboats into these waters, and a great change was made. About 1861 the pirates were nearly cleaned out. England sent her first steam fleet to the Philippines as early as 1828 to 1830. In 1851 the Balahac pirates sent a squadron to the walls of Manila, but it was beaten off and early in the sixties complaints concerning the depredations of pirates practically ceased. It was the delight of the latter day pirates to worry the Spaniards and Portuguese. They seldom interfered with either the English or Americans and would never attack them except when in overwhelming force.

Many of the pirate crews were composed in part of Spanish and Portuguese renegades. They were well organized, and their vessels were fitted with armament taken from prizes. The flagship of the sultan of Sulu carried several 8 pounder guns. Many of the vessels used by him were stolen, and among them were a number of fast American trading schooners. The spoils were divided between the officers and men of the crew according to their ratings, and they in turn had to pay tribute not only to the sultan of Sulu, but the subsultans of Palanan, Pampango and southern Mindanao.

The Mindanao pirates were by far the most troublesome. They were re-enforced by the Malays, Chinese, European renegades and Spanish and Portuguese half breeds. They became famous for the part they took in the work along the coast of the Philippines and other islands. When the British Asiatic squadron started in to exterminate the pirates, they were to be found everywhere, and when they completed their work they had destroyed more than 1,000 vessels that had flown the black flag and killed more than 30,000 of the men who had manned the ships.

Canton records state concerning the Mindanao pirates that they got considerable ammunition and a number of guns in trade with the Chinese. They purchased some of the vessels and other material with which to carry on their business from the Chinese, paying for them in gold, of which they seemed to have large quantities. It is known that the gold mines of Mindanao were worked and guarded by the pirates. The Moros, who still inhabit the islands, make their own coin. This is done by filling quills with coarse gold dust, and some of the quills weigh from two to three ounces.

The Moros are not a pure race. They were originally supposed to have come from the surrounding islands and to have mixed with the native tribes and the captives. They present a peculiar appearance, for in no two of the tribes in which the Moros are to be found do the people look alike. All shades and colors are to be found among them from the black men, who resemble the inhabitants of New Guinea, to the red brown of the Tagals. They are a powerful people, brave and very warlike, and would rather fight than eat. From the treatment they have received at the hands of the Spaniards they are suspicious and do not take kindly to foreigners. They hate the Spaniards and other Christians who live in the islands, and they feel it is a commendable act to dispatch a Christian, especially if he be a Spaniard. Some of the men of the tribes have taken oath that they will spend their time in killing these people. They will not trust a foreigner, and they are in turn not to be trusted.

Spain has tried to keep firearms and ammunition out of their hands, but this, like many other things the dons have undertaken, has proved unsuccessful. Most of the tribes are well organized and equipped with modern weapons. They do not, however, handle them well and depend more upon their native arms in battle. They are provided with fine implements of destruction of their own make. The principal of these is the barong. It is similar to a butcher's cleaver, with a heavy blade. It is said that an expert tribesman can cut a man in half with one blow from this instrument. Besides this they use the creese, which is a double edged sword. It was with this class of weapon that they would swoop down from the hills on the Spaniards and massacre them. All males over 16 are armed and instructed in the use of the barong and creese. The natives forge their own spear and arrow heads and do exceptionally fine work. The way they temper the spearheads and swords is really wonderful. They are very artistic, too, some of the spearheads being inlaid with gold and silver, while the handles are beautifully carved.

The Moros do not live like the tribes of the interior. They are natural born pirates and have dwelt on the coast for centuries. They build their houses on piles over the sea and have their boats kept at the door of their huts that they may be ready for use at short notice.

General Juan Arolas, formerly governor general of the Philippines and recently military governor of Havana, is the only man that Spain ever sent to the islands who could subdue the Mindanaos. He attacked them in their own stronghold at Malbun and cowed them as they were never cowed before. It is not unlikely that the United States, if Uncle Sam should conclude to hold the Philippines, will have some trouble with these people, and a close watch will have to be kept on them, as they are likely at any time to make an attempt to return to the evil practices of their forefathers.

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH.

Manila's Lighting Station.

There is a central electric lighting station in Manila which supplies current for 12,000 incandescent and 260 arc lamps. There are 720 miles of telegraph lines in the islands and 70 miles of steam railways. Manila has also a telephone system. The conductors are all overhead lines carried on poles with porcelain insulators.

How Diamonds Are Imitated.

To imitate diamonds so that the spurious ones are difficult of detection has been the endeavor of swindlers for a very long time. A method of successful imitation has been recently discovered, and the originator of this imposition actually defrauded the pawnbrokers of London alone in one year of upward of $500,000.

The general public as well as the jewelers are aware that diamonds of a yellowish tinge, or, as they are technically termed, "straws," are worth very little. Large stones of this color, even when weighing from 10 to 100 carats, are quite common and will only fetch in the market from $5 to $20 per carat. Diamonds of the same weight, if of the first water or perfectly colorless, are worth from five to ten times as much.

The methods of the individual referred to were as follows: He purchased a quantity of "yellow stones" and then by a simple yet ingenious process succeeded in imparting to them an evanescent purity of color. This was done by procuring two ordinary glasses, a kettle of boiling water and a packet of mauve dye. The "yellow" diamond, which was perhaps set in a gold ring or pin, was merely dipped in the glass containing the dye and then in clean boiling water half a dozen times and allowed to dry, when it presented all the appearance, even to the eye of an expert, of a magnificent stone of the first water. The next move was to place the ring on the finger, and the well dressed diamond dyer would sally forth, enter a pawnbroker's and pledge the ring for at least three times its worth. Within 12 hours, however, the effects of the dye would have disappeared, and the poor pawnbroker could only wonder what on earth was wrong with his eyes when he advanced so much money on such a yellow stone.

Fortunately, owing to the magnitude of this individual's operations, the fraud has been discovered, and now pawnbrokers, if they are suspicious of a diamond's color, immerse it in nitric acid, which of course destroys any dye that may be present without in any way injuring the stone.

Rubies, sapphires and emeralds may be imitated so excellently in "paste" as to deceive any eye, but the hardness of these gems cannot be imparted to glass or "paste." For fraudulent purposes "doublets" are manufactured, which even rival the beauty of genuine gems. "Doublets," as the name implies, are made in two pieces. The top half is usually a genuine stone, generally a white sapphire beautifully cut and polished. This is joined by an invisible cement to a "paste" bottom or even to another white sapphire, painted on the side where the joint is effected, red, blue or green, according to the stone it is desired to counterfeit. These "doublets" look as well as, usually better than, bona fide stones, excepting those of the finest quality, and are to be discovered by only one test. Take them out of their setting and cast them into boiling water, when, if they are "doublets," they will speedily come asunder. A jeweler will experience no difficulty in remounting them as before, but it must be remembered that such stones are to all intents and purposes valueless.

No Place For Burglars.

There is a very rich man, one who is rated as a millionaire, in fact, living in the suburbs of Boston who has not a piece of solid silver in his house. He buys the newest and prettiest things in plated ware and replaces them before shabbiness sets in. His house is rather unprotected, as it sits well back from the street. It is also some distance from any other house and is surrounded by trees, whose shade is very friendly toward night prowlers.

About four times a year he discovers that his house has been entered at night and every piece of silver tested. But not one will be missing, for it is not worth carrying away. He quietly chuckles as he remarks that all the silver in the world would not be a compensation for disturbed slumbers and the anxiety of caring for such valuable property. An easy mind assures deep sleep, and so he retires each night with the consciousness of having nothing about to excite the cupidity of unscrupulous persons. Reports of poverty, like those of wealth, soon spread in the profession, and the house which several burglars have voted worthless is never disturbed now except by newcomers who do not credit the stories. The whole place is fastened in the most superficial way, just securely enough to keep out sneak thieves and make easy work for professional housebreakers.

So all the beautiful tableware which has adorned the tables of millionaires on great occasions is quietly reposing in vaults, and its duplicate in plated ware is adorning the country home. Even at Newport, where entertaining is as lavish as in New York, solid silver is conspicuous by its absence, and the entertainers are at no pains to conceal the fact. These complete sets cost as high as $6,000, but that is principally for workmanship. The intrinsic value of the lot is very little. They include large dishes for fish and roasts, and from those a whole series of articles down to knives, forks and spoons. They are heavy enough to wear well for three seasons, and that is all that is expected of them.

Wales as a Horse Trader.

The Prince of Wales is in the horse trade, and he is in it to make money. It is doubtful whether there is a more successful horse dealer in England than his royal highness.

The other day the prince had a sale of 54 Shire horses at Sandringham, his country place in Norfolk. These are an English breed of horses fitted for the heaviest kind of work. They may be fine animals, but they do not as a rule bring fancy prices.

The prince got $60,000 for his 54 draft horses. One of them, a filly, brought $6,000 from Sir Blundell Maple, a furniture maker, who is bravely fighting his way into society. Mr. Hadley, another struggling millionaire, paid $2,000 for a dray horse. Lord Rothschild secured a horse for $3,000.

Birthdays Celebrated In Egypt.

The custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. Pharaoh's birthday festivities are mentioned in the Pentateuch.

THIS WORLD'S GREAT ONES.

Frederic Harrison has figured it out that Queen Christina is a descendant of William the Silent, one of the fiercest enemies Spain ever had.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakespeare was of Welsh descent.

The queen of the Netherlands is a great-granddaughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. So the court of St. Petersburg was represented at the coronation by one of the czar's uncles.

The Emperor William has conferred the honorary colonelcy of the Fifteenth Hanover hussars, stationed at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, on the queen of Holland in honor of her accession and has informed her majesty and the queen dowager of this appointment in cordial terms. He has also informed the regiment, adding that it must be regarded as a special distinction.

The ex-queen of Servia lost some valuable diamonds while staying at Biarritz not long ago and at once advertised in the local papers that if the gems were returned to her she would sell them and give the money to the poor. Within a few days the diamonds were returned, wrapped in a sheet of paper across which was scribbled, "I wonder if the queen will keep her word!" The queen did keep her word, and the jewels were put into a lottery for the benefit of the poor.

It is told of General Butler that toward the close of his career, when he ranked at the top of the criminal lawyers of Massachusetts, he was sent for by a prisoner charged with murder. "Are you innocent, or are you guilty?" asked the general upon being urged by the prisoner to save him from hanging. "Oh, I am innocent—entirely innocent!" "Then you don't need me," quietly responded General Butler, rising and reaching for his hat. "Innocent men are not hanged in Massachusetts. Good day, sir."

When Verdi applied for admission to the Milan Conservatory of Music, he was rejected after examination on the ground of "absolute lack of musical faculty." And now King Humbert has decreed that the school shall hereafter be called the Conservatorio Giuseppe Verdi.

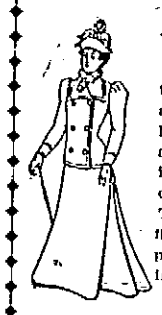
Czar Nicholas has appointed his mother colonel of the Pereyaslav regiment of dragoons.

The World of Woman.

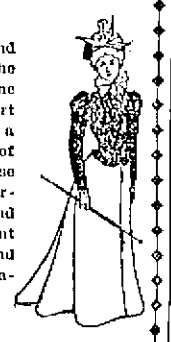
FANCIES OF FASHION.

Up-to-date widow's mourning for the house demands a tiny white cap and very deep bands of heavy crape upon the gown. The cap is an innovation from the English custom.

Novel holders for the candles which decorate every well appointed dinner table on occasions of state are some of them shaped like lily cups, two to three cups in a group.



Coming winter's tailor made gowns are to have broad lapels, large buttons and deep stitching around the edges of the coats. The skirts are flounced or quite plain, braiding being little used.



The short round jackets open at the throat over a fine white tie are smart when worn with a tailor made skirt of faultless cut. These jackets are preferably of a color and material different from the gown and with contrasting lapels.

The pretty rattan baby carriages are adapted for use as infants' reclining chairs or as mail carts for older children.

An overdress of pink batiste trimmed with plaited frills of surah silk brightens a well worn school dress. The frills upon the shoulders and about the skirt add immensely to its attractiveness.

Very fetching is an evening hat composed of brown velvet, orange colored poppies, black and brown oats and bottle green ribbon.

A cloth sack coat with revers of chinchilla and trimmed with silk braid and military ornaments makes a pretty wrap for a child from 8 to 12 years of age. The coat is made of heavy broadcloth and lined to be worn on the coldest days.

An attractive tea gown has a foundation of ruby cashmere trimmed with tucked black chiffon, which is garnished with narrow bebe ribbon. The waist is bound with a scarf of ruby silk, edged with a frill of plaited chiffon.

BAB'S WARM TRIBUTE TO FANNY DAVENPORT.

[Copyright, 1898, by I. A. Mallon.]

This last month seems to have brought nothing but death and death and death. Today it is the young soldier boy who started off so cheerily, believing that the safety of his country depended on him. Tomorrow it is the young wife whose little children cling to her, loved her so dearly and could not understand that she had left them never to come back. The next day—who is it the next day? Perhaps somebody close to you or to me or to the neighbor over the way. One who has gone to sleep forever belonged to that group of great artists who made life understand genius and taught all the world that acting, like painting and singing, was an art and a great one. This artist, whose name is carved in the great book of immortality, was Fanny Davenport. Handsome, full of merriment, making gladness all around her, yet her art was first, and everything must give place to it. When you and I slept, she worked. She learned to become the woman she represented. She learned to know the Italian, the French, the Russian woman, as she really was. While I joyed in the artiste I think, most of all, I loved the woman, and now, when my eyes are filled with tears, it is not that they belonged so much to the great actress, but to the loving wife and sister and the fond and devoted friend. Every one who was of the Davenport kin, no matter how far distant, was recognized and made much of.

I shall never forget a stormy winter day when I met her on the train, that fast train that flies from New York to Buffalo. During the time we were together she was as gleeful as a child, inasmuch as she was trying to make her husband guess what his Christmas gift was. He thought it must be a jewel of some rare kind. She volunteered to describe it, and she thought, with his quick wit, her husband would have no trouble in thinking it out. She said it was blue and that it was curly. It was oval and it was round. It was thousands of years old, and yet it was created not so many years ago. It was a jewel and yet it was gold. It was a stone and yet such stones are not found by the seashore. It was cut in and yet it showed best when its beauty came out. And so on she went, really describing the artistic gift and continually contradicting herself so that Mr. McDowell was perfectly dazed. Just before we reached Syracuse, where she was to leave me, she told me what it was in reality. It was a fine intaglio, the head of Cæsar, cut in a pale blue stone and with the hair closely curled all over the head, as her husband's was. It was a copy of that fine one in the Vatican. This stone, being oval, was set in a round ring, and so all her descriptions were correct. That was the last time I saw her, and as I waved my handkerchief from the car window I little thought that it was not "goodby" for a little time, but for all time.

Like a child in her love of children, she loved them all, and, best of all, dearly loved a little niece who was her namesake. She showered all sorts of wonderful toys and smart little clothes on this small woman and was most pleased when she was told of something witty that the tiny lady had said. At the time when Mme. Bernhardt was in Boston the French artiste, who also loves children, asked that the little one might be sent to pay her a visit. Dressed in her finest frock and warned that she must do her best in the way of speaking French—for she could chatter in the frivolous tongue a little—she started off with her nurse to call on the lady about whom she had heard them all talk. Mme. Sarah was in bed, but she had her visitor brought up, and she proved a rather embarrassing visitor, since, after being seated on the edge of the bed, she looked and stared as only children can look in that pleasing way, as if they were reading one's soul. At last, annoyed beyond expression, the variable Frenchwoman asked her what she was looking at. Back came the response, "I am looking at you just as hard as I can, and I do believe that my Aunt Fanny is a great deal prettier than you are." Nurse and baby made a sudden exit, for it is a well known fact that the great artiste still loves to be considered beautiful. Fanny Davenport laughed and upbraided the saucy baby. Still, what woman would not be pleased at such an innocent compliment?

Another time when I was lunching with her, and we were having one of those delightful luncheons where no men are around and the conversation can range from frills and frivols to science and what is not known about it, a maid came and said, "Some one wishes to see Mrs. McDowell." There was a shrug of the shoulders and she thought that she wouldn't go. The maid laughed and said that the gentleman insisted upon seeing her, and after the second thought there was a pitying look, and in a voice that came from her heart she said, "Well, I would better go; perhaps it is some poor actor who wants help." In five minutes she was back, her cheeks as bright as a rose and her eyes sparkling like stars. As my face looked for an explanation, she said with a laugh, "It was only my Mr. Mac, who wanted to kiss me goodby and so fooled me in that way."

Then there was a time when I lay sick—sick almost unto death—and among the many beautiful flowers sent me came a huge made piece, with wires through the roses and the violets mounted on straw, making a stiff effect and requiring four men to fetch it up stairs, and yet it was only the work of the florist. It lacked heart, or else the heart was strung on wire. An hour afterward my friend came in, and, looking around the room, she spied this enormous piece of made up flowers. With a sigh and a smile combined, she announced, "I told them to send you some flowers, and that horrid piece is their idea of what one sends to those one loves!" Quickly she took from her belt a bunch of violets and laid them on my pillow, where I could see them and inhale their fragrance, and then we looked at each other, understanding.

And she is gone.

The woman who was strong of brain and yet the woman whose heart was so big, so loving, that she wore herself out in love giving and in joy giving. I sometimes think, when I am all alone looking out on the great world with nothing between us but a sheet of glass, whether the roughest and most ordinary looking man, possessing even a bit of sense or feeling, does not know the difference between a big hearted, gracious, loving woman and one who is coarse in appearance, lacking in love and all the charming attributes that make one say, "She is a gentlewoman." I wonder if you think, as I do, that a gentlewoman is one who likes to make people glad to meet her and regret to leave her? She seems to me to be one who gives courage to those who are tired and to quiet that loud, unpleasant argument, changing it into interesting talk. It is a talent seldom possessed by men and an art belonging to women.

It was an old fashioned writer, one who in our girlhood's days we thought the best of all, Maria Edgeworth, who said, "Every one who makes goodness unpleasant commits high treason against virtue." Not one of us is too poor to give the cup of cold water, and it is not always nectar for which one longs. Sometimes that is too sweet. Sometimes it seems to lack the purity that comes in the clear, colorless liquid that brings health and happiness. Oh, no; I am not a prohibitionist, by no manner of means, but I am a temperate woman. I do not believe that good things were made to cast aside, but instead, as the grapes were crushed into wine at the wedding where the great Teacher was present, and it was drunk of sparingly, so of the wine of today. It may be taken like the other good things—temperately.

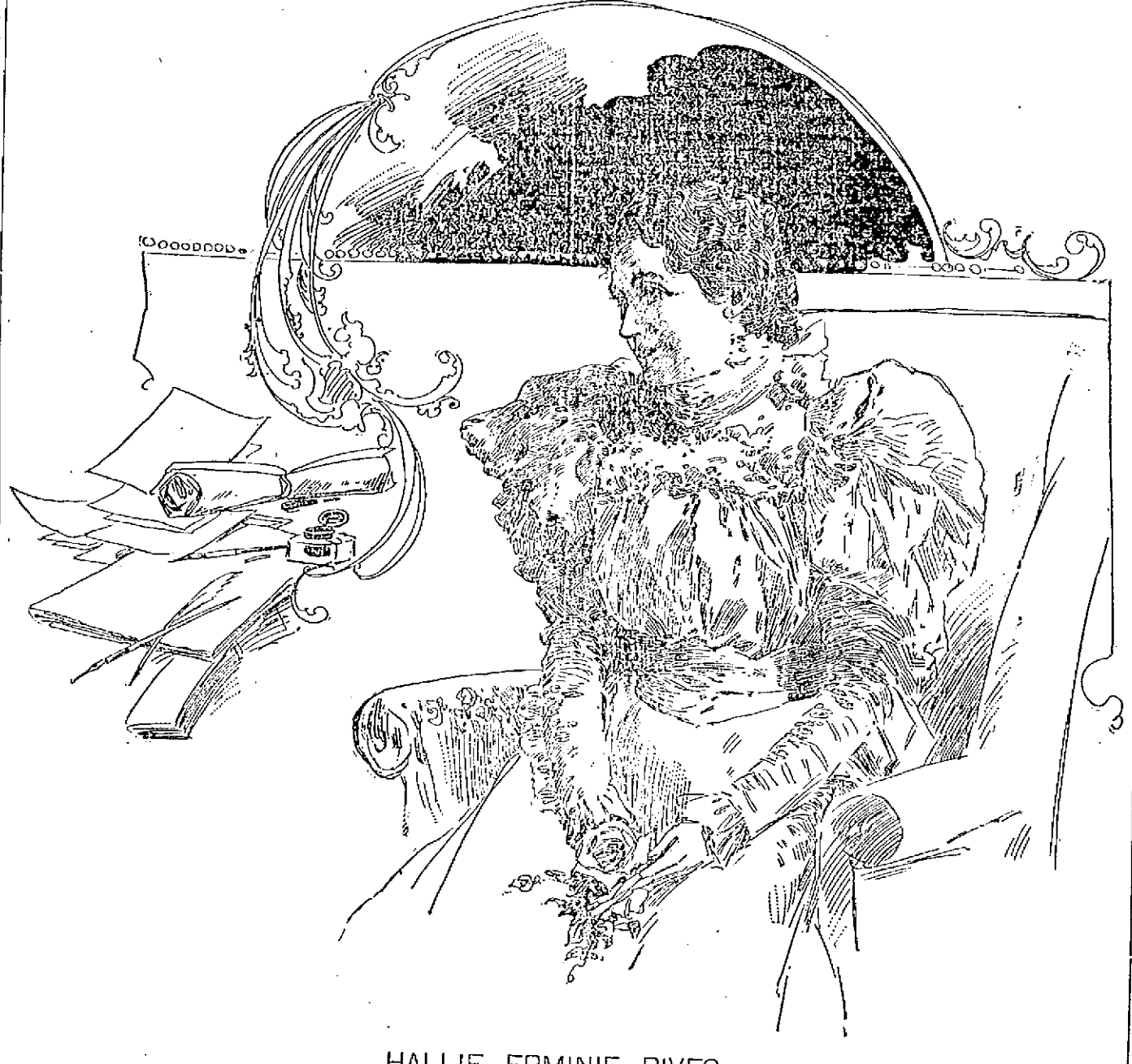
The man that eats too much is never called by the name that he deserves—a glutton.

The woman who overdresses does not get her name—a fool.

The man, or woman either, who talks too much does not receive the title that each has earned—that of bore, while the impudent children do not find as a blessing (?) for bad behavior the outward, moral sign of the inward condemnation.

No, few of us are temperate, and yet that is the art of living. It is worth while to think it all out. Because when you know how to live you know how to die, and that is the art of arts, for it enables you to close your eyes without a fear and go into the presence of the Judge, who is going to be no more harsh in his judgment of you or of your neighbor than he is of

Bab



HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, a talented young southern writer, who has already published two books, will bring out her third volume shortly. This clever woman's new work will be a novel, and its title will be "As the Hart Panteth." It promises to attract fully as much attention as did "Smoking Flax," her remarkable story of the south. Miss Rives was born in Kentucky and grew up in the Blue Grass country, but is now pursuing her literary labors in New York. She is a cousin of Amelie Rives, the author of "The Quick or the Dead?" The picture is from a photograph by Davis & Sanford.

Some Costly Rugs.

The costliest rugs in the world are owned by the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey. It is said that each possesses a rug covered with pearls and diamonds valued at a fabulous sum.

The Love Tragedies Of Two Beautiful Women.

"Beauty is but skin deep;" this is part of a popular locution, but inasmuch as people do not generally sit in their bones, beauty goes for a great deal. Renan, one of the plainest men, practically said that a beautiful woman might play the deuce with everything and everybody around her, and still none would say her nay. Two of the most beautiful women in Europe were the empress of Austria and the empress of the French. And heaven alone knows what a fatal gift it has been to them. But for her beauty, Napoleon III would not have married Eugenie de Montijo. It is not depreciating the ex-empress as a woman to say this. If Louis Napoleon had never seen the beautiful Spanish girl, he would have married some plain German princess, in spite of the rebuffs he received at first from the various courts of Europe when he asked them to provide him with a consort. But with his heart and mind set upon the Countess de Theba's daughter, he was rather glad than otherwise of the rebuffs, and pursued his matrimonial requests no further. "After all, sire, you'll have a wife whom you'll kiss because you'll like kissing her, not because you are obliged," said one of his cleverest counselors to him, and the emperor, with that sphinxlike smile of his, nodded assent. "You are right, Dupin," he said.

But for her beauty Mlle. de Montijo might, nay would, have married a man, good, bad or indifferent, but less exalted in station, and the joys and sorrows that fall to the share of all of us would have been less poignant, for though she might have lost both her husband and her son, time, that heals all wounds, would have healed hers. But the highest branches shake the most, and the world's tragedies in their intensest developments are always enacted by those who stand above the crowds.

But for her marvelous beauty, Elizabeth of Bavaria would have probably escaped the notice of her cousin, the then young emperor of Austria, whose troth was practically, if not nominally, pledged to some one else. It was a love match, at any rate on one side. But no young princess declines the hand of an emperor such as Francis Joseph was then and as distinct from what Louis Napoleon was 13 years before.

Never, not among the most romantic of the romantic middle classes—for it is a libel to say that middle class young people are not romantic—was a young fellow so much in love with his fiancee as was Francis Joseph with his 16-year-old bride. The staid, demure and sober courtiers of the then most buckram court of Europe were positively "shocked" at the indifference to all etiquette the young sovereign displayed. At the first state dinner Princess Elizabeth, contrary to custom, took off her gloves.

An elderly court lady remarked quietly upon it to the young fiance. "Why not?" he asked. "Because it is a deviation from all the rules," was the answer. "Then let the deviation henceforth be the rule," was the retort. And not that deviation only, but many more henceforth became the rule, because the new empress was not an ordinary princess. She was clever and accomplished in the highest sense of the word. And her will was law. Men, even emperors, will be men, and a man may be head over ears in love with his wife and still be tempted. A woman of Empress Elizabeth's character does not easily forgive an infidelity.

That was the beginning of the tragedy, which, though partly hidden from the world, dragged its terrible length along for more than 30 years, the husband repentant as no husband ever was, the wife unrelenting, though uniformly kind to the sinner, willing to forget, yet not to forgive, and roaming through Europe and elsewhere by herself. But for that voluntary roaming and deliberate seclusion the assassin could not have come near enough to execute his fell design. Peace be to Elizabeth of Austria's ashes! She has gone to rejoin, perhaps, the son and brother-in-law, both of whom she loved so well, and perhaps her death was a happy release, for life had nothing to offer, had had nothing to offer since the terrible tragedy of Mayerling. The one who suffers most is the lonely old sovereign at Hofburg.

A Duchess Who Visits Prisons.

Perhaps the woman who knows most about women convicts in English prisons is Adeline, duchess of Bedford. Her grace holds special permission from the home secretary to visit the convict prisons in which women are incarcerated for longer periods than two years, and very excellent use she has made of the great trust reposed in her. With her colleague, Lady Battersea, she does everything in her power to give the prisoners, upon their discharge, a fresh start under improved conditions. The duchess is a handsome woman in the prime of life, and when speaking from the platform her charming voice is curiously like that of her sister, Lady Henry Somerset.

He Knew the Sex.

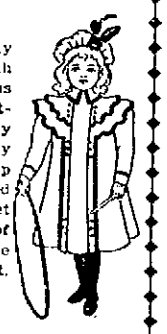
Physician (to young woman patient)—You have a severe cold, Miss Smith, and you are threatened with pneumonia. You will have to remain very quiet for several days.

Patient—Oh, Dr. Pellett, I must go out! I have so much shopping to do!

Physician—I see also that your nose has a tendency to inflame at the tip, and—

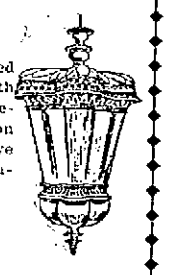
Patient (thoroughly alarmed)—Oh, sir, I will do anything that you tell me to!

FANCIES OF FASHION.

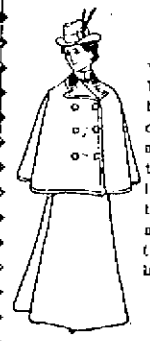


Pearl or gray cloth edged with black velvet ribbons and cut steel buttons makes a pretty coat for a very small girl. A cap of gray trimmed with black velvet and a couple of quills should be worn with the coat.

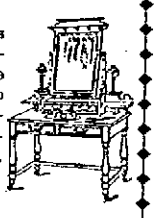
A very stunning basque to wear with a silk blouse may be made of black glace, with buttons of cut steel and the front of the slightly pouched bodice embroidered in white kid and steel.



A lamp of colored glass covered with an openwork design in black iron makes an effective and useful ornament for a hall.



The new season's waterproofs differ but little from those long in vogue, except that the cape and skirt are fuller than before. The lapels that adorn the cape are wider, and the front is trimmed with large buttons.



During these days of fastidious attention to appearance no woman cares to be without a dressing table. The newest ones are long, low and wide.

A new blouse of striped silk, with fluted revers, lace and frills, makes a simple but pretty bodice to wear with a plain cloth skirt. Plain velvet forms the collar and velvet edges the flounces.

Blue and white checked surah silk, five pairs of black wings and a steel buckle may be combined into an admirable traveling toque. It sets well back on the head and is held in place by large jeweled pins.

A most elaborate bayadere arrangement of insertion and lace, with a high frilled collar, trims a specimen of the newest fashion in nightrobes. They have full flounced sleeves and shoulder pieces.

A new hat that ought to be as serviceable as the much worn sailor is a boat shaped felt prettily trimmed with silk and quills.

ALL SORTS OF WOMEN.

Progressive Chinese women have started a weekly publication called The Feminine Magazine. The staff consists of ladies only.

A woman from abroad tells how the people in the vicinity of Northamptonshire recount thrilling tales of the bravery and daring of the late empress of Austria. In 1878 she and many chosen friends hunted for six weeks in the surrounding parks, and she won the admiration of English hunters by her graceful carriage when on horseback, and also by her pluck. In 1879 she followed the Royal Meath hounds and won golden encomiums for her bold riding, and in 1881 she astonished some of the oldest huntsmen in England at Ghyllside when following her favorite sport for two months.

It is announced that Lillian Langtry is going to live in California and that she will soon remove her effects from London to take up her permanent residence there. She will have house parties on a grand scale on her ranch in Lake county, and who knows but members of the nobility of England will be crossing the pond to call upon her.

The queen of Siam has received a gift from her royal husband of a thimble made of gold in the form of a lotus bud, the lotus being the royal flower, and the thimble is thickly studded with diamonds, so arranged as to form her name and the date of her marriage. And now the ladies of Siam are using thimbles.

American women are regretful that they did not see Queen Wilhelmina's crown when it was in this country some time ago incognito. It was once stolen and brought to this country and was later recovered by detectives in Brooklyn.

Up to date women are already planning how beautiful jeweled ornaments can be made to contain more diamonds since a new diamond mine has just been discovered in South Africa.

ONE FAULT EXPOSED

Army Officials Slow in Honoring Requisitions.

Months in Sending Supplies—Important Evidence From a Witness in Georgia—Echoes of the War.

Atlanta, Oct. 22.—The war investigating committee, after calling upon General Pennington, proceeded to Fort McPherson yesterday. The only work to be done here was in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each to visit the various divisions of the institution. They found the barracks at the post had been transformed into hospital wards and, notwithstanding the day was wet, the wards were found to be comfortable and warm, made so in each case by a large stove in the center of the room. There are now 322 patients in the institution and many of them are convalescent. The commissioners talked with surgeons, nurses and patients. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and the nurses stated that the work was constantly growing less and less irksome, owing to the decrease in the number of patients.

The commissioners examined only two witnesses—Major Plair B. Taylor, surgeon in charge of the general military hospital, and Rev. Orville J. Nave, chaplain of that institution. Major Taylor said that recently he had no difficulty in securing supplies, as he had been given carte blanche to purchase them. This authority, however, had not been given until the first of August, whereas it had been asked for as early as the 25th of June. In the beginning of the camp's history he had considerable difficulty in getting requisitions filled, though he had no difficulty in having them approved by the authorities in Washington. One requisition made on the 16th of May and another on the 24th of June had not been entirely filled until recently. These requisitions had been made upon the New York supply depot, while all that were made on the St. Louis depot had been promptly filled. One hundred and sixteen cots ordered in the beginning of the season had only arrived a day or two since, and they were not now needed. Dr. Taylor, on account of delay in filling these requisitions, had been compelled to call upon the surgeon-general for a portion of his special fund, and had thus prevented any suffering among patients. Among the articles in which there was delay was bed linen. Dr. Taylor said he had found the 60 cents a day commutation fund more than sufficient to furnish food for the sick men, and expressed the opinion that 40 cents per day would be sufficient for the purpose of supplying food.

Rev. Mr. Nave had visited every patient who had been in the hospital, and he had never heard a single complaint from a man who was possessed of his reason, while on the contrary he had heard many expressions of gratitude and commendation for the excellent conduct of the hospital. Mr. Nave expressed the opinion that in the conduct of military hospitals generally there was too little care of the clothes and other property of patients. He said: "The thieving which has been going on and the petty peculation which has been practiced upon soldiers oftentimes by their comrades have been one of the saddest features of the war." While the bodies of patients were carefully guarded their property was not. "These articles were often," the chaplain said, "very sacred to the patient in case of his recovery, and to his friends and relatives in case of death." Chaplain Nave had seen some of the surgeons at the hospital under the influence of liquor, but not to a sufficient extent to interfere with the proper performance of their duties.

The commission left last night for Anniston.

TO UTILIZE THE MAUSERS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The board of officers of the ordnance department which was directed to inquire into the condition of the Spanish small arms captured in Santiago finds that the Spanish arm consists of two patterns, the Spanish Mauser of seven millimetre calibre and the Turkish of 7.65 millimetre calibre. The cartridges for these arms are not interchangeable. There is only a small percentage of the latter arm, however, not enough to take into consideration the subject of restoring them for use in the army. Of the Spanish Mausers it was found that about three-fourths of them could be utilized by taking parts of the remainder and supplying deficiencies in the best arms. This would make, at a rough estimate, 7000 Mausers available for use in the army if needed. No decision has been reached as to the feasibility of introducing them into the American army, and it is possible that for the present they will be held to await an emergency.

SQUEEZED BY INSURGENTS.

Manila, Oct. 22.—The insurgents are enforcing an export duty of $35 a ton upon hemp from southern ports brought to Manila. They are also enforcing five percent tonnage upon steamers and 20 percent upon freights. The American and British firms are compelled to pay these charges, though they protest strenuously against an arrangement all the more unjust because goods are entering Manila by railway from the north which evade duty and can undersell the legitimate trade.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

Bangor, Oct. 22.—A sensational report was sent out from Biddeford the other day to the effect that Captain Dodd of Troop F, U. S. cavalry (regulars), who was wounded at Santiago was shot by one of his own men, who hated him and swore that if they ever went into actual battle that he would not come out alive.

Private Pearlstein of Troop F is now in Bangor on sick furlough, having been wounded three times at Santiago. In the engagement he was stationed near Captain Dodd, who ordered his men to lie down, while he bravely remained standing in the midst of a terrible shower of bullets. Finally a bullet struck him in the forehead. Pearlstein denounced the reports as malicious falsehoods, and says that a very good soldier, who intends to do his duty, likes Captain Dodd, who is regarded as one of the best of officers.

POLICEMEN IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Oct. 22.—Mayor McLeary receives letters by every mail from the United States asking for positions on the police force. There are no vacancies, and if there were, the pay is very small. The chief of police receives only $70 a month, inspectors receive $40 and ordinary policemen $30.

General Wood has received a communication from Washington in which the government refuses to pay any compensation to the archbishop of Santiago, Mgr. Crespo.

VOLUNTEERS IN A DILEMMA.

Portland, Oct. 22.—Twenty-seven members of the Portland companies of the First Maine regiment who reside in other parts of the state found themselves in a dilemma yesterday. Their furlough expired Thursday, when they were ordered to report at the camp in Augusta. The camp there has been broken up, and the men had nowhere to go. They reported to Mayor Randall, who arranged to have them quartered and fed at the armory until they are mustered out.

"GAVE THEIR YOUNG LIVES."

Cambridge, Oct. 22.—President Eliot's address at the students' meeting to decide on a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war was one of the most eloquent that he has given. He spoke in substance as follows: "Colonel Roosevelt's phrase, 'Gave their young lives,' is a most common one, but how much it means. These men who have died in the Cuban war have given what you are now hopefully looking forward to. Human life has gone for them. What did they go for? Sometimes we get an adverse answer. Sometimes it is said that war is not worth fighting; that educated men in particular should know better than to enter it. These views seem to me unsound.

"What does this hall say to the men who have sat here? It says that they shall be remembered who gave their lives for their country. Shall we deprive them of that? What did they know, what did the young men of '61 know of the issues of the war in which they entered? So long as war is the inevitable method of settling disputes arising from human passion and ignorance, men are bound thus to answer the call of the government. Is not the reason of our success in arms as a nation that when there was a need our young men sprang to arms? Foreign nations knew that when the government called for troops they would be forthcoming. If in the future our country can get along without the standing armies and navies that are such a burden to European countries it will be because this is so."

ARMY A CREDIT TO THE NATION.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Kernwood club, a social body well known throughout the state, held an army and navy night at its clubhouse last night, entertaining Colonel E. P. Clark of the Second Massachusetts regiment and Chaplain George A. Crawford of the navy. A reception was followed by addresses, chief of which was that of Colonel Clark, who recited the experiences of his regiment on Cuban soil. He said: "Too much praise cannot be given to the regular army, and the army is a credit to the nation. It was the regular army that did the work, and the volunteers were simply an aid to the regulars. They have not received the credit due them because they did not have the correspondents with them that the state militia regiments had.

"We remained in the vicinity of El Caney until July 1, when we encircled the city of Santiago. On the next day we were in our earthworks ready to fire upon the enemy, and a few hours later we received word that the city had surrendered. Three days later came the formal surrender, and this was one of the greatest events of the whole campaign. It was after this surrender that our hardest trials came, and it was then that disease set in. From then until we reached home came the most heart-rending scenes that I ever witnessed."

CUBA AND THE MAINE.

Col. C. H. French spoke on Cuba and the battleship Maine to the students of the day High school at High school hall last evening. A small audience listened to the well delivered lecture.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

THE CUBAN DEBT

A London Paper Endorses United States'

POSITION IN REFUSING TO PAY CUBAN DEBT.

Big Political Tangle Among Party Candidates.

London, Oct. 22.—The Speaker, in a long article on the peace commission, says: "The reluctance of America to annex Cuba is mainly due to a desire to escape the burden of the Cuban debt. At the same time the doctrine of international law by which a debt incurred by a ruler binds his successors rests upon slight foundation. It is monstrous that a tyrant should be able to burden future generations simply because he is in possession of the material government. If investors felt that in international law loans incurred against the will of the people would not attach to the country in the event of a change of government, there would be less of that monetary support of misgovernment which has disgraced the high finance of the 19th century.

"For 50 years Spain has ruled Cuba in defiance of the will of the Cuban people and in spite of the constant protest of the United States. The cost of her military operations there has been met by loans specially chargeable upon Cuba. It is the first place, in order to punish the Cubans; and in the second, in order to arrange for a cheap retreat in the event of being driven out by America. In a word, the debt has been charged upon Cuba largely with the object of saddling it upon the United States. The bondholders were encouraged to look to the supposed doctrine of international law as part of the security, while they knew they were lending to Spain against the will of both Cubans and Americans.

"It is to be hoped that the United States, while assuming sovereignty over Cuba, will refuse to pay any part of the debt except the money used in the development of the island, thereby setting a most useful precedent, of which tyrants and financiers will do well to take note."

A POLITICAL TANGLE.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The time allowed by law in which to file independent nomination papers of candidates for congress, the state legislature and other state offices expired yesterday afternoon, and the result promises an intensely interesting campaign all over the state. The Socialist Labor party has been more active than heretofore, and has extended itself into districts left untouched in previous years.

The ballot law commissioners undoubtedly will have a busy time in straightening out the situation. Chief among the contests promised is that in the Tenth congressional, in which Harrison H. Atwood will run against Congressman Barrows as a Republican independent. At the same time Torrey E. Wardner will run as an independent Democrat against Naphen. In the Ninth Congressman Fitzgerald will have James A. Gallivan as an independent opponent. In senatorial and representative districts in and about Boston independent candidates are numerous. In the Sixth congressional district Albert L. Gillen of Haverhill runs as a "Democrat-Socialist."

FOUGHT AT CATCHWEIGHTS.

New York, Oct. 22.—Tom Ryan of Philadelphia put up a game fight at catchweights with Matt Matthews of Brooklyn last night. The bout was to have been a 25-round affair, but it lasted only a little more than half the distance, as Ryan's seconds threw up the sponge in the middle of the 13th round and Matthews got the decision.

The betting was two to one on the Brooklynite, but for 10 rounds Ryan met his opponent in good shape, and those who thought that Mat would have an easy job were disagreeably surprised at Ryan's staying powers. Ryan's seconds showed good judgment by acting as they did, for their man could not have withstood Matthews' punishment for another round.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' Mfg. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

New Designs in
Flower Pots
Flower Stands.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

Beautiful Mirror,
25x36
Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 20 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.
UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets.
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

NO CANVASSING.
Sewing Machines
All makes from $16.50 up. Largest stock in Lowell. Cash or credit. Old machines taken in exchange.
Ring's Big Store
221-223 DUTTON ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work by the hour or day. Washing, cleaning or general housework. Inquire at 779 Middlesex street.

WORK WANTED—Washing, ironing and house work wanted by Mrs Bremiel, 236 Fletcher street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 33, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Prof P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONANS?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. U. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From 32 Belmont avenue, a half grown Angora cat. Answers to name of Dewey. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning said cat alive or for information leading to its return. Signed, John A. Flanikner.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 251 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—The best little tenement in Centralville for the money; with or without a stable. 36 Webster ave.

FOR RENT Nov. 1st., house opposite Mr. Sanborn's on Fred street. Gas, water, cars convenient. Apply to Captain Beadle, 871 Lakeview avenue.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $10 a month. Apply at 918 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 292 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

IF
PETER WATSON
Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in the city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.
Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable
Carriage
And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ann Wilkinson, late of Tewksbury, in the County of Middlesex, deceased intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

THOMAS J. SPARKS, Adm.

Address, 435 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., Oct. 6, 1898.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. All pills in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
343 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

E. C. Stanwood & Co.,
Bankers,
121 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Investment Bonds.
Lists Sent On Application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House lot, cellar for house and barn also, good well of water. H. N. Maker, 11 Suffolk Corporation, city.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Trimmed hats of every description; lowest prices in Lowell. Turban, all trimmed, for $1.50 and $1.75. Ladies can save from 25 to 40 per cent. by buying their Hats from Mde. Maxime Lepine, the milliner, 237 Moody street, cor Race.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons. Together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 60 Hobbins street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, collage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 259 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2200. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 179 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 100 feet; 50x90, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $140, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1124 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Mentol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and mentol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 24 to 6 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tobias Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 24 Post Office ave.

CONSULT MADAM CLENDENING, scientific palmist. Advice on love, business marriage, tells past and future, also locates diseases, etc. 180 Appleton street.

RENT PAYS FOR HOME.
WILL BUY or build for you both house and lot; comparatively nothing required down. For particulars call or write AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 187 Central St. Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

PROFITABLE HOME WORK for men and women. A few men and women in every town to make novelties for us at their homes; can work day or evening and make $6 to $15 weekly, according to the amount of time devoted to the work; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; steady employment the year round; full particulars and work sent to your home on application. Brazilian Manufacturing Company, New York city.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

The winter season will soon be here—
Will it find you prepared—Sleighs all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to look them over and put them in safe condition.
THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
This house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey } Clerks } H. Gervais.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.
Remnants of Fine
BROADCLOTH
SUITING.
We put on sale today in our Remnant department one case Mill Remnants Fine All Wool Navy Blue and Black Broadcloth for Ladies' Suits, Capes, etc.
54 inches wide, fine finish and just the style of fabric used a great deal for Fall and Winter Dresses, and worth $1 and $1.25 per yard. Lengths run from 2 yards to 15 yards long and we offer them at the low price of
59c. Per Yard.
This is a special bargain and will mate well with the one we gave last week in remnants of Kerseys and Cloakings at 79c. per yard for $2.00 goods, of which we have a small lot left.
A. G. Pollard & Co.

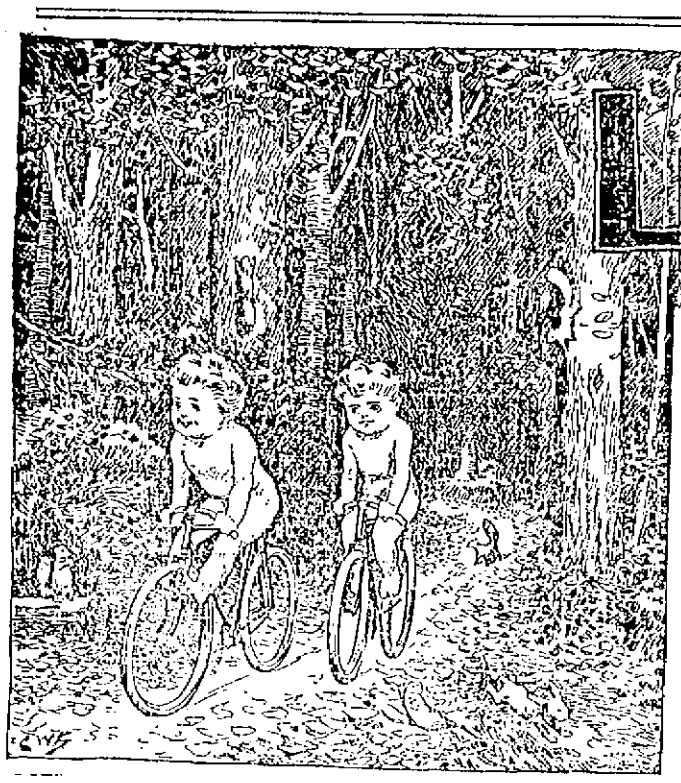
Star Performances. This house is continually inaugurating star performances. It is continually trying to outdo the whole city in value giving, and very frequently it comes dangerously near doing it. For this week some particularly skilful price carving has been done, and there isn't a woman in Lowell who will not find something to interest her if she is in need of anything in Millinery. We won't quote prices, but you'll find them surprisingly small, quality considered. Best line of trimmed Toques, Bonnets and Dress Hats in the city.
N. B.—Store closed Friday evening. Try and get your orders in as early in the week as possible.
HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS,
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!
Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.
Bargains in All Departments This Week.
Banner Market
Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists call $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 23, 27, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

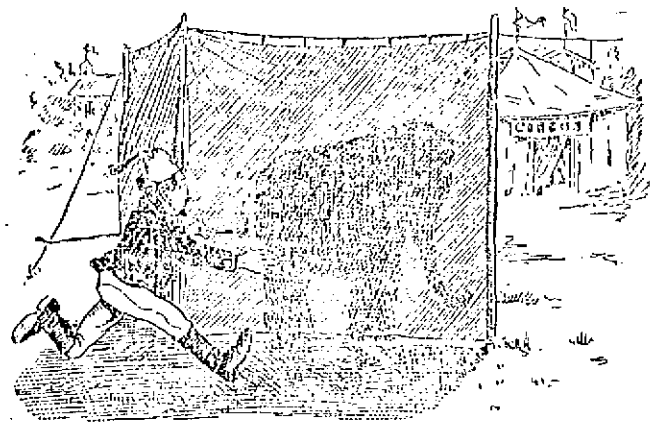
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
Fifty Cents Per Box
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALEID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

LET'S LAUGH AS WE GO



SHADOW PLAY.

I.



Circus Attendant: "Holy smoke, Jumbo has broken loose!"

Suspicious.

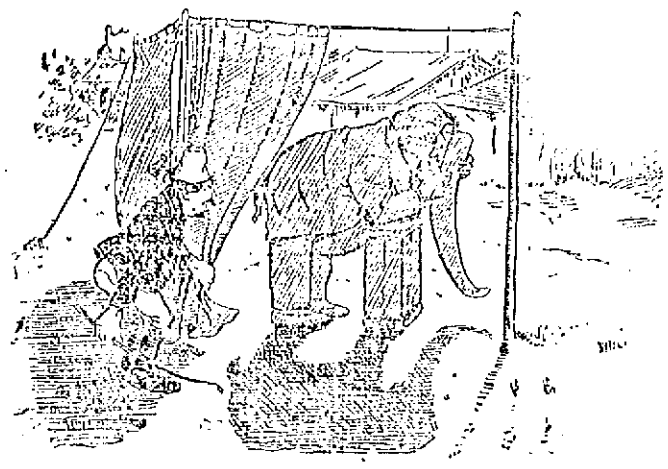
"Well, are you going to get it?" was asked of the rural statesman just back from Washington, where he had been with a view to securing an appointive position.

"Don't think I am. That there congressman of our'n was too durned perlite to me."—Detroit Free Press.

A Tribute to Autumn.

The melancholy days are here—
I like 'em mighty well—
The saddest of the passing year,
I wish they'd last a spell.
I like to kick the fallen leaves
That cumber up the street,
I like th' fall, 'cause then most all
Th' politicians treat.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

II.



"Good Lord, what a fright! Why, it's only the boss reading the programme."

Cupid's Embarrassments.

"Didn't she give you back your engagement ring?"

"Well, she sent me the pawn ticket."—Chicago Record.

His Business.

First Passenger—My friend, are you an antimonopolist?

Second Passenger—That is my business. I am a divorce lawyer.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

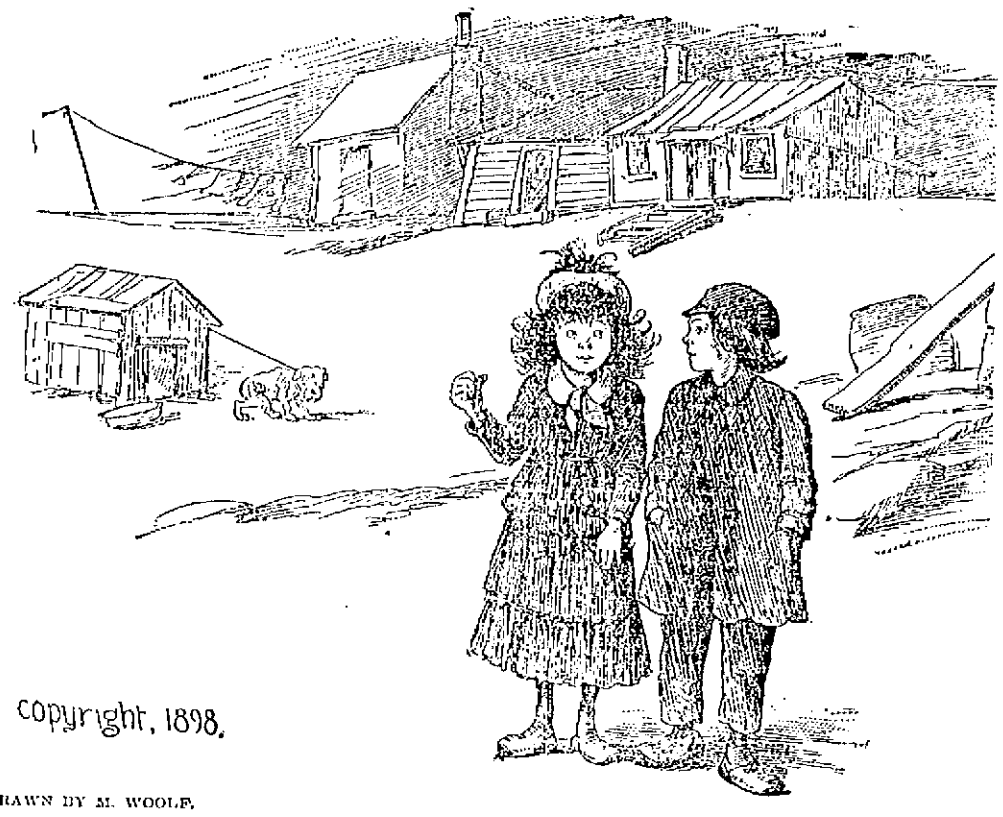
Latest Terror.

Senior Member (of law firm)—What are you so excited and nervous about? The jury will certainly acquit our client.

Junior Member (hastily gathering up his law books and grabbing his hat)—I'm afraid his women relatives will want to do a lot of kissing when the verdict comes in.—Chicago Tribune.

NOW WILL YOU MOVE?

SHE WAS SURPRISED.



Copyright, 1898.

DRAWN BY M. WOOLF.

He: "Nelly, give us a kiss?"

She: "Montague Leighton, I am surprised. But if you insist, wait till we turn the corner, 'cause mother's a-sittin at the winder!"

Why He Did It.

As young Hankinson looked furtively at the girl in the pale blue dress talking in an animated manner to young Spoonamore in the cozy corner beyond the piano he bit his lip.

But it was an accident.

He was trying to bite his mustache, and it wasn't long enough.—Chicago Tribune.

Possibilities of Language.

"Is it true that you had Barker arrested for threatening you?"

"Yes. I found that he had it in for me, and so I had him in for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

He Didn't Laugh.

She—You never see my husband laugh at his own jokes.

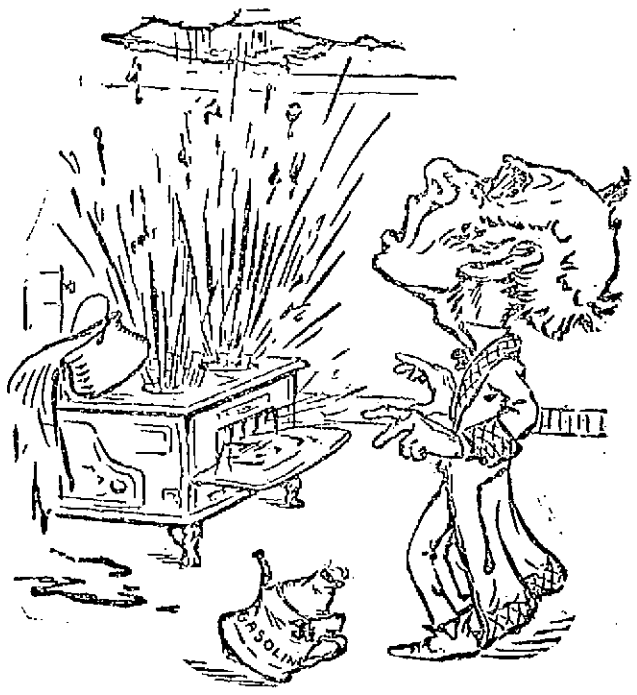
He—No, but you can't blame him for that.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Matter of Pride.

"Ouch!" exclaimed the man in the chiropodist's chair. "You claimed you removed corns without pain."

"You're the first man in more than 500 that's yelled," said the corn doctor, still digging away.

During the remainder of the operation the victim endured his sufferings in silence. His reputation for fortitude was at stake.—Chicago Tribune.



COOK LEAVE YOU? GET ANOTHER IN OUR WANT COLUMNS!

Fruity.

Expectant Father—Well, is it a little peach?

Excited Nurse—No, sir; it's a little pair.—Yonkers Statesman.

Doesn't Need to Listen.

"Cousin Josephine hides her deafness with great tact."

"How?"

"She talks all the time."—Chicago Record.

In No Hurry.

"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked the little boy.

"I s'pose I'll have to, some day or other," answered the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Was.

"It was a case of love at first sight, was it not?"

"Yes—at his first sight of her bank account."—Chicago Tribune.

Case of Compulsion.

"What was your idea in naming the baby Ellen?"

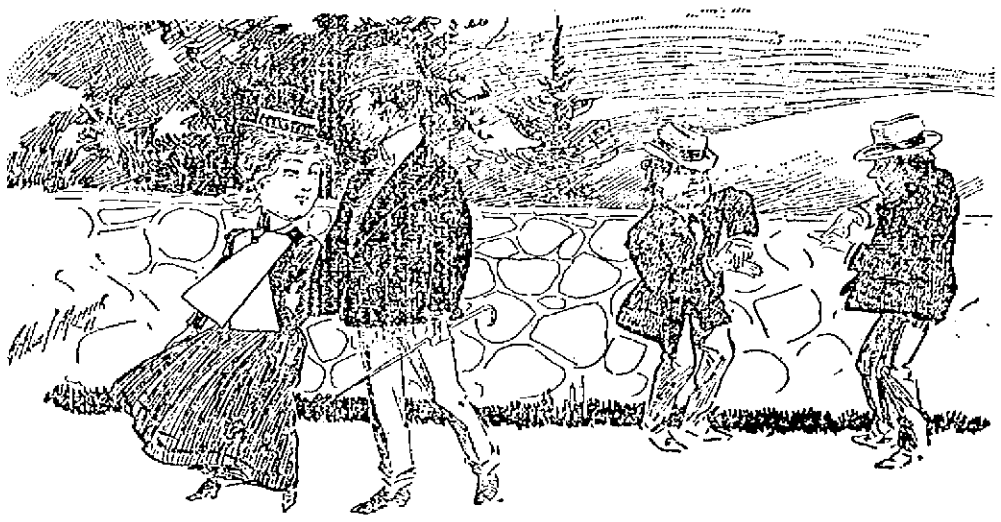
"We named her Ellen for the reason principally that we couldn't name her Allen."—Chicago Tribune.

Internal Danger.

"Martha, eight parts of the human body are water."

"Horrors! And it hasn't been boiled!"—Chicago Record.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.



She: "What are those two deaf mutes talking about?"

He: "They are quarreling. The one is telling the other to shut up his hands!"

PRECOCIOUS.

"'OLD YER 'OSS FER YE, GUV'NER?"

Clashing Interests.

"Alas," said she, to the sympathetic moon, "that our interest should lie in different spheres!"

None the less, it was too true. He was a baseball crank and she loved golf.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Explained.

"You are an idiot!" exclaimed the father, in a rage.

"Now I know what ma meant yesterday when she said I took after you," replied the son, shooting out of the door.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Poster Girl.

The poster girl is passing fast,
Her vogue on earth is o'er,
Her violet lips and greenish hair
We soon shall see no more.

That wabbly waist, her twisted arms,
Her slanting eyes and hands,
Are fading from these smudgy skies
To other grotesque lands.

Oh, ere you die, weird poster girl,
While yet for speech there's room,
When you are buried, would you like
A pink and purple tomb?
—Chicago Record.

PROUD PRE-EMINENCE.

First Spaniard: "Don Mustachio y Whiskerado appears to be very heavily decorated. Why does he hold his head so high? What are his honors?"

Second Spaniard: "Why, he claims to have been the first soldier in the war to surrender to the Americans!"

—Up to Date.

Easily Solved.

Teacher—Bobby, if your mother gave your sister six apples to divide equally with you, how many would you get?

Bobby—None.

Teacher—Why, Bobby, you'd get three apples!

Bobby—You don't know my sister.—Chicago Record.

A Maritime Nation.

"The Dutch were a great maritime nation once, weren't they, dad?"

"Yes, my boy."

"George Bingler's father says th' Dutch took Holland. How did they take it?"

"With water, my boy; with water."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THIS WAS TOO MUCH.

The immediate cause of the Chinese emperor's downfall was his appearance in European clothes.—Press Dispatch.

NOVEMBER DAYS WILL HEAR SOUND OF THE GUN.

Every Section of the Country Will Fairly Teem With Enthusiastic Sportsmen Bent on Securing Big and Little Game.

There is one section of the country to which many a hunter's eye will be turned with regret during the crisp November days of 1898. It is to the far northwest where the Indians have been occasioning so much trouble. For it is the ideal country for fishing and hunting, its lakes and its wood lands, its hills and its glades forming a simply inexhaustible supply of rare sport.

The region begins at White Earth, thence east to Leach Lake, one hundred miles; thence north thirty miles to Raven's Point, Winnibigoshish Lake; thence west twenty miles to the head of Cass Lake; thence northwest forty-five miles to Red Lake agency; thence southwest one hundred miles to White Earth.

Of large animals inhabiting this region the most plentiful are: First, deer; second, bears; third, moose; fourth, reindeer or caribou. Of the smaller fur-bearing animals I do not speak. Within this circumference of three hundred miles, lying together in the pine country, the above animals are slaughtered at all seasons of the year wherever found and not only within that circle, but everywhere north of it as far as the British line.

First, as to the number of moose killed annually in the above region by the Indians, that is hard to estimate, but a few years ago there were killed, swimming in the water, pursued in canoes, in one bay on the north shore of the south lobe of Red Lake, opposite the Red Lake agency, at a place called by the white people the Narrows, and by the Indians Wanbashing, the large number of eighty-seven moose. The animals had taken to the water to get away from the flies, and so were at the mercy of the Indians.

Moose are also constantly killed around Cass Lake, Lake Itasca, Winnibigoshish and Leech Lakes, and a great many in the Big Fork River country. To give a rough guess at the number of moose annually killed by the Indians in the above region, including the Big Fork country, I would say:

By Red Lake Indians	2[illegible]
By Cass Lake Indians	[illegible]
By Leech Lake Indians	[illegible]
By Winnibigoshish and Bowstring Indians	[illegible]
By White Earth Reservation Indians	[illegible]
By Sandy Lake and White Oak Point Indians	[illegible]
Total killed annually	3[illegible]

Turning now to deer. There were marketed at Park Rapids about two winters ago, during the hunting season (November), 600 deer, the greater part by far of which were killed by Indians. They kill, of course, at all seasons and at all times. I would say, therefore, that the amount of deer killed by Indians in the above described range is as follows:

Deer killed around Leech Lake and wherever the Leech Lake Indians hunt	1,20[illegible]
Deer killed by Cass Lake Indians and wherever they hunt	30[illegible]
Deer killed by Winnibigoshish Indians	30[illegible]
Deer killed by Red Lake Indians	1,00[illegible]
Deer killed by White Earth Indians	1,70[illegible]
Deer killed by Sandy Lake and White Oak Point Indians (est).	20[illegible]
Total annually killed by Indians	4,70[illegible]

Yet the haunts of the American sportsman are as extensive as the country, and cabins, bungalows, hunting boxes, club houses and "dobys" in every imaginable style of architecture attest to this fact.

The open season for larger game begins with November first in most of the states and so the moose and deer hunter of the Adirondacks or the Maine woods is already on the way to his favorite haunt, while down in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina all is in readiness for a great season's hunt of wild fowl.

Perhaps the most extensive preparations are those being made by the famous Adirondack League club which controls 116,000 acres or nearly two hundred square miles in Herkimer and Hamilton counties, New York. Thirty lakes and a hundred miles of river front make the preserves the most valuable in America. The hunting and fishing facilities are probably unsurpassed anywhere in the Adirondacks. The hunting of black bears furnishes a unique and picturesque element to Adirondack hunting. Bruin is gradually returning in increasing numbers to his old haunts, and is frequently seen on the mountains within the league's preserve.

The preserve owned in fee by the Adirondack League club is probably the most valuable, not only as a sporting preserve, but intrinsically, of private holding in the Adirondacks. At the price per acre at which a tract in every way inferior, lying directly north of the club's territory was sold last year, its lands are worth to-day over a million of dollars.

One of the unique features of the club's incorporation is that it is a proprietary club, each certificate of membership carrying with it one-five-hundredth part of all the property of the club, together with the hunting and fishing rights of the entire preserve and all the privileges of club members. As the value of the club's property is constantly increased by the gradual enhancement of all Adirondack land estate, by the improvement of tract and the addition to it of new territory, the price of the shares has been greatly increased by the sales from $1,000, the original price, to $1,200, then to $1,500 and now to almost double that.

These membership shares also entitle the holder to a five-acre site of land upon one of the eligible lakes of the preserve. These lots are assigned to members in the order of their application and are deeded to them in fee, subject only to such regulations as are necessary for the mutual protection and health of all the members. Upon these private sites many of the members have erected camps for the entertainment of their families and their friends.

Another unique feature of the Adirondack League club is that there are no annual dues or assessments of any kind. The club is supported by a lumber contract, which provides for the removal from certain portions of the tract of the spruce and pine timber above twelve inches in diameter. This timber is removed under careful restrictions. This contract furnishes the club an annual income of $30,000, Dr. B. E. Fernow, a forestry expert, and one of the members, estimates that less than five per cent. of the timber standing upon the tract at the time of its purchase will be removed under this contract. The large part of the splendid timber growth upon the tract consists of hard wood, mainly cherry, birch, beech and cedar, and to the lumbering of these woods under strict forestry methods the trustees look for a larger and constantly increasing revenue in the future.

Among the members are the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, William Havemeyer, the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, President Taylor of Vassar College, Stanford White, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., U. S. Grant, Jr. Many of the fair sex are enrolled as members of the club.

Several of the members have built private camps upon the five-acre sites allotted to them, and these are owned by the members in fee. A number of these camps are near enough to one of the club houses to enable the members to take their meals at the club table. Others are entirely independent of the club houses, and "own their own homes" in every sense of the term. On First Lake, close to the northern boundary of the club, General Harrison built a fine camp, to which he goes late in the fall of each year. It was there, also that he spent his honeymoon.

Aside from the Adirondack League Club, the organizations controlling large tracts in the great northern woods of New York are the Adirondack Club, owning 56,000 acres; the Nehasane Park Association, with 112,000 acres; the W. S. Webb Forests, comprising 76,000 acres; Sunmount Park, of 56,000 acres; Upper Saranac Association, controlling 26,000 acres; Paul Smith's preserve, of 19,000 acres; Ampersand Preserve, 50,000 acres; Hamilton Park, 25,000 acres; Adirondack Mountain Reserve, 27,000 acres; Mountain Park, 6,000 acres; and De Camp Preserve, 25,000 acres.

Several clubs, notably the Raquette, Hollywood, Grandshire, Kildare, Willmurt and Saranac control small preserves in the Adirondack region. A grand total of nearly 1,000,000 acres in the Adirondacks is thus set aside and practically dedicated to the use of the fishing rod and rifle.

Down the Atlantic coast, from Delaware to the Florida Keys, many islands and shores have been leased or purchased during the last decade, principally for their natural advantages as game resorts, combined with the sea fishing in some instances. The mild climate, the ocean breezes, the semi-tropical verdure and the pleasure of outdoor life in that latitude during the cold months render these Southern resorts decidedly popular with a large class of pleasure seekers.

Near Brunswick, Ga., lies the historic and beautiful isle of the sea, Jekyl Island, celebrated as the old colonial home of General Jerome Oglethorpe, and famous in recent years as the game preserve of the wealthiest country club on earth, the combined capital of the Jekyl club members being estimated at $1,000,000. The island forms a crescent, about twelve miles in length and perhaps two miles wide, and is separated from the mainland by a ship channel two and a half miles in width, affording anchorage and sailing room for the yachts owned by the members. A fine driveway, forming a sort of boulevard, extends along the beach, furnishing ample facilities for riding and cycling. A shell road runs through the forests of live oaks, and from the elevated points along the way picturesque scenes are unfolded to view.

Another sea island club of importance is the Palmetto Club, composed principally of New York members, with a valuable preserve located in South Carolina. The principal tract owned by the club is Folly Island, south of Charleston Harbor, a narrow island about seven miles in length. During the late war this island was a strategic point, occupied at the beginning of hostilities by the Union troops. Folly Island is densely wooded, and furnishes excellent sport in the line of deer, wild turkey and game bird shooting, with good wild fowl shooting along the coast.

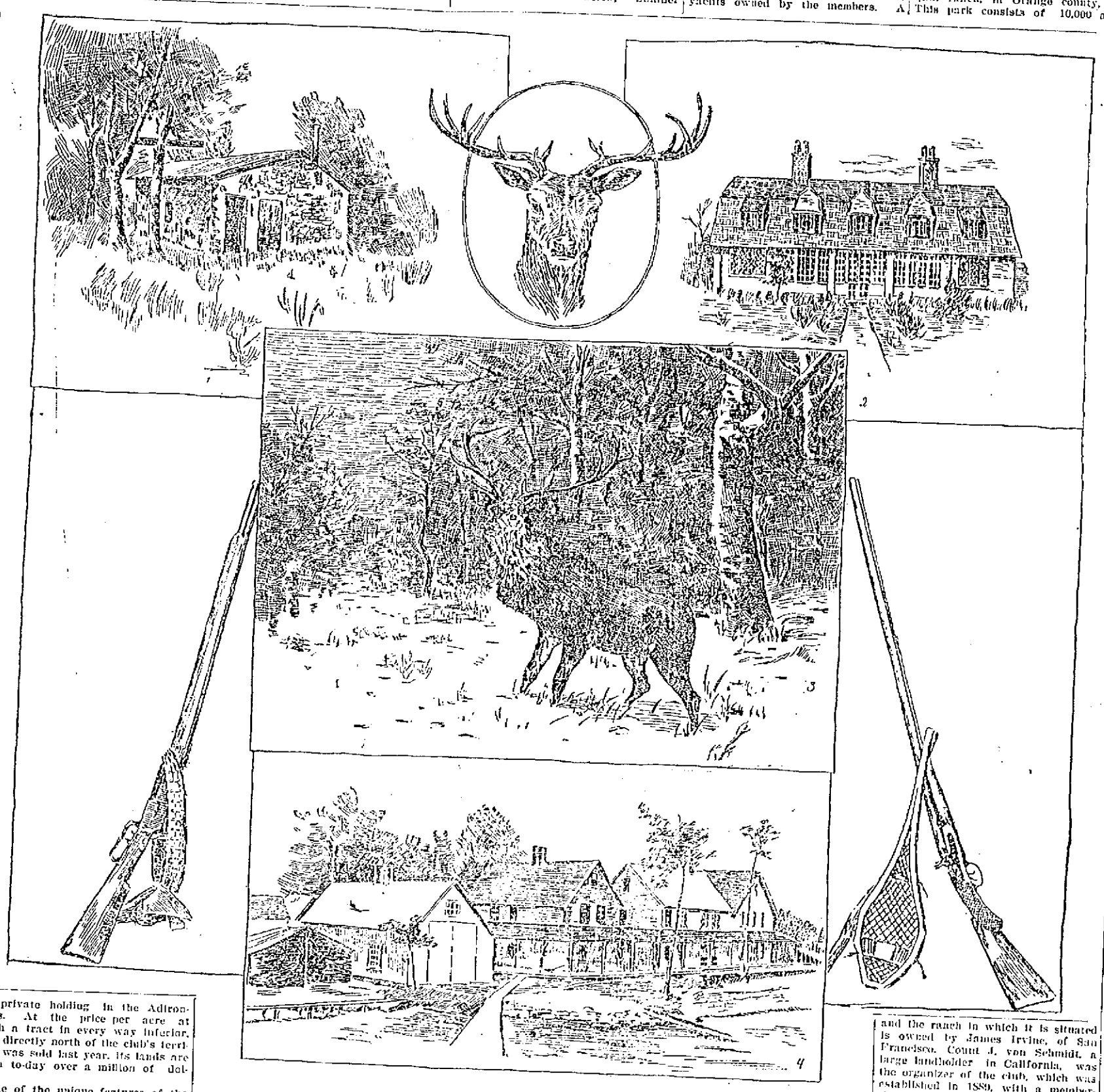
Other game preserves of national reputation along the Atlantic coast are quite numerous, and include such organizations as the Carroll Island Club, of Chesapeake Bay; the Currituck Club, of Currituck Sound; the Roanoke Island Gunning Association, at the mouth of Albemarle Sound; Harbor Island Club and Duraut's Club, of the North Carolina coast.

Along the Pacific coast are several noteworthy parks owned by sportsmen's clubs. The most important of these is the Country Club preserve, about thirty-five miles from San Francisco. The Country Club, which is limited to one hundred members, was organized in 1890 and is composed entirely of members of the Pacific Union Club. The tract of land secured for the game preserve contains 70,000 acres, with sixty miles of ocean front, and the sea fishing and salmon fishing in Tomales Bay, together with the trout fishing in the streams, furnish magnificent sport for the anglers. In the line of field sports deer hunting and quail shooting are the principal features, although several other varieties of native game are comparatively abundant, and a few foreign species have been imported to stock the grounds.

Another aristocratic club preserve is that of the San Joaquin Shooting Club, located on the great San Joaquin ranch, in Orange county, Cal. This park consists of 10,000 acres, and the ranch in which it is situated is owned by James Irvine, of San Francisco. Count J. von Schmidt, a large landholder in California, was the organizer of the club, which was established in 1889, with a membership limit of fifteen. The preserve is one of the finest and best equipped in Southern California.

Probably the largest and most prominent club grounds in the Southern States, aside from the island resorts, are the Great Mountain Sportsmen's Club preserve, of about seventy thousand acres, in the wildest mountain region of West Virginia. The club, which is limited to eighty-five members, is composed principally of sportsmen living in Pittsburg, Pa. The game in this tract include deer, bear, wild turkeys, &c., and the preserve has been stocked with English pheasants and wild boars.

Within convenient distance of Columbus, Miss., lies the Catalpa Gun and Game Protective Club's preserve, of about fifty thousand acres, well stocked with native and foreign game, and carefully guarded against the depredations of poachers. The grounds are well watered, and good fishing can be had in the streams.



HUNTING BOXES AND CLUBS OF AMERICA.
1. Hunter's Cabin, Horicon, Wis.; 2. Gould Brakaw's shooting box in North Carolina; 3. The deer at bay in the Adirondacks; 4. Camp Whitney, Lake Mulseunkamuk, Me.

STALKING BIG GAME.

How the Four Day Season Is Spent On Long Island.

The Long Island deer season is a peculiar affair. It is but four days long, covering the four Wednesdays in November. Although the country in which the deer are found in the interior of the island is heavily wooded, it presents no difficulties to the starting of the game from cover with hounds. As the south shore which skirts the so-called wilderness is thickly settled, a host of sportsmen is on the hunting ground by dawn of the first day of hunting. There are a hundred men with guns ready to pour a ball of buckshot in the direction of the fleeing deer. Rifles are not used, because the hunter could not pull a trigger without bringing down some fellow sportsman within range of the bullet. On Tuesday night before the first Wednesday in November, Sayville, Patchogue, Bay Shore, Smithtown and other places on the south shore and to the north of the Ronkonkoma Woods are in a feverish state of preparation for the opening of the deer season with the first light. The sun has just tipped the horizon when the "wilderness," the tracks of the Long Island railroad running through it and the roads bounding it resound with the report of shotguns. The battle is on.

The Long Island chase has developed a peculiar kind of deerslayer, the like of whom is not known in other countries. He is called a track-hunter, because he takes his stand on the ties of the Long Island railroad where they run through the woods. The bay of hounds at once calls the track-hunters by hundreds to the steel rails. Often they are to be seen as thick as mosquitoes in Jersey. The deer breaks and dashes for the track to escape the hounds. Then a mighty fusillade wakes the echoes. The minrods within sight of the animal have filled the air with lead. Of course, the deer falls, and the sportsmen swarm around its dying form like crows about a carcass. The question of who shall have the antlers if it be a buck, who shall have the hide, and among how many the meat shall be divided are rarely settled except after a riot. Any one who can squint along a barrel and press a trigger may be a track-hunter. The utmost woodcraft is required to locate the Long Island railroad in the "wilderness."

All the Long Island deer hunters are not of the grotesque type described, however. Fair sport may be had on any of the preserves of some of the clubs; sport that requires a good eye and a quick hand and some degree of skill. It is not to be compared with deer hunting in the Adirondacks or the Maine wilderness, but it gives the deer a running chance for its life, and men may engage in it without a loss of self-respect.

From Waverly on the south, nearly to Wading River on the north and east, and Smithtown on the west, the deer abound in great numbers. This territory embraces Lake Ronkonkoma, where the Indians used to lie in wait for their game. The country is flat, and covered with scrub oak and underbrush, through which even the guides sometimes have trouble in pushing their way.

From Oakdale north, and embracing a strip about two miles wide and five miles long, is the preserve of the Southside club, an organization of wealthy gentlemen, who, by observing the law themselves and compelling its enforcement by others, have succeeded in increasing the number of deer to such an extent that the farmers have good cause for complaint. The latter argue the injustice of allowing the deer to destroy their crops while the law protects the deer from being shot.

The change in the game laws distributing the season over four weeks, is generally regarded by sportsmen as a wise move. Previously four consecutive days were set aside, and then the woods fairly broke loose into a pandemonium.

For four days there would be a scene of carnage, not limited alone to the deer. Stray shots found resting places in human targets. The lust for the chase became wild. All else was forgotten. Private preserves were invaded and despoiled.

The game keepers were in open warfare with the less scrupulous huntsmen, who respected neither the law nor the proprieties of sport and fair play. But a great change has been wrought. Last year the gunning was followed with equal zest, but the one day of each week set apart and the six days intervening had a tendency to check any attempt at lawlessness.

And the game that was killed! On the opening day of the season it was estimated that no less than 150 deer succumbed to the hunters' prowess. Next day the trains on the Long Island railroad fairly groaned under their weight of venison. Others of the sportsmen carried their trophies away by wagon, and still others, bound for the ducks of Great South Bay, had recourse to boats.

Some restaurants serve escallops of lobster or other sea-food in tiny saucepans of burnished copper. The use of the individual dishes in which a course is cooked is always an agreeable touch to its service.

MRS. BROWNING

"Wherever Mrs. Browning trod, whatever she touched became endowed with the sacredness of her presence," writes Clifford Howard, of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning in the "Ladies Home Journal." Mr. Browning returned with her on a visit to England, after an absence of several years, he repaired to the little church in which they had been married, and there, at the entrance, he reverently kneeled and kissed the paving-stones upon which she, the light of his being, had stepped. And in after years, when the light had gone from his life, he sought this sacred spot on the 12th of each September, and in the dusk of the evening shadows passers-by might have seen a white-haired man kneeling for a moment as if in prayer before the doorway of the dark and silent church. Yet little would they have thought to recognize in this man the poor Browning, in whose mystical writings had led the world to regard him as a man of austere nature.

"Not once in all the years of their married life was Browning absent from his wife a single day. At home or on their occasional journeys he was ever with her, ready to protect her and to wait upon her. Often ill and unable to leave her room, he nursed her with the tenderness of a woman, cheering her in her convalescence with stories and songs or reading to her for hours at a time, as he oft had done in the days before their marriage. It was in his touching thoughtfulness—in his little acts of loving and unsolicited attention—that his love for her was most truly shown.

A few very thin slices of sour apples added to a watercress salad just before it is tossed over with a French dressing much improves it.

A man who is too busy to take care of his health is like a workman who is too busy to sharpen his tools.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:07; sets, 4:50.
Moon sets—12:41 night.
High tide—5:15 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.

The center of the stormy conditions last night extended from the lake region to the middle Atlantic coast, cloudy skies covering the eastern half of the country and rain falling in the Ohio valley, middle states, lake region and New England, with fresh easterly winds on the southern New England and New Jersey coasts. While cloudy weather is likely to prevail tonight, little rain now seems probable. It will probably clear during Sunday morning and be fair during the day, with seasonable temperatures. Monday promises to be fair and warmer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr. Charles S. O'Regan having severed his connection with the Union Printing Co., our customers are hereby notified that he is no longer authorized to solicit work or collect money for the same.

—A. DEGE, Treas.

OUR ANNUAL OFFER.

A coal hod and shovel with a pound of Tea; 10 pounds of Granulated Sugar $1. Dickson Bros. Tea store, 63 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 233 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 16 Thorndike St.

I can't give you a gold dollar for 50c., $7.00 that others charge $11.00 and $12.00 for. Harris, 10 Appleton St.

We have made two hundred homes happy in the last two weeks by clothing the feet of the little ones with shoes at five and ten cents a pair. We have just received a splendid lot of ladies' boots that we will sell for 69 cents that are well worth a dollar. We have also a few pairs of slightly soiled ladies' shoes that are cheap at a dollar which we are selling for 60 cents a pair. We are selling misses' shoes at the parade prices of 50 and 60 cents. There are no such bargains given in any other shoe store in the city. It costs money to advertise these prices, but we want to give you the full benefit of the bargains while they last. Everybody is invited to call and bring away these goods from William Wade's, 23 Merrimack street.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE.

The F. T. Greenhalge Debating society of the High school held a meeting at the school Friday afternoon. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that life in the city is preferable to life in the country." Mr. Hiram Savage spoke in the affirmative and Mr. Cyrus Cutter in the negative. The negative side won, and the club adjourned, having enjoyed a pleasant time.

BUILDING BOOM.

Alderman E. B. Peirce has leased three lots of land from the Locks & Canals company for building purposes. One lot is situated at the corner of Cheever and Aiken streets and the other two on Ford and Aiken streets. The lots are on either side of the newly constructed bridge. It is the intention of Mr. Peirce to erect three large buildings the street story of each to be taken up with stores.

FINE MUSICALE.

Mr. Wood gave a recital for his pupil, Miss Frances I. Bailey of Methuen, at his studio in Myrtle street, last evening. Mr. Louis Masson, tenor, of this city gave several pleasing selections. Miss Bailey's performance of her program, which included selections from Greig, MacDowell, Jensen, Mason and Leschetizki, showed both technical ability and power of expression.

COMPLIMENTARY DANCE.

About 200 friends of the W. W. club attended the complimentary dance given by that organization last night in Highland hall. Dancing was the only order of the evening and was continued from 8 o'clock until midnight. Those in charge were: General manager, Frank W. Reeves; assistant, Albert Bernard; treasurer, Hugh McDermott; floor director, Peter Vallerand; chief aid, Albert Bram. Ice cream and cake were dispensed during the evening under the direction of Mark Bywaters.

Mr. Harper and his partner were awarded the cake, although Albert Reeves and Miss Dupont seemed to be the favorites with the spectators.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Farther Lights society of the Branch street church, the following officers were elected:

President, Miss Ella Bernhart; vice president, Miss Gertrude Butler; secretary, Miss Edith Fletcher; treasurer, Miss Rhode Deane; program committee, Misses Nellie Smith, Mamie Deane, Hattie Fowler and Edith Fletcher; music committee, Misses Ella Bernhart, Gertrude Butler, Magaret Sloan and Lillian Stephens; literature committee, Misses Sadie Deane, Faith Daunt, Grace Eldridge and Ethel Fletcher; membership committee, Miss Bertha Phinney, chairman, and every member of the society belongs to this committee.

WHAT THEY WANT.

The Tremont & Suffolk, in its case now pending asks for a reduction in valuation of $500,000 for each of three years.

The four corporations have paid the following taxes for 1898 under protest: Tremont & Suffolk, $39,278; Appleton, $10,016; Hamilton, $34,680; Boott, $25,541.

The Lawrence Manufacturing company also paid its tax of $20,430 under protest Thursday afternoon and even had a sheriff serve a formal notice up on the city treasurer. While the corporation has not yet asked the assessors for a rebate, it is assumed that this will be done.

If the four corporations should obtain a 25 per cent. rebate, as is asked by the Tremont & Suffolk, in its pending case, the loss to the city would be $27,165.88.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 31 KEYES ST.

A LABOR REPORT

Work Done by Hand and Machine Compared.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT BY COMMISSIONER WRIGHT.

Results of His Inquiry Pointed Out.

The thirteenth annual report of the commissioners of labor for 1898 takes up the subject of hand and machine labor and is one of the most exhaustive documents of its kind that has ever been issued. The report is in response to a joint resolution of congress providing for an investigation relating to the effect of machinery on labor under the provisions of which resolution the commissioner of labor was authorized and directed to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive industries and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and further, whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or the introduction of power machinery. This joint resolution was approved Aug. 16, 1894, since when the investigation has been in progress.

The results of the inquiry bear upon all points specified in the joint resolution except the question relating to the effect of the use of machinery operated by women and children upon wages, and upon the question as to whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of power machinery. Commissioner Wright says in the preface of the report that the facts collected may be used in an argumentative sense upon these two points, but cannot be considered as conclusive. As wages have constantly increased since the factory system was established it will be difficult to decide positively whether such increase is due to an increased standard of living, or the increased productivity of labor supplemented by machinery, or to others causes or to all causes combined. Wages have never been steady. During periods of depression there is usually a decrease, not only in rates, but in earning. The provision of the joint resolution therefore, involves too much of speculation for a statistical representation; that is, the statistical method can only be suggestive of the arguments which might be used for or against the use of machinery in its effects upon wages.

There can be no quarrel, he says, with the conclusion that machinery has lowered the cost of products, and when it is known that under the machine method, there is increased demand for labor, as a rule, the bearing on the supply of labor becomes problematical. Sometimes there is a lack oftentimes there is a surplus of labor. The causes of the changes in cost are therefore involved and the statistical method, as in the effect upon wages, becomes indicative of the truth, and, to those who believe that machinery has in general lowered cost, conclusive. It is evident on examining the statistics presented in this report and expressly in studying the text analysis, that there has been a large increase in the number of persons required for the production of the articles considered, in order to meet present demands than were necessary to meet the demands under the hand labor system.

One of the interesting results of this report is to show how extensive is the hand method of production even at the present time. Hand methods are, however, going out of use, and yet it is surprising to learn in how many directions it has been possible to ascertain facts in regard to obsolescent processes.

Data were obtained and have been given in tabulated form of 81 different branches of manufactures and also in agriculture, mining, quarrying and trasportation, embracing a total of 673 articles, in which hand and machine labor could be contrasted. The tables accompanying the report show fluctuations in prices at different periods, both in the hand and machine methods of labor, which was owing to seasons of depression or overproduction, or both.

Herewith are given a few extracts from the report as showing the number of men employed, the time consumed in manufacture and the cost of certain articles of manufacture:

Ten ploughs, which cost $37.46 by hand labor and on which two men were employed a total of 1108 hours, cost, when made by machinery, $7.90, and took 52 men a total of 37 hours and 28 minutes to make.

One hundred blank books cost $210.79 when made by hand and on them three men were employed a total of 1272 hours. The same number of books made by machinery cost $69.97, employing 20 men 216 hours.

Ruling 100 reams of paper by hand took one person 4809 hours, and cost $400, while two persons did the work by machine in two hours and 45 minutes, costing only 55 cents.

One hundred pairs of men's fine boots, made by one person by hand in 2225 hours, cost $556.25, while by machinery it took 296 hours, with 140 men employed and cost $74.59.

One hundred pairs of women's fine shoes made by hand by one workman, in 1996 hours, cost $499.16. By machinery it would take 140 workmen a total of 173 hours and cost $51.67.

To make 100 dozen brooms by hand took nine men a total of 445 hours' time and cost $73.19. By machinery the same work was done in a total of 295 hours' time and cost $17.92, with 105 hands employed.

One gross of wire-drawn brushes cost $16.75 when made by hand, employing 12 men a total of 360 hours. By machinery the same work was done in a total of 37 hours' time, employing 25 men and costing $3.70.

Forty gross of vegetable ivory buttons cost $1.26, employing six men a total of 115 hours, while by machinery the same work was done by nine hands in a total of 14 hours' time and cost $3.70.

Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin: the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

Write to the Doctor.

Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

One thousand yards of body Brussel carpet by hand cost $270 in a total of 4017 hours, 18 men being employed. By machinery the work was done by 8 men in a total of 509 hours and cost $91.25.

One hundred and twenty yards of rag One thousand axle chips made by hand took two men a total of 66 hours' time and cost $233.33. By machinery it took nine men a total of 23 hours and cost $4.27.

A larger deduction in cost and hours of labor is exhibited in the manufacture of carriage hardware and equipments. The cost of a buggy made by hand, six persons being employed making a total of 20 hours, was $56.66. By machinery one can be made at a cost of $8.09, employing 116 hands in a total of 89 hours.

To make 1000 watch movements by hand it costs $80.28 while by machinery they can be made for $201.

Engraving a wood cut 7⅝x9 inches by hand cost $17.80. Made by machinery they can be made for $11.40.

Fifty dozen files cost when made by hand $131. Made by machinery the cost was $28.

Lithographing 1000 copies in 10 colors, size 10x15, cost by hand $92.87, and by machinery $52.76.

The figures given above as the cost of articles are for labor only.

MERRIMACK LODGE

OBSERVED ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The sixth anniversary of the organization of Merrimack Lodge, Manchester Unity, Odd Fellows, was observed last evening in Manchester Unity hall. There was an entertainment and dancing. The entertainment program was as follows:

Overture, Manhattan orchestra; song Mrs. Leggatt; readings, Miss Alice Leith; song, Mr. M. Gorman; song and dance artists, Messrs. H. E. Hall and George Shanks; reading, Miss Hattie Fox; song, Miss McCaffry; song, Mrs. Leggat; song (coon), Mr. M. Gorman; reading, Miss Hattie Fox; song, Miss McCaffrey; comedy sketch, Messrs. H. E. Hall and George Shanks; Mr. W. F. McAloon, accompanist.

Dancing lasted until midnight. The officers were: General manager, Wm. Flexney; assistant general manager, Arthur Black; floor director, William Haslem; assistant floor director, Wm. Bell; chief aid, Arthur Hatch; aids, Thomas McEvoy, E. Leith, A. Gordon, A. Grant; reception committee, Walter Killerby, chairman; J. R. Greenwood, Charles Cullum, Merritt Johnson.

FRIDAY CLOSING

MOVEMENT IS SURELY TO BE A SUCCESS.

The Friday night closing movement is surely becoming a grand success.

The observation committee of the clerks made a tour of the city last night and were gratified at the results of their wanderings. It has been decided to give all storekeepers who have not signed the agreement, until Friday, Nov. 4, to come into line with the rest and on Saturday morning the names of all the storekeepers in the city who will close Friday nights will be published. There are a few now who have not signed the agreement but there is hope that they can be convinced of the justice of the movement before the time expires.

Arthur Cornelier, the barber in the Associate Building, visited Mr. Hastings Friday afternoon and promised to close his shop every Friday evening at 6 o'clock. Will Bell on Central street is the only other barber who has come into line. Other dealers who have signed the agreement since the last list was published are: Alexander, the furnishing goods dealer; Shurd and Ricard, jewelers, and Callaghan and O'Flahavan, stove dealers.

The total amount of money paid into the city treasury for taxes for 1898 is $903,000 and of this amount $320,000 was paid Thursday.

FOOT BALL.

The following members of St. Patrick's Boys' school eleven will be awarded medals for their grand-stand playing: McCluskey, Brown, Riley and O'Brien, Kearney and Shea. Brown's punting will also be commended.

The team is playing at Collinsville today.

James McLaughlin of the Big Seven is still connected with that eleven notwithstanding reports circulated to the contrary. McLaughlin issues a weekly challenge to all the teams in the city except the Palmers and Sophomores. In his latest letter he expresses his sorrow for the early demise of the Tigers and is of the belief, as are many others, that their disbandment was due to mismanagement and lack of harmony. On the gridiron, they could hold their own, but in private team meetings, each member wanted to hold more than he should.

It now appears that the Palmers are only rivalled by one eleven besides the Gleamores in the city. The Almonts will infuse sufficient courage into themselves this afternoon to try their speed against the South Enders at Atherton and it is quite possible that they will win. Willis of the Gleamores who is a regular member of the Almonts will play with the latter team, while the Palmers will have their own team.

The Wildcats is a ferocious name, but teams which accept challenges from the above team will be guaranteed as much tender usage as the game allows. The Wildcats will play a red hot game at Bunker Hill with the Colburn street Stars today. The players of the Wildcats are: Morris, c; McGarvey, qb; O'Brien, fb; Flaherty rg; Smith lg; Joyce, rt; Carroll, lt; McKenzie, rl; White, le; Riley rhb; Raymond, lhb; Joseph McGarry, manager; Charles O'Brien, captain, 69 Fulton street. The latter will receive challenges.

The Young Tigers have organized for the season of 1898. They are as follows: Provencher, c; St. Amand, rg; Costello, lg; Killian, lt; Evans, rt; Quinn, re; Shurkey, le; J. Fitzgerald, fb; Joyce, qb; F. Fitzgerald, lhb; Foxcroft, rhb. We would like to play the Young Victors, Hillside Club, Young Falmouts, Young Westerns, or any team in Lowell whose average is about 87 pounds. Arrangements for a game can be made at Hosford Square next Tuesday night at half past seven. Send all challenges to J. Fitzgerald, captain, 13 Rogers street or C. Quinn, manager, Perry street.

There is a movement among the Ledger admirers to change the team name to Tigers, in memory of the gallant feats that team had performed in years past.

Mike Keegan long ago had no use for the Ledgers but though still loyal to the north end of the North common it is said that he even coaches for the Fletchers, the Ledgers' greatest rival nowadays.

MATRIMONIAL.

The M. E. church in West Chelmsford was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday evening, October 20th, when Miss Agnes M. Clark, second daughter of Mr. William Clark, was married to Mr. David Billson. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Guyer, at 6 o'clock. Many friends were present. Miss Eva Clark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Ames Billson, brother of the groom. The ushers were Mr. Fred Clark and Mr. Charles Trull. The church was simply but effectively decorated with potted plants. As the bridal party passed down the middle aisle, Miss Agnes Naylor payed the bridal chorus from Lohengrin on the organ. The bride was given away by her father. She was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of hunter's green poplin, trimmed with braid and white silk. The maid of honor also wore hunter's green. After the ceremony, while an informal reception was being held' an anthem, "On, Perfect Love" was sung by a quartette consisting of Mr. J. A. Parkhurst, Miss Maggie Brown and Messrs. Clark and Marshal. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts. About 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Billson left in a coach for Lowell, taking a train there for Boston for a short wedding tour, after which they will be at home to their friends at their residence on Main street.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

Mary Jane Leary of 53 Adams street fell down a flight of stairs yesterday afternoon at her home. She received internal injuries and was taken to St. John's hospital.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Well I remember the pleasant interview I had with Miss Gertrude Mackenzie a few weeks ago as she waited for a car to take her to the depot en route to New York for no less an undertaking than to enter the theatrical profession. One night expect that in taking such a serious step she would feel agitated or disturbed, but no; it seemed the happiest day of her life. She was beaming with joy at the anticipation of realizing the ambition she had nursed for years and for which she had studied and practiced long and hard. She was accompanied by her three sisters, all ladies of fine presence and engaging manners, and her mother, a venerable lady of about 65 years of age. I glanced at Mrs. Mackenzie's countenance expecting to see there some sign of sorrow at the departure of her fair young girl for few mothers want their daughters to go upon the stage; but instead of sorrow I noticed a serenity and satisfaction almost equal to that of the young actress herself. And yet it was surprising under the circumstances, for young Miss Mackenzie years ago convinced all her friends that her life vocation lies in the theatrical profession. Consequently her sisters and her mother as well as her devoted brother Hugh L., th popular clerk at the Belvidere Hotel, felt elated that the time had come when her ambition was to be realized.

Before leaving for New York, Miss MacKenzie had received several very acceptable offers to travel with first class companies but relatives in Brooklyn with whom she stopped induced her to remain in New York and await an opportunity to join a stock company in the latter city.

Meanwhile she is attending the school of the distinguished professor of expression and vocal culture, Signor Frank de Rialp, who is endorsed by the leading lights of the American stage and such vocalists as Jean de Reszke and Col. Mapleson.

A graduate of the High school and of a school of oratory in Boston with such a supplementary course, Miss MacKenzie will make her debut upon the professional stage as a highly accomplished actress, rather than an amateur—one who is bound to make a wide reputation. She is a talented girl who has the will power and the enthusiasm necessary to attain the goal of her ambition. Her splendid work in "Ingomar" and other plays before her departure gave ample proof of her natural talent for acting, a talent which by proper culture and application we predict will yet make her a star that will shed a lustre upon her native city.

WOMEN'S ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Mary B. Davis, corresponding secretary of the national branch of the Women's Alliance, addressed the members of the local branch at the Unitarian vestry yesterday afternoon. She gave a highly interesting talk on the general work of the Alliance. Afternoon tea was served at the close of the meeting by Miss Anderson and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. W. S. Lamson poured.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.

44 CENTRAL ST. LOWELL.

Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30, and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

You Do Not Need to Have a New House to Have a

Fire Place

We can put one into your old house. We are headquarters for Mantels, Tiling, Gas Grates, Gas Logs, Coal Grates, and Irons, fire set, etc.

Everything for the Fire Place.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

4—QUEENS OF PALMISTRY—4 32 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

10 CENTS. 10 CENTS.

These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 5, 1898. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you? ADMISSION FREE. Fortunes told by the world's best palmists for 10c. No humbug. A. L. MORRELL, Manager.

Now is the Time TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

Harvard $1000.00 PURE BEER

It Comes High, but He Must Have It.

There are many people in Lowell who do not no know that the Harvard Brewing Company of this city is brewing Lager Beer and Ale which is already attracting attention through a large portion of the United States. Shipments are being made from this brewery as far west as Chicago and Pittsburg, as wellas to New York and other points. This is purely on the quality of the goods, as Harvard Beer and Ale do not compete with cheap brands on price.

HARVARD BREWING CO. LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

Ready-Made Garments

POPULAR PRICD JACKETS A SPECILTY.

See what we are showing for $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

Fine JACKETS never were so cheap. Buy early while the assortment is at its best.

Stealing Your Coal? Yes!

That's just what the range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other but people only too glad to tell you "Good Things" about their

GLENWOOD

You will find it here you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy the Lowell Sun.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN LATEST FIVE O'CLOCK.

FASHODA QUESTION

Threatens War Between England and France.

British Admiralty Gets Navy Into Readiness—The British Cabinet Hastily Summoned—Disturbances are Arising.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The British admiralty has ordered every sea going war ship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization.

The order of the British admiralty practically means the complete telling off prospectively of every ship's company in detail.

Four torpedo boat destroyers which tube boilers have had their orders were about to be fitted with new water tube boilers have had their orders countermanded and have been instructed to redraw their stores.

Officers on leave of absence or unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission the reserve ships if required.

CABINET SUMMONED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The British cabinet has been summoned to meet early next week for the purpose of discussing the Fashoda question and it is understood that the government proposes to take the steps necessary to insist upon an early and indefinite statement on the subject from France.

FEELING EXHIBITED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The excitement over the Fashoda question led an Irishman this morning to smash with an umbrella a window of the office of Punch on Fleet street, where was displayed a cartoon depicting John Bull threatening a French organ grinder who does not depart when ordered to do so. The Irishman shouted: "Vive la France!" as he broke the window, and he was arrested. When asked if he was a Frenchman, the prisoner said: "No. I'm an Irishman. Had I been a Frenchman, I would have blown down the place."

ARGONAUTS LOST

Eleven Bostonians Lost in Northern Seas

CHICAGO MAN PICKED UP IN OPEN BOAT.

After a Long Trip Without Food.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.—Tappan Adney, a correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who arrived here from St. Michael's on the steamer Roanoke with the news of the probable loss of the small steamer Abbie Rowe in Norton Sound, with eleven Bostonians aboard, also reports that while searching for the missing vessel a man in an open boat was picked up several miles at sea. The man had been without food or water for several days and was Sterling Martin of Chicago, who was left adrift on a barge which was being towed from St. Michael's to Golofnin Bay by the steamer Fortune Hunter with a Chicago party on board.

The Fortune Hunter was caught in a storm and was forced to cut the barge loose. Several days after the Fortune Hunter was picked up by the steamer Tillamook in a waterlogged condition. After being cut loose, the barge foundered and Martin put to sea in a small boat.

CAN'T PUNISH

THE CREEK INDIANS FOR MURDER OR OTHER OFFENCES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 22.—According to Federal Judge Springer, there is at present no legal way of punishing a Creek Indian for murder or any other offence, the trial of which began in the tribal court before its abolition on January 1, 1898. Upon a murder case carried to the federal court, the court has decided that the tribal court did not err and remanded the case to the latter for execution. Congress abolished the tribal court and hence Judge Springer's decision.

OHIO BANK

GOES INTO THE HANDS OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22.—A special from East Liverpool says:

There was a great upheaval in Lisbon yesterday when the doors of the First National bank were closed and the following sign displayed:

"This Bank Is In the Hands of the Comptroller of the Currency.
William E. Boden,
National Bank Examiner.

The examiner called at the bank on Thursday and was courteously received by Cashier M. J. Childs, who, after a brief talk, turned the inspector over to one of the clerks and left, saying that he was going to attend a sale at a woolen mill. It was learned yesterday that he hired a man to drive him to Kensington, where he expected to take a Cleveland & Pittsburg train for the east. An investigation of the bank's affairs is now in progress and enough has bee ndiscovered to assure the directors that Childs is an embezzler. There is great anxiety among the depositors, but assurance is given that obligations to them will be met. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000 and the resources $113,000, according to the last statement.

Childs was city treasurer and treasurer of the United Presbyterian church and the funds of these institutions are in the bank.

PRESIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22.—The train bearing the presidential party arrived in Pittsburg at 3.43 o'clock this morning and after changing engines proceeded eastward. There was no sign of life about the train, everybody evidently being asleep. On account of the unreasonable hour and the uncertainty concerning the time of the arrival of the president, no one was at the station but the railroad employes.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Clear—Mild, sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of Oc. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Ten Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

MILLS SHUT DOWN

New Agreement Goes Into Effect in Fall River

MILLS GO INTO A POOL ON MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Textile Council Will Discuss the Affair.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 22—The Chace the Sagamore, Watuppanong, Weetamoe and Stafford mills will shut down next week, under the curtailment feature of the new agreement. It is understood that the trustees will be empowered under the pooling agreement to borrow money on the manufactured product placed in their hands and that mills which has cloth in the pool mill be able to secure loans fro mthe trustees. The sales for the week in the print cloth market have amounted to about 250,000 pieces.

The day spinners at the Hargraves stopped work this noon and will not return to work until the management sees fit to discontinue employing a night shift.

The weavers held a meeting last night but did not take any definite action in the matter. The majority were not disposed to interfere.

The Textile Council will meet tomorrow and take up the matter.

LOWELL BARBER.

WHO IS NOW A RICH KLONDIKE MINER.

A despatch from Montreal announces the arrival in that city of Napoleon Dupras, the rich Klondike miner who left Lowell early this week after a five days' stay. Dupras says that a trip to the Klondike is one that the people may well consider carefully before undertaking the journey. They should be hardy and well supplied with money and provisions. Last winter Mr. Dupras lost by fire a $14,000 house at Dawson City. The house was nothing more than a cabin but it cost that amount.

Mr. Dupras worked in Lowell as a barber for ex-Overseer of the Poor Joseph Dextra, 15 years ago. Shortly after leaving Lowell he went to the Klondike region.

PRINCETON'S ANNIVERSARY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—The 152nd anniversary of the founding of Princeton University was celebrated today with commemoration exercises in Alexander hall. The address of the occasion was delivered by President Daniel C. Gilman of the John Hopkins University. President Gilman, who was a member of the Venezuelan commission and was appointed a member of the war investigating commission, spoke on territorial acquisition, including the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIJOU THEATRE.

This cozy little theatre is putting up one of the slickest vaudeville entertainments that could be desired. They have continued shows at 1 5 and 7 o'clock. This week they have a very excellent bill, one particular feature alone is well worth the price of admission. It is something that might be called an illusion sketch, which shows a couple of characters in a title role of male and female, making the change without leaving the stage, not only changing their dress, but also their voice, as they sing very nicely. They have a number of good specialties. Considering the very low price of admission, which is only five and ten cents, it makes it almost positive that this house will do a large and prosperous business in our city. No rowdyism will be allowed on the stage or in the audience. The aim of the management is to make this cozy little playhouse in every way popular.

TRANSPORTS DESTROYED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22—The number of men to be sent on the remaining transports has been so reduced below the number the ships carried on their first passage to Manila, that it will not be necessary to make use of the transports not yet returned. It is General Merriam's intention to send back the City of Puebla and to discharge from commission the Rio de Janeiro, the Peru and the City of Para.

FASHODA TROUBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—Commenting upon the recent speech of Sir Michael Hick-Beach, the Novoe Vremya charges the chancellor with making a violent attack upon the French government and says he failed to bear in mind that France has in Russia, "an ally resolved to support her in the Fashoda question in view of the full solidary of their interests.

STATIONERY ENGINEERS.

At a meeting of the local branch of the National association of Stationary Engineers much discussion on the test of the Highland and Varnum school boilers was heard. At the next meeting another hearing on the same subject will be held.

NEW POST OFFICE

U. S. Establishes an Office at Cavite

AS A BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

Manila Transports to be Discharged.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The post office department has ordered the establishment of a military post office station at Cavite, near Manila. It will be known as Military Station No. 2, of the San Francisco post office.

SERIOUS CHARGE

MAIL OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR TAMPERING WITH MAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22.—William A. Nebel, assistant superintendent of mails in the post office in this city, was arrested last night charged with tampering with the mails. He was taken before United States Commissioner Bloodgood and released on $1,000 bail.

Nebel acknowledges having tampered with the mails but denies that he ever took any money.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN—Mrs. Mary J. Buchanan, aged 80 years, died yesterday at her home, 106 Beech street. She was the widow of the late John Buchanan and was one of the oldest residents of this city. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DONOHOE—John Donohoe, aged 60 years, died yesterday at his home, 16 Merrill street.

ROBERTSON & CO.

A NEW YORK PAPER HAS A WORD TO SAY ABOUT THIS INTERESTING FIRM.

(From the New York Furniture World.)

Robertson & Co., Lowell, Mass., represent one of the most progressive furniture houses in the "City of Spindles." They carry a large and complete stock of goods in one of the best locations in the city, that of the Manning & Leighton block. At one time Manning & Leighton composed one of the leading firms in Lowell and Robertson & Co., are worthy successors occupying as they do, 15 rooms formerly used by that firm.

Mr. Robertson is a man who keeps ahead of the times, is a frequent visitor in the large markets, where he is a heavy but discriminating buyer. As a firm they possess the confidence of both the buying and the selling public and are firmly established as one of Lowell's leading commercial houses."

This statement is made through The Sun to inform the public that Robertson & Co. are still the "people," doing a square up and up furniture business at Manning & Leighton's old stand and any other firm claiming or making any such statements are misleading to the public.

—Robertson & Co.

October 20th.

Gentlemen's

OVERCOATS

Quality in Materials,
Quality in Fashioning,
Quality in Fitting,
Quality in Making.

Short or medium length, blue, black, brown and olive, Meltons and Kerseys, numerous shades of light and dark coverts, Chinchillas and Montaigniacs, etc.

Come and see for yourself. You'll find our Overcoats superior in fit and finish. They have a graceful, easy appearance and hang in a way not often seen in "Ready-to-wear" apparel.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

O'KEEFE'S WEALTH

Denis O'Keefe of Marlboro a Miser

HIS CLOTHES FOUND LINED WITH MONEY.

Thousands of Dollars in Bank and Bonds.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 22.—It has developed since the death of Dennis O'Keefe, a man apparently in destitute circumstances on Thursday night, that he was possessed of considerable property, $1,100 of which in bills and bonds he carried sewed into the lining of his dilapidated coat and vest.

O'Keefe had been an inmate of a boarding house here for six years and he died after a short illness. He was believed to be very poor as he always wore old clothes and never seemed to have any surplus money.

On searching his room two bank books were found which recorded savings of $3,000. This led to a more thorough examination of the effects of the man and the $1,100 in bills and bonds were found in the lining of his clothing. O'Keefe has brothers in Lynn and this city and a daughter in England.

NEW YUKON LINE

Discovered and Reported to Washiggton, D. C.

A NEW OPENING TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Survey of the Route Now Completed.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The discovery of 2500 miles of additional territory of the United States on the Alaskan coast and of a new channel for the Yukon bound vessels which will minimize distance is officially reported to the Geodetic Survey department by John F. Pratt, the assistant in charge of the expedition in those waters. The new channel discovered is the "Kusilvak." It will carry eight feet over the bar at low water and will permit ships of moderate draught to proceed directly into the Yukon to a safe landing before trans-shipping to the smaller boats which will go the remainder of the way up the river. This will put the Yukon river into much closer access from the south. All the information obtained by the survey party will be embodied in a chart which will be ready soon.

ON THE BOWERY.

A fierce fight took place on Essex street, last night, in which a Lowell man and several local men figured. The former, it seems, got into a dispute which ended with harsh words and blows. The three fellows pounced upon the Lowell man and no doubt he would have been terribly beaten, but for the interference of friends. The men were all under the influence of liquor but when a policeman appeared they made good their escape.—Haverhill Gazette.

POLICE COURT.

Seven drunks.

Elizabeth C. O'Connell was sentenced to one year at the Massachusetts reformatory.

The case of James Taylor for drunkenness continued from yesterday was again continued until October 25th.

One drunk was released and four were fined $1 each.

Edward Scelee, drunkenness was fined $12.

George Williams was found guilty of assault and battery on his mother, Mrs. Emma Williams but on promise of better behavior, he was placed on probation.

James F. O'Donnell,

UNDERTAKER,

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.

Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Gliddon Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

Overcoats!

For $25, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

* We can give you the best Overcoat that you can buy for the money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,

IMPORTER AND TAILOR,

65 CENTRAL STREET.

PAUL O. KABLE, Assistant.

The Late MICHAEL O'DAY, Who Dropped Dead at Work in the Tremont & Suffolk Mills Yesterday and Whose Funeral Will Take Place Tomorrow Afternoon at 4 O'Clock.
(Photograph by Freeman.)

ROYAL COURTESIES

EXCHANGED BETWEEN SULTAN AND GERMAN ROYAL PARTY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—At the grand farewell banquet here last night, the Sultan sat between the Emperor and Empress of Germany. At about ten o'clock their Imperial Majesties withdrew to the Merassim Kiosk and the Emperor afterward returned the farewell visits of the diplomatic corps. In the meantime the Sultan and his son conducted the Empress and the maids of honor to the harem, where they conversed with the Valides, the Sultana, the princesses and other ladies.

Emperor William presented a gold snuff box to the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha.

HILDRETH CLUB.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The Hildreth Social club of North Chelmsford held its second assembly of the season in the town hall last evening. Hibbard's orchestra furnished music for the dancing.

The success of the affair is largely due to the efforts of the following committee General manager, Miss Loretta O'Neil; assistant general manager, Miss Tessie McCabe; floor director, Miss May Fisher; assistant floor director, Miss Lizzie Nelson Constantineau, William O'Neil Seymour; aids, Messrs. James Barrett, and Samuel Seymour.

ORDERED TO PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Manila, Oct. 23.—General Whittier, the collector of customs here, has been ordered to proceed to Paris for the purpose of testifying before the United States peace commission.

Putnam & Son

You Are Sure

To be well dressed if you wear a Rogers, Peet & Co. suit.

We offer you a selection of ten styles of these high grade suits at

$12 and $15

They are made of fashionable Cheviots in new fall colorings, absolutely correct in style, collars and buttonholes of hand work.

There are some tailors who make as good suits, but their prices are twice as much.

If you must have a black or blue suit, we've thirty styles of smooth and rough faced Serges, double and single breasted sacks, silk faced and plain, all elegantly tailored,

$8 to $24

Some new patterns in fancy vests, single breasted high cut and double breasted.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

You Might As Well Buy a

PARLOR STOVE

NOW!!

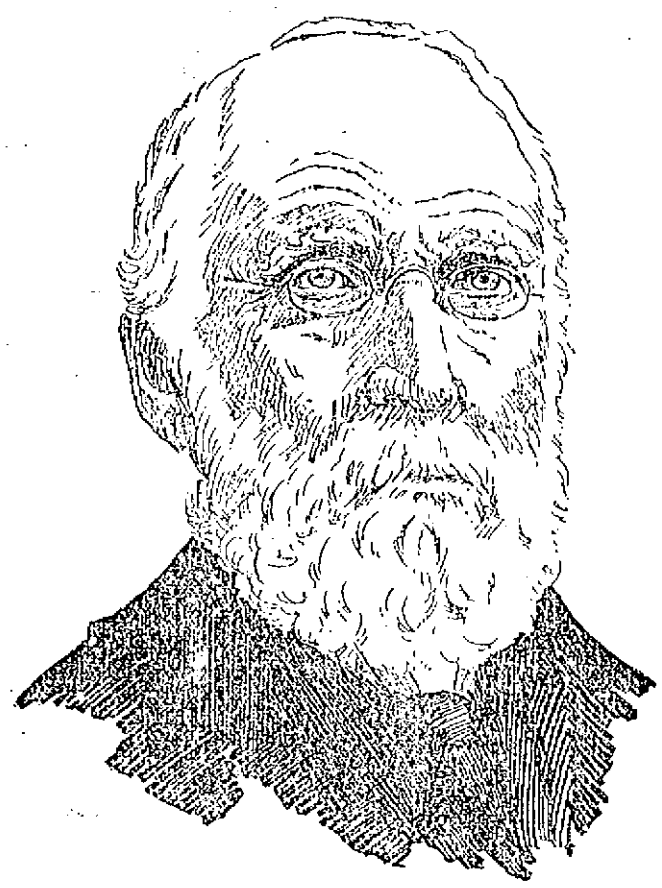
YOU HAD BETTER BUY IT AT

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack St.

A fine line of PARLOR STOVES—Penninsular Self Feeders, Century Square, Crescent, Round; Star Crescent, Our Victor, Oak stoves.

A large lot of Second-Hand Stoves. Two very large store Stoves for sale cheap. Cash or credit. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack street.

THE SUN LATEST! 5 O'CLOCK



J. WILDER, Who Has Charge of the Bailey Farm at Billerica.

ITALIAN VILLAGE

At the Bailey Cranberry Farm in Billerica

DONKEYS BRAY AND HURDY GURDIES PLAY.

Sketch of the Big Cranberry Bog There.

In a tour of the Billerica district a Sun representative happened upon what might be termed a most unique experience on Dr. Bailey's farm near Billerica Centre. About a mile distant, his attention was attracted by the braying of donkeys, and on approaching the farm, a whole herd of these noisy quadrupeds were seen, together with ten or twelve small ponies all lodged at the farm as boarders for the winter. The donkeys are of all ages from three weeks to ten years and belong to a Boston concern that has used them around the different beaches and places of amusement all summer.

It has been known in a general way that a considerable portion of the farm is a cranberry bog. For the past six weeks cranberries have been ready for picking and as many as sixty Italians, men, women and children are employed in this business. They live in a hut with bunks similar to those which might be seen on board a ship doing their cooking in rustic tents in the open air with fires made of brush and branches gathered from the woods. The entire number of Italians is under control of one boss who has a contract for the work or else does it by the day receiving a certain amount and paying those employed as much or as little as he pleases.

In a corner of the hut in which they live is a little store where macaroni, beans and other supplies appreciated by the Italian palate are offered for sale. There seemed to be a considerable number of families consisting of parents and children, all huddled together and mixed indiscriminately. Around the hut at different points, laid up against a gravel bank are the tents formed of branches of trees covering a fire in which one family does its cooking. The smoke from the burning wood had evidently affected their eyes as the eyes of many were badly inflamed. The Italians seemed happy as they carried on various games, some playing accordeons, some dancing and some playing cards.

The culture of the cranberry is a peculiar industry. The bog on the Bailey farm is fifteen acres in area and is drained or flooded as necessity requires by a regular system of water works. The supply comes from a lake at an elevation above the bog and is shut off by locks and gates which can be opened or shut at will, turning on or off the water. Whenever a frost threatens the crop there must be all-night watch kept upon the fall of the temperature. To assist in this work there is a mechanical apparatus which rings a bell when the temperature falls to 34 degrees above zero. This gives notice that it is time to turn the water on the bog and flood it so that the berries may escape being killed by the frost.

It is a picturesque sight to see the Italians at work each with a little box into which they drop the berries as they wrench them from the vines between their fingers. On fair days the mothers leave their babies in cradles at a convenient distance in the rear so that they will be always under the maternal eye.

The produce of this cranberry bog amounts to about one thousand barrels a year and the average price is from six to eight dollars a barrel, although around Thanksgiving time the price goes up to ten dollars and even higher. The berries on the Bailey farm are mostly all sent to Michigan, where there is great demand for a first class berry. The mode of preparation for the market is quite elaborate and ingenious. There is a machine through which the berries are passed with three sections, one of which receives the harder or unripe berries, another the softer or over-ripe berries, and a third the perfect berries. They are then put up in crates or barrels and shipped to the purchasers. The general management of the Bailey farm is at present under the charge of J. Wilder, assisted by Thomas Harrigan of Billerica. Mr. Wilder is a native of Franklin county in this state and is now over 85 years old. He spent many years as a railroad builder, having built a considerable portion of the Central Vermont, the Ogdensburg, the Troy & Boston, the Hoosac Tunnel and other lines. He invented the refrigerator car in 1851 and the coupon railroad ticket in 1853. He has resided for a considerable time in Bristol, Va., and built several telephone lines in the south and in Mexico. He has two sons in Woodstock, Vt., one a cashier of a bank at Woodstock, and another the proprietor of a hotel. Mr. Wilder is remarkably active for a man of his years. He had been associated with Dr. Bailey in many railroad and telephone schemes and consented to take charge of his business until the affairs of the estate are cleared up.

MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Talbot company of North Billerica have made several additions to their storehouses during the summer and have now in process of erection three large tenement blocks to be used as corporation houses for their employes. The houses will have all the modern improvements, and will be rented as low as possible so that it will be an extra inducement to skilled mill help to locate there. The Talbot company is widely noted for its liberality and kindness towards its employes.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

FOR NEW TEXTILE SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR.

M. W. M. Carthy of Lynnsville, R. I. a former Pembroke mill official, has accepted a position as instructor in woolen carding at the Lowell Textile school. Mr. McCarthy has many friends in this city and when a former resident was a prominent member of the Old Residents' association. For the present Mr. McCarthy's family will continue to reside in Lawrence street. The following is extract from the Providence bulletin of last week: "M. W. M. Carthy overseer of carding at the Lynnsville mill for four years has resigned his position to take a position as instructor in a Massachusetts Textile school. A few minutes before the closing hour the other day Mr. McCarthy was called into another part of the mill and found upon his return that his help in the carding room had prepared a surprise for him. Arthur Brownhead, as the spokesman, presented him with a smoking set. Mr. McCarthy has made many friends in the community during his connection with the Lynnsville company, and all wish him the best of success in his new position.—Lawrence Tribune.

JANITOR DISCHARGED

SUPT. TRUE MAKING HIMSELF STRONG FOR ELECTION TIME.

Michael Leonard, one of the most efficient of all the loyal school janitors has been discharged from his position at the Morrill school in Adams street to make room for a republican named Wright. Mr. Leonard has a wife and nine children to support, but that evidently cut no figure with Supt. True. Election time is coming and True being on bad terms with Mayor Bennett was obliged to do something to square himself and accordingly did it.

BROKEN PLEDGES

Mayor Ramsdell Says Republicans are Faithless.

THE PROMISED PROSPERITY HAS NOT COME.

Mark Hanna Carried the Last Election.

Lawrence, Oct. 21.—Despite the inclement weather, a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the city hall tonight at the first democratic rally of the campaign.

The speakers were Mayor Ramsdell of Lynn and Harry Lloyd of Boston. They were escorted to the hall by a band. A brief reception was held in the common council chamber previous to the rally.

Hon. A. B. Bruce, Seator Flynn and other prominent democrats were seated upon the platform. Col. John P. Sweeney presided. In his opening address, he spoke of the glorious achievements of the United States in the war with Spain, and said that the republican party was responsible for the disgrace and ignominy which had followed. He introduced Mayor Ramsdell. The latter said in part:

"Two years ago when the people of Lawrence were wondering if there was ever coming an end to the depression of business and stoppage of industry which kept them in poverty, there was heralded the coming of an advance agent of prosperity.

"You know how the appearance of the circus posters on the fences inspires you with visions of splendors under the canvas, of acrobats and of bareback riders, of jugglers and tight rope walkers. In about the same way the prosperity circus was advertised and by the advance agent sent out by the republican party.

"The circus came and turned out to be like all other circuses; there were lots of things advertised on the bill boards that did not materialize. Prosperity which was expected to come out driving business and industry in double harness, was left somewhere back on the road and in place of it appeared only a miserable apology in the shape of a temparary boom in wheat.

"Confidence was going to be the star performer but there proved to be a lack of it. It was a cheat, that circus and they did not give your money back at the door. 'Open the mills rather than the mints,' was the tune which the republican band played in the campaign of 1896. I do not know what the mints are doing but the mills have opened to let labor out rather than bring it in.

"The mills of New England have opened about as they have in the city of Lawrence and I don't believe you are ready to hold a jubilee over what the opening has done for you here. Countless thousands voted the republican ticket in 1896 because they were honestly convinced that their votes were to save the honor of the country and cause a return of prosperity. They were led to believe this by various means and where they were not ready to make up their minds from what was said to them there were things done calculated to bring them to a conclusion.

"Although the republican platform in 1896 had sound money and other good things for its principles, and although the great rank and file of the party which supported it believed they were fighting for those principles, the victory was really won on an issue that had no place in the platform at all. That issue is one that is alive today and must be fought out eventually if the liberties and institutions of this country are to be preserved. It is the issue between the trusts and monopolies, the banking houses and foreign syndicates and the people.

"If McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity, Mark Hanna was the advance agent of the trusts and monopolies. And it was Hanna's campaign which won. It was money, buying votes by the thousand in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, which carried the republican candidate into office and defeated that stanch and true and honest friend of the people, William Jennings Bryan.

"The republican masses should reflect upon this victory. It is a good deal like that one secured by the British at Bunker Hill; it made the enemy stronger and more confident than ever and insured their ultimate triumph. The Hanna method of campaigning may be successful for the time being but unless it is carried to its logical conclusion and a dictatorship established to override the will of the people it is bound to be defeated in the end.

"The spirit of democracy is strong in the breasts of all our people irrespective of party and they only need to know the dangers which threaten their institutions to spring at once to the rescue. We are told that protection as we are getting it in the Dingley bill is a good thing. We know better than that; we who have watched the steady decline of New England industries. The history of the past year, filled with the sufferings of the mill operatives everywhere in this state, shows the absolute worthlessness of the theory of protection as applied to New England.

"As a matter of fact, protection is not designed to be of any particular benefit to the people who are believed to need it most. It is fashioned by capitalists and the monyed interests; they are its principal advocates and promoters and it is safe to say that they derive the most benefit from it. The duty on hides was not put on to benefit the shoemakers of Lynn and Haverhill but to put money in the pockets of Armour and Swift of Chicago."

Harry Lloyd followed. He declared that the democratic party was working for the interests of the wage earners. He heartily endorsed the platform adopted at the Worcester convention and assured his hearers that it could be relied upon.

He followed with a vigorous attack upon the republican party particularly its imperialistic policy. He declared that the standing armies of Europe had done more to impoverish the people than any other cause. He said the issue of this campaign was not one of gold or silver or tariff, but the question whether the people are to rule or to be ruled by an oligarchy.

"CURRY" FOLEY.

AS REMEMBERED BY ONE WHO SAW HIM PLAY HERE.

The death notice in yesterday's paper brought vividly to the minds of many base ball enthusiasts the sports of twenty years ago.

Charles Curry, better known as "Curry" Foley, was a famous base ball player and member of the Lowell Baseball Club. Mr. Foley was considered at that time the equal of any pitcher in the country, and his ability as a base ball player in the city of Lowell was most generously praised by those so-called cranks that attended the games. I remember way back in 1876, which saw the best Lowell base ball club, that some of the best clubs in the country visited our city and had a contest with the famous Lowell club. Among those that were vanquished were the Boston Reds, who in that year were champions, as they are this year. They came up here to give an exhibition game on the Fair Grounds and wanted to show the Lowell cranks what expert ball playing was; but when the game was finished it showed that the Lowell's knew something about ball playing, as they whipped the Bostons by a score of 5 to 3. Curry Foley so astonished the manager of the Boston club that he at once opened negotiations with him, and shortly after that wonderful game we found that our favorite was to be a member of the Boston baseball club the following year. Curry Foley and his

CHARLES J. FOLEY, The Famous Ball Player, Who Died in Boston Yesterday.

running mate, Lewis Brown, the celebrated catcher, were certainly wonders as to watch their work seemed like clock work. Curry's work, not only at pitching, but at fielding, was something that brought admiration to the minds of everybody who witnessed his work. He would do it with such ease and grace that if a man attempted to get between the bases and Curry had a ball, you would almost gamble your last dollar that that man would be put out. He was a good fielder, a good thrower and an excellent pitcher and all round ball player. Baseball in those days was so popular that the business men on the street, as well as their clerks, had their minds so absorbed in the importance of a game that should any one call on the proprietors of the stores they would seldom find them in if there was a ball game going on. There never has been anything in this city since half as popular. The scores frequently in games would run one to nothing, and it was no uncommon thing to see a game played so perfectly that twelve, thirteen or fourteen innings were played without a run being made by either club. That was astonishing playing without a doubt. Among the Lowell players who found places on a par for them on the Boston team were Curry Foley, John Morrill, Dick Conway, Lewis Brown, McKenna and some others which at this time I fail to recall. Curry Foley was only a short time with the Boston base ball club when physical ills took hold of him and for several years past he has been an invalid in the city of Boston, where many testimonials have been given him as he was always popular.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

During the recent war with Spain there was for four long and weary months at Camp Alger and Meade a young evangelist and gospel singer who won the hearts and downright respect of all the men of the Sixth Massachusetts and other regiments. He is to be at the Branch Street Tabernacle tomorrow at 10.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

J. A. Birkholz of New York city is the man and he was sent out by the Christian Commission to work among the soldiers. His clear, ringing voice has sent home the gospel message to the heart of many a soldier boy and tomorrow he will sing some of the pieces which were especial favorites in camp. Mr. Sankey says that his rendering of "The Ninety and Nine" is simply wonderful, both as to quality of voice and expression.

By special request he will sing this piece tomorrow evening. He is to be here only tomorrow. Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, the well known evangelist, will preach both at noon and evening. Not only soldiers, but the general public are cordially invited to both services.

THE GRAND JURY

Makes Its Report on Several Lowell Cases.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST ALL LOWELL OFFENDERS

Burglaries and Felonious Assaults in Majority.

The Middlesex County grand jury came in with its report this morning.

Judge Lilley was on the bench.

After the calling of the roll the jury made its report on the Lowell cases.

To the credit of the police department a true bill was found in all cases.

The full cases and the pleas of the defendants are as follows:

Edward S. Sneehan and Joseph McDonald, breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen property, pleaded not guilty.

Frank Lessard and Emma Mason lewd and lascivious cohabitation, pleaded guilty.

Annie Shea, adultery, pleaded not guilty.

Amelia M. Tougin, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, pleaded not guilty.

Philip Aubin, breaking and entering and larceny, five counts, pleaded guilty.

Frank Reed, attempting to break and enter, pleaded not guilty.

James Valkarris, felonious assault, pleaded not guilty.

Dennis F. Kenney, adultery, guilty.

Joseph W. Desrochers, rape, pleaded not guilty.

John Cusick and John Ryan, breaking and entering, not guilty.

Thomas Dean, larceny and burning a dwelling house, not guilty.

Edward Keyes, larceny from person, pleaded not guilty.

John Stone, adultery, pleaded not guilty.

Peter Ferry, breaking and entering and larceny and receiving stolen goods not guilty.

Albert H. Raynes, embezzlement, not guilty.

Joseph Moran, rape, pleaded not guilty.

Wilbert E. Wentworth, lewd and lascivious conduct, pleaded not guilty.

William Lemay, felonious assault, not guilty.

Albert A. Paris, breaking and entering and larceny, pleaded not guilty and guilty.

Pierre Boissoneault, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty; breaking and entering, guilty; larceny, guilty.

William Hines, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas P. Welch, robbery, all pleaded not guilty. They offered to plead guilty of larceny but the district attorney declined to accept such plea.

John F. O'Brien, breaking and entering and larceny, pleaded not guilty.

THE BAIL CASES.

Cases of defendants out on bail were not read and are as follows:

George Bernard, Angelina Bourdeleau, Gary S. Gilchrist, Alphonse Gulzias, William Earle, larceny from building; Charles Wordsworth, obstructing a railroad.

There were also many appealed cases to be tried at this term of the superior criminal court which opens on Monday.

POLITICAL CLUB.

The Oakland Social and Political club has organized with the following officers: President, Arthur J. Mountford; vice president, Edward Cunningham; secretary, Water Pearson; treasurer, John Upton. Joseph Heharrell is preparing plans for a club house.

ALDERMEN'S MEETING.

There will be a special meeting of the board of aldermen at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FUNERALS.

OSGOOD—The funeral of Mrs. Mabel Osgood took place from her late home, No. 9 Damon street, Wigginville, Friday afternoon. Rev. Smith T. Ford of the First Baptist church officiated and Rev. Mr. Merriam of the Highland Congregational church assisted. Miss Mabel Miller and Miss Kate Ross sang "Asleep in Jesus," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Many floral tributes surrounded the casket, including a broken circle, from husband and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Osgood; pillow inscribed "Our Mabel" from Mr. and Mrs. W. Tilton; open book inscribed "Sister Mabel" from brothers and sisters; spray of white pinks from Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Osgood; pillow inscribed, "Mabel" Mr. John Tilton; crescent from grandmother, Mrs. Joseph Tilton; cross, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tilton and Mr. Fred Tilton; cluster, cinnamon pinks, Miss Mirele Tilton; cluster tea roses, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garney of Maynard; spray 20 white carysanthemums, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Garfield; cluster white pinks and tea roses, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Midgeley; "Gates Ajar," employes of parks and commons department; cluster white pinks, Mr. R. H. Atkinson; spray 20 white pinks, Miss M. E. Burbeck; spray 20 white chrysanthemums, Miss Bessie Cushing; cluster white pinks, Miss French's Sunday school class of the First Baptist church, of which deceased was a member; spray 20 variegated chrysanthemums, Messrs. Ernest and Godie Gardner; cluster white pinks, Mr. and Mrs. Damon; cluster calla lilies, tuberoses and pinks, Mrs. C. H. Nelson; basket, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Chase; wreath, Mrs. Dodge and Charlie Dodge; cluster tube roses and pinks, Miss Carrie Mortimer; bouquet, Mr. Henry Nichols; cluster white pinks, Miss Evelyn Plummer of Meredith, N. H.; spray 20 white pinks, Miss Stella Sleeper; spray of white pinks, Mrs. G. A. Manchester.

The bearers were Messrs. Fred N. Tilton, Andrew Armstrong, Ernest and Geldie Gardner, Sam'l Davis, and William Webb. The ushers were Messrs. Charles L. LeClair, Andrew A. Gray and Charles Holstead. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

O'DAY—The funeral of Michael O'Day will take place from the home of his mother, No. 7, rear of 512 Gorham street at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Mysteries defeated the Riversides on West Sixth street yesterday afternoon. Score, 4 to 4, when the latter squawked.

Mr. J. B. Keyes, son of J. V. Keyes, is drawn as a juror and has been made foreman of a jury at the court-house.

CONTINUED OVATION

To the President's Party in Indiana and Ohio.

Large Crowds at Railroad Stations—Felicitous Addresses Elicited Hearty Applause—Episcopal Convention Defers Action on Divorce Question.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22.—A continuous ovation marked the passage of President McKinley over Indiana and Ohio. Defying the wind and rain of a most disagreeable October day, the citizens of these states congregated in great numbers at every station along the line, and never were they disappointed, for the president appeared at every point to speak a few words to his constituents.

Perhaps the most imposing demonstration of the day was in Indianapolis, where the streets through which the president was driven to the state house were jammed with cheering people. Here, on the steps of the capitol, Mr. McKinley delivered one of the most striking and eloquent addresses of his western tour.

At Connersville, Ind., a two months' old baby was handed over the railing from the rear platform into the arms of Secretary Wilson, who presented to the president his youngest namesake—William McKinley. Another humorous incident was when Secretary Wilson was introduced after the president had finished his remarks at Connersville. Twice Mr. Wilson commenced to speak, and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gage shouted: "The eloquence of the secretary of agriculture starts the wheels going." Amid great laughter Mr. Wilson then concluded his brief address.

The president in his speech in Noblesville said: "Rejoicing as we do over the victories of war, let us be careful in justice and right to gather the triumphs of peace. The soldiers have done their part; the citizens must now do theirs; and I pray God that wisdom may be given all of us to so settle this vexed and vast problem as to bring honor to our country, justice to humanity and the general good of all."

The last stop before Cincinnati was reached was Hamilton. Here the president addressed a great crowd. He said: "I trust that when we come to write the final conclusions of this struggle into the permanent forms of treaty, they shall be based on justice and right and humanity."

The presidential train reached Cincinnati at 4:20. The president bowed his acknowledgment to the crowd in waiting, but made no speech. Congressman Shattuck and a party of citizens boarded the train and shook hands with the president, but the stop was only long enough for railroad officials and newspaper men to board the train to accompany the president as far as Columbus.

The chamber of commerce telegraphed the executive, asking if he could not stop here for a reception, but the engagements in Columbus and elsewhere prevented the president from leaving his train.

RECEPTION IN COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Oct. 22.—The presidential train arrived at Columbus about 6:30. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour an immense crowd had assembled at the depot and the building resounded with cheers. Seven thousand persons heard the president say in the Auditorium among other things: "My countrymen, the past is secured. We know the extent of our country now. Some additions have been made since I left you. Our flag floats triumphantly over Porto Rico. Our troops are in unquestioned possession of that island. The same flag floats over Hawaii. We know what our country is now, know its history, but we do not know what it may be in the near future; but whatever it is, whatever obligations shall justly come from this strife for humanity, we must take it, and, as free, strong, brave people, accept the trust which civilization puts upon us."

DIVORCE MATTER REFERRED.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Episcopalian deputies yesterday disposed of the question of marriage and divorce for this general convention by adopting a resolution creating a special committee of 13 members, to whom is referred the entire subject, with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

A discussion on the christianization of Jews occupied the greater portion of the morning session of the bishops. It was started by the report on the society for the promotion of christianity among the people of that race. There was considerable difference in the views of the speakers as to the result of the work of the society. The bishop coadjutor of Minnesota said the history of the association was that of a shriveling cause. Bishop Potter of New York thought that the true agency for the Israelites was in the parish church, while Dr. Huntington of New York said the Jews were being gradually absorbed into the christian world through different channels. A resolution was finally carried recommending the society to the sympathy of the clergy.

REVIEW OF TRADE

The Mercantile Agencies See Prosperity.

A BIG OUTPUT OF WESTERN WHEAT.

Shoe Factories Doing Good Business.

New York, Oct. 22.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says that "the outgo of wheat staggers all prophets of disaster." While the price has advanced 3 cents at the west, the rise would have been much greater but for the feeling that the enormous foreign demand may not last.

While cotton spinners are said to have agreed upon a selling agency and a curtailment of production, there is a better demand for staple goods, with the prospect of a better demand in future. In woolen goods also there have been a marked improvement during the past week and better sales, with extensive inquiry. This is reflected in the larger transactions in the woolen market, sales having amounted to 4,656,400 pounds, of which 2,714,400 were domestic. With few orders as yet for the next season, the manufacturers are altogether encouraged by the increase, and have reason to believe that the expected demand has set in. But there is yet the fact that the current demand is largely for low priced goods.

The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped from the east in three weeks of October 265,642 cases, against 249,120 in the same weeks of 1897, while in 1892 their shipments in the same weeks were 228,626 cases. Although a slight decrease appears in leather, and at Chicago a general weakening in hides, there has been as yet very little change in quotations of boots and shoes, though jobbers are running close to the point beyond which they cannot wait, in view of the strong increase of retail trade caused by cold and wet weather in many sections. It is the general belief that prices of hides, leather and boots and shoes must all yield more or less, and the waiting policy of dealers and manufacturers has thus far been justified.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 221 last year and 21 in Canada, against 36 last year.

SENTENCE OF A DUELIST.

Rome, Oct. 22. — Count Ferruccio Lacola, proprietor of the Venice Gazette, has been sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment for killing F. C. Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist and radical member of the chamber of deputies, in a duel last March. Lacola's plea of extenuating circumstances, on the ground that he was the victim of an insult and gross provocation, was not allowed.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

North Adams, Mass., Oct. 22.—Severano De Stefani, aged 35 years, was arraigned in court yesterday on a charge of assault and placed under $3000 bonds. It is alleged that during a dispute with W. J. Ryan at the Arnold print works he threw Ryan into a vat of boiling water, the victim dying after 12 hours of intense suffering.

AN APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 22.—Trouble between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff and leader of the independent movement against the White Men's Union association, was shot dead. Adams was fired on by unknown parties. The shooting was precipitated by a negro, who fired on the white men in the court house. The sheriff has wired Governor Culberson for troops.

TWO WERE KILLED.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 22.—The Pentwaller Furniture company's factory in Pentwaller was wrecked by an explosion of two or three of the boilers. Louis Tupper, electrician, and Miller Sorenson, laborer, were killed. Engineer Palmer cannot survive.

Salt Rheum On the Hands

Lloyd B. Chase, a well known farmer living in Pottersville, Mass., was afflicted with salt rheum on his hands for several years. He tried many remedies but did not obtain relief. His hands would crack open and bleed, and he said the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh is healed and his hands are as smooth as he could wish. All who have any symptoms of this troublesome disease should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial and they may depend upon receiving benefit. This medicine promptly cures all blood and skin diseases. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

Credit to All.

Ladies' and Misses' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order. Best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Co-operative Supply Co., 24 Central street. Open evenings.

FALSE ON ITS FACE.

KNOX TO VOTER:—"Don't look behind you; look there. There's where our prosperity is coming from."

MANY RECEPTIONS

Planned for the Soldiers on Their Return.

BANQUETS, SMOKE TALKS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Other News Concerning the Soldier Boys.

If present arrangements are carried out, it looks as if the boys of Companies C and G will get a grand welcome when they return home.

Many of the members of the companies belong to fraternal organizations in the city and these societies propose to make their home coming a royal welcome. Committees have been appointed to arrange banquets, smoke talks and entertainments for the soldiers.

The various Odd Fellow lodges claim some of the soldiers as their fellow members and they will receive them in a proper manner.

Six members of the Sixth are members of the Mathew Temperance Institute and the temperance boys are arranging a good time for their soldier boys. A grand banquet will be held as soon after their arrival as the boys wish. The banquet will be served in the Mathews' hall and it is proposed to have several speakers.

Wm. F. Thornton will preside over the gathering and the address of welcome will be delivered by Edward J. Slattery. There will probably be an address by one of the members of the old Sixth regiment.

The Y. M. C. I. of Belvidere will hold a smoke talk in honor of the return of their soldier members. A committee will also be sent to Boston to greet the members on their arrival.

The members of the Reform club are arranging for a grand reception to the soldiers of the Sixth and Ninth regiments connected with their organization, also those not identified with any other organization. It is the intention to serve a supper which will be followed by a smoke talk and entertainment.

The following committee is already making arrangements for the event which will be held shortly after the arrival of the Sixth regiment members in Lowell: P. J. Ryan, chairman; Edward M. Bowers, John Harrington, John H. Kenney, William Ball, Richard Reidy and James O'Laughlin. There are 11 members of the club in the two companies.

According to telegraph dispatches the Sixth regiment is on its way home, but when Mayor Bennett communicated with the governor and adjutant-general yesterday, neither of them had any knowledge whatever that the regiment had started. The mayor has sent a letter to the adjutant general in view of the fact that the soldiers of the Sixth will have a long furlough and are ordered to report at the nearest military station, to say what he would recommend them to do.

At a meeting in Boston, yesterday, one of the officers of the Volunteer Aid association furnished a glad surprise in the announcement that there would be few, if any, sick soldiers in the regiment. He said that the source of his information could not be doubted and that the Sixth regiment left Porto Rico in surprisingly good health.

The officers of the Volunteer Aid association decided to proceed with their preparations, however, just as if they expected a sick aggregation to arrive on the Mississippi. While they fully believe that sickness in the Sixth regiment has been on the decrease for some time and that there will be comparatively few cases that will require medical treatment when the transport comes in they will take no chances. A slip in a case of this kind would cast a cloud over the halo of the work they have been doing.

The matter of overcoats for the boys was brought up and it was said that these would be taken down the harbor and distributed before the steamer came in.

One of the physicians who was at Santiago during the entire campaign spoke of the suffering endured by the Ninth. He said that this regiment remained in the trenches longer and was exposed to the distressing tropical weather more than any other regiment. It was little wonder, he said, that the Ninth has had so much sickness.

BOWLING MATTERS.

After taking a strong grasp on the leadership in the first string, the Y.M.C.I.'s weakened in the second and third and lost by 124 pins to the Calumets. The game was played on the Y. M. C. I. alleys and was the first of the season. The result:

CALUMETS

Halstead	78	93	76	247
Fullerton	89	86	95	270
Whalen	79	89	83	251
Sparks	71	73	88	232
Carpenter	71	86	84	241
Totals	558	427	426	1241

Y. M. C. I.'s.

Fee	73	94	81	223
Jordon	101	89	69	259
Sweeney	71	81	79	231
Bridges	86	81	72	239
King	84	74	67	225
Total	420	359	268	1117

Only two of the eight games scheduled for the two-man handicap team tournament at the Highland club alleys were played last night. The scores:

Team 10—Bradbury, 163-144—307; F. W. Wellman, 155-138—293. Total, 600—handicap, 10 pins; total, 610.

Team 9—Larrabee, 136-153—289; Stiles 152-153—305. Total, 593.

Team 14—Gaier, 161-172—303; L. Kittredge, 140-156—296. Total, 599.

Team 15—Steele, 144-121—265; Read, 144-172—316. Total, 581—handicap, 40 pins; total, 621.

The Calumets will play a team called the Fairmounts on the Les Miserables alleys some night next week. The Fairmounts is composed of the players of the Y.M.C.I. team.

MUSIC HALL

Owing to the weather, only a fair-sized audience gathered at Music hall last evening to witness the second performance of "The Butterfly Burlesquers." The audience was treated to a different style of burlesque than that which they have been accustomed to. Instead of a burlesque opening, the olio starts the show and introduces some very clever people. Gallagher and Hild won three or four encores and certainly deserved them. The Eldridges were as pleasing as ever. Al. Lubin the Bowery "Ole Bull" repeated his success of the previous evening. The performance concludes with a musical burlette entitled "The Sultan's Dream" which introduces the entire company. This afternoon and evening will be the last two performances of "The Butterfly Burlesquers."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Says the Lawrence Tribune:

"Senator Flynn was one of six senators who voted against a resolution in approval of the Lodge bill to restrict immigration. On this account he is declared by republican papers to be an enemy to labor.

"Senator Flynn's friendship for labor is not a new thing. His legislative career is marked with evidence of his efforts to make the lot of labor less burdensome. His fight for weekly payments, his stand against the gigantic Whitney gas scheme, a stand which Governor Wolcott approved in a ringing veto, his efforts in behalf of free transfers, his vote for every act that would benefit labor, are of too recent occurrence to require more than general mention to recall them to the public mind.

"Senator Flynn's labor record calls for no defense. In contrast with anything his opponent has ever done for the working people Senator Flynn's record stands out as a monument of devotion to the interests of the toilers.

"Has Congressman Knox ever done anything for labor except to promise a prosperity that never came, that he can afford to assail the labor record of Senator Flynn?

"As to the Lodge immigration bill, why did it not become law? Why did not the republican congress of which Mr. Knox is a member, pass the bill when it came up at the last session. It was a republican measure, and as such should have been of a character to have insured republican support. The house of representatives at Washington possesses a republican majority of 153—a majority larger than the combined vote of democrats, populists, fusionists and free silverites. Why then was not this immigration bill, if it possesses the merit to support Mr. Knox's congressional campaign, passed and made a law by the republican party at the last session of congress? Why should Senator Flynn's vote against approval of the bill by the state of Massachusetts be held up as of more importance to the public than the failure of a republican congress to pass it?

"Mr. Knox would have us believe he is friendly to labor by favoring an immigration bill, that would shut out immigrants from Europe who cannot read or write the English language. How many among us, good, reliable citizens and defenders of the constitution and the flag, who, if such a law had been in force when they came, would have been deprived of the privilege of becoming American citizens? There are Irish, English, Scotch, German, French and other nationalities, who would have been shut out of free America if the Lodge bill had prevailed during the past fifty years.

"If Mr. Knox is consistent in this matter, he should be opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. That proposition favors the admission of ten million of people, practically savages, to the American union. How can Mr. Knox favor the admission of the untutored savages of the Orient, and oppose the admission of immigrants from Europe, civilized in all respects, but unable to read or write the English language?

ORIGINAL ALMONTS.

IMITATED LIKE SOME OTHER GOOD THINGS.

Mr. Editor:

I see by the reports in the Mail that the would-be Almonts still continue to call themselves by that name. Now, whoever wrote that piece in the Mail yesterday did not know what they were talking about, when he said that G. Jacques was center in the Almont team last year. He might have been for the No. 2 team. If Manager Smith wants to play scientific football he has not need to go looking out of town for it, for the original Almonts will play his team at any time or place. So when the public see an account of a game and it has not got Almont No. 1 they will know it is not the original team. It is no wonder that they would like to use the name as all good things are imitated.

—Original Almonts.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for morbid fowls, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large tin can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of BEST POULTRY TONIC sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Columbia Council and Lexington Council, O.U.A.M., met in union last night at the Knights of Pythias hall and were visited officially by State Councillor William I. Proctor of Marblehead, State Council Secretary C. C. Littlefield and Deputy State Councillors Thompson and C. A. Gale of Haverhill.

As is usual on such occasions, the visitors delivered short but spirited addresses, after which a general good time was enjoyed.

The Ladd and Whitney circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., held their regular meeting last night. Prior to the meeting a supper was served by the unmarried women of the circle. Hardly any business came before the body and an early adjournment was taken.

Dorcas Temple, Rathbone Sisters, will receive an official visit from the state officers next Wednesday evening. A banquet will be served and an interesting program of exercises has been arranged for the occasion.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

WILL SPEAK IN LOWELL SHORTLY.

Eugene V. Debs has sufficiently recovered from his long illness to resume an active part in the labor movement, and his two weeks' tour of Massachusetts for the social democratic party will be his first sustained public effort since his recovery. In July, 1897, while addressing a meeting of striking miners in West Virginia, he received a sunstroke which was the primary cause of this illness.

The opening speech of Deb's present tour will be made in Springfield on the 23rd. Thence he goes to Northampton, Holyoke and Worcester on successive days, reaching Cambridge, where he speaks at Brattle Square hall on the 27th, and Boston, Paine Memorial Hall, on the 28th.

From Boston he goes to Whitman and Brockton, and then to Amesbury Newburyport, Haverhill and Lawrence and Lowell. It is confidently expected by the social democratic party that the next legislature will include at least two representatives of that party.

EXCITING AND HEALTHFUL.

That Maine is the greatest Paradise for those of sporting inclination, was long since granted, but to the average New Englander the Sportsman's Show in Boston last spring, was an eye opener. Hundreds who visited this marvellous exhibition declared that this fall they should participate in this, the most fascinating sport; and that the promises are being made good is already evidenced by the great travel toward the Maine hunting grounds. On every east bound train will be found great quantities of trappings and outfits of the huntsman, while the sportsmen talk over and dream of the excitement incident to the deer hunt. Many are the city men now-a-days who are enjoying a palatable spread of venison, the result of the good luck of some friend.

The Boston & Maine railroad and its connection pervades every part of this resourceful country and its trains are run at convenient hours; and in the parlor sleeping car service that is in effect, you can go there in luxury and comfort.

If you want to know of the hunting regions of Maine, send a two-cent stamp to the General Passenger Agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the book entitled, Fishing and Hunting, which is profusely illustrated.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

LOWELL MAN.

NOMINATED FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Plymouth and Norfolk county democratic district committees appointed at the recent conventions held in the counties to meet and select a candidate for district-attorney, convened at Mr. Dennis J. Sheerin's office this forenoon at 9.30 o'clock and named the candidate.

Norfolk county was represented by Bushrod Morse of Sharon and George O. Wentworth of Stoughton. Plymouth county was represented by Dennis J. Sheerin of this city, Andrew Shanahan of Rockland and Lawyer Horney of Whitman. Without parleying Mr. Sheerin was chosen as chairman and Mr. Wentworth secretary. Mr. Charles A. Gilday, one of Brockton's promising young lawyers, and formerly of Lowell, was then named as the candidate for district attorney to oppose Robert O. Harris, the republican candidate.—Brockton Enterprise.

TEWKSBURY ENTERTAINED.

The City of Lynn, credited the luckiest tub in the Veteran Firemen's league, met with a set-back on the way to the muster which threatened to prevent their being present at the muster, except in spirit. The train in which they came up ran off the switch at Tewksbury and delayed the outfit for about two hours; the Okos of Marblehead and the Torrent of Peabody, who were on the train ahead waved a fond goodbye as they rounded the curve and left the sad Lynnites sitting on the cold, unsympathetic iron.

Lynn ardor is not dampened easily, so while the repairs were being made on the defective switch, they marched around the town of Tewksbury with music and shouting, stopped in front of the almshouse and rendered some sweet Lynn solos for the benefit of the inmates. Feeling that they had done a noble deed, the band of red-shirted warriors from the shoe city went back to the train on their way to Nashua light of heart lasters, but not least.—Nashua Telegraph.

ONOSKAS' HOP.

The first social hop of the '98-'99 season was held in Prescott hall last evening. The Onoska club was in charge and had arranged a grand program of enjoyable dances for their friends of whom there were about 400 present. Atwood's orchestra furnished music. The officers were: General manager, Charles A. Gallagher; assistant, George M. Doyle; floor director, Lawrence J. Farley; assistant, James P. Garrity; aids, John O'Hara, James Curry, George Quinn, Thomas Welch, James Powers and Joseph Winten; reception committee, Harry Farley, James Gookin, Hugh Gildee and James Casey.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Harvey E. Buxton and Lydia F. Buxton to me, dated May 4th, 1895, and recorded with Middlesex North District Deeds in book 173, page 490, will be sold at public auction upon the premises, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, rain or shine, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely: "A certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated at the corner of Powell and C streets in Lowell, Massachusetts, and described as follows: viz: Residence, stable, 6100 square feet of land. No. 121 Powell street. The house has ten rooms also bath room, two store rooms, cellar, etc., has all modern improvements, including gas, sewerage, city water, water closets, set bowls, open fire places, hard wood finish, etc., is exceedingly pleasant as a home; is very nicely arranged; is up to date in all finish; needs very little outlay, and at the price it will in all probability sell for, will come within the reach of many respectable families who are only in moderate circumstances. The stable has conveniences for two horses, the carriage house has room for three carriages, the lot has a frontage of 66 feet on Powell street, 85 feet on C street, is nicely fenced, has concrete walks and driveway. Think of what a desirable corner for a block of stores and tenements. You can move the present building to one side of the lot on C street, making a splendid home there and have the best corner in precinct two of ward eight to improve. J. E. Conant & Co. are the auctioneers.

—Percy P. Perham, Mortgagee.
Charles H. Conant, Attorney.

Have you got to get a heating stove this season? If so, the place to purchase one is at Gaynor & Co.'s furniture store at 35 Prescott street. Call there and he will please you in price and quality.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank my many friends for the attention and many kind favors that I have received from their hands. I shall never cease to remember the association of the past few days, and wherever fortune may cast my lot I will never forget the attention and kindness that was made me largely by your generous efforts and willing co-operation. I will ever cherish your beautiful gift as a memorial of our pleasant days together, and can only wish that each of you when endowed with the good wishes of your friends may be as warmly supported and assisted as I have been since my return to Lowell. Thanking you all for your many kind gifts and your generous words of approval, accept my warmest thanks and remember me as your constant friend. —James A. Duffy, Co. M., 9th Regt.

A WORD TO COMMERICAL TRAVELERS.

And others who travel, being subject to our changeable climate. Prepare yourselves before going on your journey with a bottle of Cleveland's Lung Healer. It will cure you of all Throat and Lung troubles, a sure remedy for acute and chronic coughs. F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 201 Middlesex street, have the sole agency for Lowell. Call on them and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

THE PAUPER LAW

Relative to Settlement in Places.

OLD INMATES MAY NOT BE REMOVED

From Their Present Place of Abode.

Friends of some of the inmates of the almshouse are excited over the probability of the poor people being removed to the state almshouse in Tewksbury.

Throughout the state, many poor people who have been wards of cities and towns for years are being sent to the state institution because they have ceased to have legal settlements in the cities or towns.

The last legislature made a radical change in the statute governing the settlements and a correction of the erroneous notions that are in circulation, seems proper. Prior to the passage of Chapter 425 of this year, a man gained settlement in a town by service in the army and navy for one year in the quota of the town unless discharged for disability, and then a shorter term gave settlement by paying three taxes in a period of five years; by derivation through his father or mother; by serving as a town officer for one year; by being an ordained minister or by owning and occupying a piece of real estate for three years; and a woman gained a pauper settlement by marriage and if her husband had no settlement (she did not lose any other she had); by living in a town five years without aid; or through her father or mother.

The new chapter changes the law only in these particulars: If a man was 21 upon the first day of May, 1860, he must then gain a settlement of his own independent of the settlement of his father or mother; that is, by one of the ways recited other than through his parents; if by payment of taxes, those he must pay within the period.

Under the new law, the taxes must be paid within the five years and cannot be paid after the lapse of the five years.

A mother is now liable, civilly, for the support of her children but before this law, the father only was chargeable. These changes in the law were made at the request and representation of the associated relief organizations of the whole state; the clerks of the overseers of the poor and such other members as join the organization, together with charitable organizations of all kinds which form a society and suggest such changes in the law as they think will be most just to all the committees interested.

Thus any man who has paid three years' taxes in five years, who has held any public office, who has owned and occupied real estate for three years, who was under twenty-one years in 1860, and whose father or mother had a settlement in Lowell, has a settlement now in the city, and the city must give relief if he becomes destitute or falls into want.

These matters are controlled by state laws. However, there is a movement on foot to have the board of overseers of the poor in the different cities decide not to disturb any aged person who has been supported by any city for so long a time that they have become attached to their present home.

FIRST CASE.

TRIED UNDER THE NEW DEBT LAW.

The first case under the new state law touching small debts was tried at Woburn last week Wednesday and the decision given is of interest of tradespeople in general. In this particular case at Woburn, the creditor had obtained a judgment for rent amounting to $96.

The debtor, an employe under the gypsy moth commission, had ignored all previous attempt of the creditor to collect the claim. The debtor was not personally present in court when the case was called, but was represented by counsel who endeavored to secure a continuance of the case. Justice Johnson ruled, however, that as the statute provided that the examination was to be held at the time and place named in the notice on which the debtor was summoned into court, the creditor was entitled to have the case proceed. The creditor thereupon proved his claim for necessaries by offering the judgment of the court, and further showed that the debtor was earning $2.60 a day when employed and about $600 a year and that he had a family consisting of a wife and three small children.

Judge Johnson ruled that the creditor had shown sufficient evidence to bring this case within the statutes and ordered the debtor to pay $1 a week for the benefit of the creditor, and as the statute is silent as to the method in which the debtor should receive notice of the decree ordering payment, the clerk of court was ordered to send notice to him.

Counsel for the debtor asked leave to claim an appeal to the superior court. Judge Johnson refused to allow this claim and held that no right of appeal existed under the statute. The debtor must now pay the instalments as ordered or go to jail.

As the first case under the new law, the facts and ruling of the court will undoubtedly be read with interest by attorneys and the public generally.

Man wants but little here below but he wants that little, good. Hence the immense sale of Dow's Menthol Cream—it's little, but good; a trifle in the nostrils makes a clear head.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

It's a Winner.

Our great sale started off two weeks ago with a booming trade and the buying ever since has been brisk and without abatement. Many people who came "just to see what we had" looked at the goods, bought them and left the store fully satisfied that we are doing just what we advertised to do, viz: selling our enormous stock in connection with

Mark Andrews & Co.s Stock

No reserve—no exceptions—from 25 to 50 per cent. below their regular price. We can show our customers more clothing received from Mark Andrews & Co.—not consigned—but paid for since the fire, many times over than any one or all the houses in Lowell combined can exhibit. The concessions we received on account of the fire we give our customers. So great was the demand since the beginning of this sale, that an extra force of clerks had to be employed to wait upon customers. Every man, boy and woman who has bought garments here will be a walking advertisement for us. If you would like to save some of your dollars for future use, take advantage of this Great Money Saving Sale.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co,
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

"You Get No Pig in the Bag"

When You Buy

SHOES

At the "Sunlight". Our Shoes are money savers.

In our Ladies' Department we carry a complete line. Good Shoes are a combination of honesty and skill. Take away either element and the quality vanishes. Our Shoes are made by the best makers the country produces, and we stand by every pair.

Sunlight Shoe Store
100 CENTRAL STREET.

Shopworn

Are not what you are looking for. What you want is something that is stylish and up-to-date, and that is what we have. Being a new concern this fall, our stock of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

is new and up to the minute. Your inspection of this new line is respectfully solicited. Remember it is no trouble to show goods. Our clerks are at your disposal.

TEAGUE & TEAGUE
Leading Haberdashers,
COR. CENTRAL AND MIDDLE STS.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.
50c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

A BEDROOM SUITE

With bevel plate glass, nicely carved bed, fine antique finish, all complete, for

$15.00.

They are all right.

DINING TABLES.

An elegant Solid Oak Polished Top, 6 ft. Extension Table, for only

$5.00.

WOOD STOVES, only $2.50.
OIL STOVES for $3.00.

GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott Street.

PORTO RICAN SPOILS

Anti-Spanish Officials Looking for Office.

The Autonomist Holdovers Sternly Opposed by the Office Seekers—The Baffled Expectants Protest—Harold Frederic Rejected Medical Treatment.

San Juan, Oct. 23.—Considerable excitement prevails here owing to the fact that the president of the recent autonomist council of secretaries, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of justice and the secretary of the interior—all elected last March on the autonomist platform—are continued by Major General Brooke in their respective offices. Their political opponents suggest public demonstrations against such continuance.

Investigation by the American authorities, however, has led to the conclusion that they are all men of excellent standing, and that their retention in office will be the best way to preserve tranquility in the insular administration until such time as the United States congress can take action regarding Porto Rico. It is distinctly understood that this cabinet will act under the control of the military government. During the continuance of the military administration a strong attempt will be made to hold in abeyance insular politics. All government institutions, local and general, will be continued, partisan politics being eliminated.

The administration of local affairs in San Juan is progressing as before. Dr. Brochemin, who succeeds Dr. Hulderkoper, is vigorously taking hold of matters relating to public health and sanitation. A system of street cleaning will soon be inaugurated. The oath of allegiance to the United States has been taken by five judges of the superior court in Porto Rico, who later will administer the same oath to their subordinates. Spanish judges who do not desire to forswear their allegiance to Spain will be returned to the peninsula.

The dissatisfaction felt by Porto Ricans at the increase in foreign postage is widespread. Formerly the rate was 5 cents; now it is 10 in local money. Insular postage has been increased from 3 to 4 cents.

The percentage of sick among the American troops quartered at the San Juan barracks is very small.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN DOCTORS.

London, Oct. 22.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper man and author, who died suddenly Wednesday in Henley of heart disease, was adjourned until Wednesday next. The evidence was somewhat sensational.

Mr. Frederic's daughter said her father did not believe in doctors, and that it was with his consent, but under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a christian scientist, was summoned to attend.

Kate Lyon, a member of the Frederic household, testified that the deceased had asked her to call in Mrs. Mills, and the latter came to the house and expounded the system followed by the christian scientists. On the following day Mr. Frederic dismissed the doctors who had been in attendance on him. Most of Mrs. Mills' treatment, continued the witness, was what was known as "absent treatment." At the request of friends of the sick man the doctors were again summoned, but the patient informed them that when they had previously been attending him he had not followed their directions.

The physicians said the deceased had suffered from rheumatic fever and was paralyzed on one side. His death, they asserted, was due to syncope. Both declared their belief that with proper treatment the patient would have recovered.

NOW HORSE FLESH

Is to be Exported for Food.

BRIGHTON ABBATOIR WANTS A LICENSE.

To Carry on the Slaughter of Horses.

Boston, Oct. 22.—A petition was filed with City Clerk Galvin Friday by Charles Weiss of Somerville for a license for himself to carry on the business of slaughtering horses at Brighton abattoir for food purposes. In his petition Mr. Weiss states that the "business is to be carried on and the product to be sold or used for food, packed in barrels for export. The estimated number of animals to be slaughtered every week is 150 horses, slaughtering to be on each day, except Sundays, and at all times of the day."

The health commissioners will next be called upon to act, if the board of aldermen grant the license, as the final decision rests with them. One of the commissioners states that there is no law in Massachusetts against the slaughtering of horses for food, but that this is the first time that it has come before the health department for consideration. He also states that there is quite an export business carried on by concerns outside of the commonwealth, a very large portion of the horse meat going to Germany.

FOUR-CENT FARE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Oct. 22.—The city council has passed ordinances making the single cash fare on the Little Consolidated and Big Consolidated street railway lines of the city 4 cents, and requiring the companies to sell seven tickets for 25 cents. Not one member of the council voted in the negative. The directors of the roads will map out a plan of action to contest the ordinances.

George C. Mulhern, superintendent for the Little Consolidated, says: "It is simply a case of confiscation of property and no court will permit those ordinances to be enforced. Our directors will take up the matter. I personally would at once enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinances, and the courts would decide in my favor on looking into the case."

WOODFORD IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 22.—General Woodford, minister to Spain, is the guest of the Massachusetts club.

Many people of prominence, not only in municipal but state affairs, met in this city last night to inaugurate a movement in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. Warren Spaulding advocated a change in the penal code making it possible to indict a man on a charge of murder in the second degree as the first step in the direction of the abolition of capital punishment. The meeting decided to work upon this line.

Catherine Harriman's residence was robbed of diamonds, jewelry and clothing, valued at between $1200 and $1500.

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 22.—The total registration for the third day in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was 67,637, total for three days, 240,221. For the third day last year the registration was 63,217; for three days, 261,971. The registration in the borough of Brooklyn was 36,215, making a total for the three days of 152,510. For the third day in 1897 in the borough the registration was 49,895, and for the three days of last year, 166,153.

In the borough of Queens the total for the third day was 4570; for three days, 17,799. For last year the third day's registration was 6583; for three days, 20,985.

BIGAMY CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The charges of abandonment and bigamy against Hiram Maxim, the gun inventor, by Helen Leighton of this city, were withdrawn Friday afternoon and Maxim was discharged. At the same time he was served with a summons in an action for damages brought against him by Miss Leighton.

Counsel for the complainant agreed to withdraw the charges of abandonment and bigamy if the defendant would consent to service in a civil suit for damages. After much discussion the defence consented. Counsel for Mr. Maxim stated that he was prepared to prove the innocence of his client, and he asked to have the record show that the complaints were withdrawn in the presence and with the full consent of the complainant. The plaintiff's attorney said that he would be prepared to prove that Maxim represented himself as a single man and favored Helen Leighton into a worthless marriage when she was 16 years of age, subsequently casting her off and making her unworthy to become a good man's wife.

BANQUETTED BY THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The emperor and empress of Germany, with the sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops yesterday from a window. Their German majesties saluted the flag of each regiment. Emperor William wore the uniform of a German general, with several Turkish orders. Empress Augusta Victoria wore the Chefakat order, and the sultan the order of the black eagle.

Later in the day the prefect of police presented the visitors with silver vases, subscribed for by the populace, remarking in the speech of presentation upon the friendship between the two countries in the appreciation felt by all Mussulmans at the visit of their majesties. Sultan Abdul Hamid presided at a farewell banquet to his imperial guests, at which all the Turkish ministers and foreign envoys were present.

After the review the sultan escorted the empress to luncheon, taking her on his arm. An immense crowd of Turks surrounded the palace and cheered until Emperor William appeared upon the balcony. Considerable comment is made upon the extraordinary fraternizing of the German and Turkish soldiers.

MARCHAND MUST MARCH.

London, Oct. 22.—Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. At the same time the determination is reiterated not to budge from the position which the British government has taken up no matter what the outcome may be. It is said on good authority that the government has also determined not to brook unreasonable delay, and that in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, the Marchand party will be removed from that place, though it is not expected that it will be necessary to go to extremes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The village of Gladsville, Md., was totally destroyed by fire. Pompey Pedrini and four others are reported to have been burned to death.

The Lawrence Democrats opened the state campaign with an enthusiastic meeting last night. The speakers were Walter L. Ransdell of Lynn and Harry Lloyd of Boston.

Writs of temporary injunction have been served on 31 railroad ticket brokers in Chicago. The petitions upon which the injunctions were granted set forth alleged fraudulent deals.

John Chatterton, whose wife had been Lillian Russell since Jan. 21, 1891, yesterday received a decree of divorce in the chancery court in Jersey City. Miss Russell is now in London.

Reports are current that there has been some speculation in Matanzas in the Red Cross supplies; and these will be carefully investigated and the abuse, if it exists, traced to its source.

A New York man who arrived in Seattle from St. Michaels reports the probable loss of the schooner Annie Rowe in the North sound and the drowning of 11 passengers. When the Roanoke left St. Michaels a party was preparing to go in search of the missing schooner.

The students of Tufts college, Medford, Mass., have voted unanimously to abolish hazing and to do away with the Greek letter organization which has been a terror to the freshmen and has been in disfavor for years. The unique custom of the "sophs" entertaining the "freshies" will be established.

ALABAMA SOLDIER KILLED.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22.—Friday morning Calvin McCoy, sergeant-major of the Third Alabama regiment, was found dead on the street. He had been shot, the ball entering the left ear. He was seen Thursday with considerable money, and when found his pockets had been cut out and the money was gone.

OBJECTS TO VERDICT.

During the session of the superior civil court yesterday City Solicitor Day filed a motion to set aside the verdict of $217 given Plaintiff Larkin in his case against the city for damages caused by his fall from a bicycle on Varnum avenue. It is not the amount involved but the solicitor claims that the verdict is contrary to the law and evidence.

MISSING SOLDIERS

Arrested as Deserters at Attleboro, Mass.

THEY HAD RUN AWAY FROM CAMP MEADE.

All Were Residents of Attleboro.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Attleboro, Mass., Oct. 21—A dozen members of Company I, Fifth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, now in camp at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., were taken into custody here this morning and under guard taken back to their quarters. The soldiers were all members of the Attleboro company and some of them have been missing from their regiment several days.

THEROUX HELD.

The Theroux case was taken up after the disposition of the other cases in the police court yesterday. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Dr. Holt, the first witness, testified that he was walking up Lee street at 10.10 o'clock on the evening of August 1st. He was on the left hand side of the street going toward Kirk and had just reached the Catholic church when he observed that he was being pursued. Not knowing the reason for it, he kept on toward his apartments on Kirk street when he alleges, Theroux came upon him suddenly and said: "I—— you, you needn't spy on me," at the same time stabbing him with a large knife in the abdomen. Holt turned suddenly around and dealt the man a blow on the head and received one in the left cheek in return. The assailant then turned and fled while Holt screamed, "I'm stabbed, follow that man" to C. A. Mitchell of the Bon Marche who was attracted by the scuffling probably to the spot.

Several other witnesses were heard and the evidence they add convinced the court that Theroux was probably guilty and held him in $1000 bonds for the superior court.

The trousers which were worn by Dr. Holt on the night of the assault were introduced into the testimony. A clean cut where the knife penetrated the cloth was shown. The wound on the doctor's face caused by the blow from the assailant was an ugly one and Dr. Johnson found it necessary to take several stitches in it.

ONE IN EVERY FOUR.

One Person in Every Four Suffers From Piles.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture, and intense uncontrollable itching at the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes gives temporary relief, but nothing like permanent cure can be expected from such surgical treatment.

The only permanent cure for Itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for Itching Piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding, or protruding. The first application gives instant relief, and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites, which cause the intense itching and discomfort of Itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the marvelous relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it contained cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 50 cents a package.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

DELAY IN CUBA

Spanish Will Continue to Occupy the Island.

The War Department is Satisfied That They Cannot Leave on the Appointed Time and Grants Extension of Time.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—It is now certain that the complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the administration. This will follow entirely without reference to anything that has occurred in Paris before the peace commission. The war department has about satisfied itself that the task imposed upon the Spanish authorities, namely, the removal and transportation to a great distance by sea of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accoutrements was beyond the ability of the Spanish. It is deemed hardly prudent to undertake to assume charge of the municipal affairs of Havana so long as the city contains a strong garrison of Spanish troops, and it is felt that law and order could be better maintained in such centres by allowing them to remain under Spanish jurisdiction until they are evacuated by the troops and re-occupied by the United States troops. It is not to be understood from this, however, that the American military commission is in any sense abating the pressure to secure the evacuation of the island and the relinquishment of Spanish authority.

COOLIDGE IS OUT

Resigns as Treasurer of Amoskeag Cotton Mills

C. W. AMONY IS TO SUCCEED HIM.

He Will Still Remain a Director.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeag Cotton Manufacturing Co., of Manchester, N. H., has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. C. W. Amory. The resignation takes effect Nov. 1.

Mr. Coolidge became the treasurer of the Amoskeag company in 1876, succeeding Mr. C. W. Amory's father, who held the position for forty years.

Mr. Coolidge says:

"I have had the matter of resigning under consideration for a year or more and did so in order to be relieved of the responsibility. I will still remain a director."

GOVT. EMPLOYES

Forbidden to Participate Actively in Politics

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION INSTRUCTS ALL EXAMINERS

Regarding Themselves and All Federal Employes.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The civil service commission has issued a circular which is being sent to the 700 members of the boards of examiners throughout the country on the political activity of the federal officials and employes. It calls attention to extracts from the executive instructions of January 1, 1896 which the circular says are still in force and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the executive civil service. The circular says:

"Those who enter the classified service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil service rules and are protected therein, should quickly recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticism.

"The commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of the board of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

"While attendance at a political convention as a delegate of membership upon a political committee is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity if sufficient to impair usefulness of a representative of the civil service commission is sufficient cause of removal from membership on any of its boards of examiners."

BANK TROUBLE

DISQUIETING RUMORS ABOUT MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Mechanics and Traders' bank, concerning which rumors over night, made its exchanges as usual at the Clearing House this morning.

Among the bank presidents down town the belief prevails that the bank is perfectly solvent and that it will continue. Many depositors made withdrawals this morning.

According to its last annual statement, the bank has a paid up capital of $100,000; surplus and profits of $233,450, and individual deposits amounting to $2,579,720.

A directors' meeting was held this afternoon.

PEACE MEETING

Commissioners Held Separate Sessions This Morning

CUBAN QUESTION WILL BE SETTLED MONDAY.

After Which Philippines Affair Comes Up.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish peace commissions held separate sessions this morning, and when the joint session opened this afternoon it was believed the Cuban question would not be decided today but would be taken up again at the joint session of Monday next.

An effort is being made here to create the impression that there is some understanding between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine Islands, outside of the statements contained in the third article of the protocol. That article embodies the only agreement between the United States and Spain in regard to the Philippine Islands, and it clearly sets forth that the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands. Beyond this protocol agreement, it can be asserted with confidence that there is no understanding on the subject between the United States and Spain. The purpose of the United States and the agreement arrived at with Spain was that the control and government of the Philippine Islands should be decided by the commissions now sitting here and Spain understood that the protocol did not determine anything as to Spain's ultimate sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. It was understood by both powers that the protocol was a compact by which it was agreed that the peace commissions should determine the future disposition of the Philippine Islands. This will be done when the Cuban question shall have been settled and after the points relating to Porto Rico and the Ladrones shall have been passed upon.

HELD IN $1500.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 21.—Francisco Choloda, accused of attempting to poison Carmelo Charil and his family by putting hydrochloric acid in their food was examined in the Sixth district court this morning. The defendant made a strong denial of the charge, but at the conclusion of the testimony he was adjudged probably guilty and held in $1500 bail for the action of the grand jury.

FOLEY IS DEAD

Popular "Currie" the Old Ball Player

PASSED AWAY IN BOSTON TODAY.

Was Once a Popular Idol Here.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 21.—The death of Charles G. Foley, at one time a prominent base ball player, is announced. He was once a member of the Boston, Buffalo and Lowell ball clubs.

[Every old-time "fan" in Lowell knew "Currie" Foley, Lowell's famous pitcher in the palmy days of '76 to '83.—Ed.]

CARGO OF SALMON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 21.—The British steamer Waterloo, which will leave today for London, has on board one of the biggest cargoes of salmon and fruit that has left this port for many months. She will take away 59,695 cases of salmon and 34,430 cases of canned fruit. The cargo is valued at $351,000.

An Old Man's Last Hope.

Made helpless as a baby by a dreadful nervous disease he read of a case like his own, and had enough faith to follow the example it set him. Now he is himself an example to others who are suffering from disorders of the nervous system.

Sawing wood, working in his garden, walking three times a day to and from his place of business—these form part of the daily routine of Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middlefield Centre, N. Y. He is past his seventieth birthday.

Nearly fifty years a blacksmith; thirty-two years Justice of the Peace; three years town clerk; then postmaster; forty-six years a resident of the town he now lives in—these are the bare outlines of a useful life.

Mr. Tripp's career is a type. His story will be read with heartfelt sympathy by thousands. His hearty endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will be echoed by tens of thousands.

He said:

"In March, 1892, I was attacked by what I afterwards learned was locomotor ataxia.

"Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I steadily became worse. Was unable to dress myself.

"Later I could not move even about the room, but was carried in my chair.

"I gave up hope. The doctors gave me no encouragement. I did not expect to live very long. I was more helpless than a baby. I sank lower and lower.

"In June the tide turned! From the lowest ebb, it began to set toward health and vigor.

"The turning point was a newspaper article.

"It told how a man, who suffered as I had suffered, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It gave me faith and hope. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes.

"My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification.

"In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. At first I paid 50 cents a box, but afterwards I saved money by getting six boxes at a time, paying $2.50.

"I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

To clinch his remarkable story and add to its helpfulness to others, Mr. Tripp made affidavit to its truthfulness before Homer Hanna, a local Notary Public.

From helplessness, suffering and despair Mr. Tripp was restored to the healthful, useful activity suggested at the beginning of this sketch. His experience is like others.

While locomotor ataxia is one of the most baffling nervous diseases with which physicians are called to contend, its cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has become a matter of almost daily occurrence. Smaller nervous troubles yield much more readily to the powerful influence these vegetable pills exert in restoring wasted nerve force and in purifying and enriching the blood.

Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

TWO SHIPWRECKS

Steamer Dixon and Schooner Martin Go Down

IN A HEAVY STORM IN THE PROVINCES.

Crew of the Dixon Turns up Safely.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 21.—The steamer Dixon has arrived here with six members of the crew of the big steamer Henry Chisholm, who were picked up in a yawl by the Dixon off Isle Royale last night. They report that the Chisholm left Duluth Sunday evening with the schooner John Martin in tow. At 5.30 o'clock Monday afternoon when off Keewenaw Point the Martin cut the tow line and with fore and main sails set, was soon lost to view, as the weather was thick and the wind was blowing a gale. The Chisholm cruised about until the early morning trying to find the missing schooner but without success. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while trying to enter Washington harbor, at the southwest end of Isle Royale, the steamer struck the Rock of Ages, and immediately commenced to go to pieces. The crew of 16 men abandoned their vessel and reached the Isle Royale in safety. Captain Smith sent five of them under Mate Wilesman to Port Arthur to report to the owner.

The Chisholm is rapidly breaking up and the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew of the steamer fear that the Martin has waterlogged and gone ashore somewhere along the south shore.

The Chisholm was built in 1880 and registered 1332 net tons. Her cargo consisted of 92,000 bushels of barley.

The John Martin was built in 1873, registered 937 tons and had a cargo of 1,200,000 feet of lumber.

M. A. Bradley of Cleveland owner both boats.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WANTS A RECEIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—Application was made in the Superior court here today in behalf the stockholders of the National Sewing Machine company, for the appointment of James H. Reed of Boston as receiver of the company. Mr. Reed, the petitioning attorney represents the assets of the company to the amount of $50.00. It was further stated that the company has been re-organized that the creditors had all been paid and that a receivership was desired for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company in Connecticut.

Inquiry by the court as to the assets of the company elicited the information that all assets are in Boston.

The court took the matter under advisement.

GAGE WINS SUIT

Judge Cox Rules in Favor of Secretary

IN SUIT OF REJECTED WAR LOAN BIDDERS.

Secretary Could Use Discretion in Making Awards

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Judge Cox in the district supreme court today, decided the cases of George B. Wightman and of William H. Wharton against Secretary Gage in favor of the secretary of the treasury.

One suit sought an injunction and the other a mandamus, the basis of complaint in each being the rejection by the secretary of the treasury of bids submitted for the recent war loan bond issue by the complainants. Secretary Gage rejected the bids, believing the bidders really represented certain institutions.

Judge Cox today held that under the act of congress, the secretary of the treasury had discretion in the award of the bands and that the intent of congress was that the award should go to individuals to the exclusion of banks and corporations.

COL. AUSTON DEAD

Passed Away While Waiting to be Mustered Out

WAS IN COMMAND OF FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA.

War Department Notified This Afternoon.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following telegram has been received at the war department:

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21.

Col. Joseph R. Auston, First South Carolina regiment, died today at 2 p. m., at Yorkville, S. C., while waiting orders prior to mustering out. Cause of death will be reported later.

(Signed) Captain Miller,
Chief Muster Officer.

JAPANESE MINISTER

TO THIS COUNTRY APPOINTED—WAS A HARVARD STUDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Minister Buck has informed the state department that the Japanese government has appointed Mr. Jutaro Komura, vice minister of foreign affairs, to be minister of Japan to the United States. Mr. Komura was born in 1855 and studied law at Harvard University.

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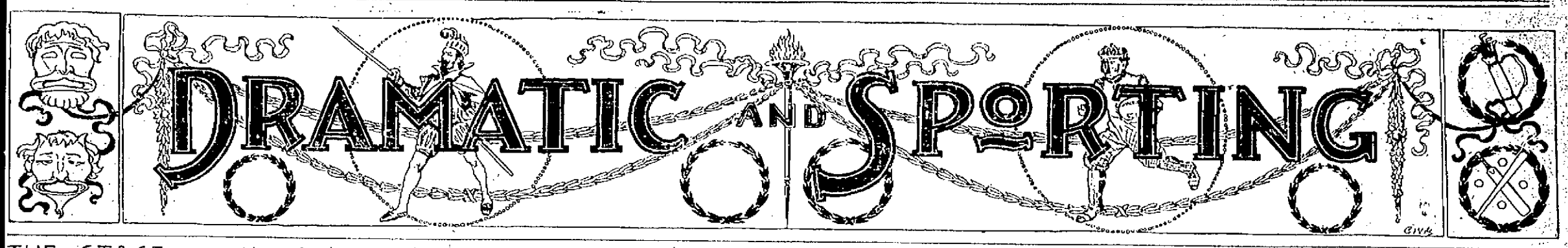

THE STAGE IN GOTHAM.

Arthur Crispin Reviews Mansfield's Production of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

[Copyright, 1898.]

Richard Mansfield has made many commendable productions in his long and honorable career, but he has never been connected with one which was in any way comparable with that of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which is the current attraction at the Garden theater. This famous play by Rostand has created a veritable sensation in this city, where, as is well known, it is very difficult to arouse the theater going public from their habitual apathy. New York very often condemns a play that is really worthy, but when it becomes enthusiastic over a production it is safe to assert that the piece will be more than a "succes d'estime" in the rest of the country.

Seats at the Garden theater may nominally be procured three weeks in advance, but those persons, outside of a few early birds who seem to be always able to get in on the ground floor, who attempt to buy seats in the usual manner are invariably doomed to disappointment, for the demand is so enormous that there is constantly a long line at the box office window. And indeed so great is the interest aroused by "Cyrano de Bergerac" that the gallery is occupied by a class of persons who go to the theater intending to pay $2 apiece for their seats and who are literally forced in spite of themselves to save $1.50 by ascending to the gallery, where the view is equally good, and where, with an actor like Richard Mansfield, whose enunciation is as clear as the tones of a silver bell, the beautiful language of the poet may be heard with practically the same distinctness as though one were in the second row of the orchestra.

It is like saying that the world is round to assert that Richard Mansfield is the best actor in this country. For many years we have had no stage figure who could be justly considered anything like his equal. Just glance back at some of his productions with which the public is most familiar: "The Parisian Romance," "Prince Karl," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Nero," "Richard the Third," "Merchant of Venice," the ill fated "Don Juan," which Mansfield admitted that he wrote, and "Beau Brummel," which he made possible, although Clyde Fitch was the author of the piece, "The Devil's Disciple," the "Scarlet Letter" and "Cyrano de Bergerac"—what a list!

Where, aside from Mansfield, is there an actor in the United States, or, for that matter in the world, not excepting the great Coquelin himself, who could enact the principal roles of these plays and do each of them as well as they could be done by any living performer who makes a specialty of the class of work most prominent in each of the characters?

Henry Irving's stage management has been praised "ad nauseam" by the press of this country, and it has deserved most of what has been said of it, but while we have been commending the Englishman, we have somehow or other come to overlook the genius who is one of us. Mansfield has never made a production which was not as carefully and, when the occasion demanded, as elaborately staged as anything that Irving has done, and in "Cyrano de Bergerac" there is some stage management which I do not believe has ever been excelled, at least in my day and generation. When the Saxe-Meiningen company came over here, bringing their supers so that the production of "Julius Cæsar" might not be marred by an undrilled mob, I saw the play with the idea that there would be a revelation in the way of stage management, but in my humble opinion it cannot be compared with Mansfield's handling of the crowds in "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the scene at the theater in the hotel and during the battle with the Spaniards at Arras.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" is one of the few plays ever given in New York in which large and moving events are made to appear like bits taken from real life. The slightest detail is worked out in the Mansfield production as carefully as the business of the principal performer, and it is to this phase of the representation, as well as to the excellent work done by Mr. Mansfield and his assistants in the rendering of the lines of the gifted author, that the marvelous success achieved by the play may be attributed.

The history of "Cyrano de Bergerac" before it was attempted in England is almost as interesting as the story of the play itself. It was produced at the Porte St. Martin theater, Paris, Dec. 28, 1897, with Coquelin in the title role. On the morning of Dec. 29, 1897, Edmond Rostand, the author, was famous, and Coquelin had added another to his long list of triumphs. About six months later the same actor took his production intact to London, where it was presented—of course in French. Henry Irving had meanwhile secured the English rights for the United Kingdom; but, possibly discouraged by his recent nonsuccessful ventures at production during the past winter, he was, according to report, about to give it up, when Coquelin arrived upon the scene. His success in the British capital caused Mr. Irving to change his mind.

Mr. Mansfield had read of the wonderful play, and he succeeded in securing the American rights, but not until after it was too late for the author to protect himself under the copyright law in this country. A number of English translations had already been made, and they were public property, so far as the United States was concerned. Mansfield, however, determined to keep faith with the author and to send him his royalties as they became due, an agreement which he has religiously kept, as in fact he does all of his undertakings.

Augustin Daly had one of the translations of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and he announced that he would produce it at an early date. As a matter of fact he did produce it in Philadelphia on the night that it was first made public in New York by Mr. Mansfield, and whereas, as has been stated, the latter created a veritable sensation here, Mr. Daly's presentation of the piece has been received in a not-over-enthusiastic manner, despite the advantage which he at first blush appears to have in the possession of Miss Rehan, to whom was of course assigned the role of Roxane, the heroine of the play.

This advantage, however, is not so marked a one as every one had a right to believe it would be.

Mr. Mansfield has as his leading woman Miss Margaret Anglin, who is as certain to shine prominently in the American theatrical firmament as day is to follow night. Miss Anglin is a Canadian who a few years ago was the ingenue, and a little later the leading woman with Charles Rohlfs, who was at the time starring in the "Leavenworth Case" and "Merchant of Venice." Her work at this time gave promise of better things, but even her warmest admirers did not dare hope that the opportunity would ever be given her to demonstrate what a really marvelous actress she is. Her reading of the lines allotted to Roxane is delightful, and practically without flaw. Her voice is peculiarly pleasing and her gestures are natural to a degree not to be looked for in one whose stage experience has been so limited. She can be sympathetic without whining, and intense without ranting. No theatrical gasps ever escape her as a substitute for emotion; the face shows that without resort to such time worn devices.

But to return to the play. A certain manager has announced that he will send half a dozen companies on the road at once to present Rostand's drama. Mr. Mansfield, however, need feel no alarm. "Cyrano de Bergerac" is possible to but one man in this country, and that man is Richard Mansfield. There is no other actor on the American stage who can even begin to suggest the possibilities of the character as they are so fully developed by Mr. Mansfield. The swashbuckler, the roistering Gascon, the poet, the self sacrificing friend, the lover, the philosopher and the brave man at the moment when the final summons arrives all are portrayed by him in the most positive colors with nothing left undone which should be done and nothing done which should be left undone.

To sum up, it is no exaggeration to say that "Cyrano de Bergerac" is the sensation of the present generation, and if arrangements can be made with out-of-town managers with whom Mr. Mansfield is already booked he will not only be able to remain at the Garden theater during this season, but well into the next. The play is a gem which, while one highly appreciates upon a first visit, increases markedly in brilliance with the lapse of time; its beauties cannot all be grasped in the three hours and a half required for its presentation.

Mansfield has achieved the most marked success of his career with "Cyrano de Bergerac." He has made a number of pecuniary failures in his time, but in this case the happy conjunction of artistic and financial success is no more than America's greatest actor richly deserves.

There are few weak spots in the cast of "Cyrano de Bergerac" as presented by Mr. Mansfield, and while outside of the star and Miss Anglin there is no one whose work is worthy of especial mention there is likewise no one whose performance is sufficiently commonplace to merit unfavorable criticism for marring the magnificent "tout ensemble."

It seems almost superfluous to attempt to tell the story of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The hero is a Gascon who is a member of the famous cadets. He is a philosopher as well as a roisterer, a man who jests while his soul is teeming with sentiment, a fellow who jokes even while Death has his icy grasp upon his throat. Brilliant to a degree, with a voice which cannot be resisted by ordinary mortals and with an aptness of expression that makes his tongue as much to be feared as his sword, he might be considered a mortal to be envied were it not for the fact that he is afflicted with an absolutely impossible nose, at which the people laugh in private, though they dare not express their ridicule where it will reach the owner of the aforesaid generous proboscis.

Cyrano has a cousin, the beautiful Roxane, with whom he is madly in love, but keenly sensitive as he is to his deformity, he does not hope that any woman—much less Roxane—will ever regard him with more than toleration. She in turn sees and falls in love with a handsome and brave young soldier, Christian by name, who is as dull as he is good to look upon. After a time a meeting is contrived and Roxane so works upon the feelings of Cyrano that he promises to protect the young man, who has that day joined De Bergerac's regiment. When Christian appears at the barracks, he is informed by his new comrades that to refer to De Bergerac's nose is equivalent to giving one's order for a grave, but when the terrible duelist appears the young man, not at all awed by the warnings he has received, makes pointed allusions to his disfigurement in order to demonstrate to his fellows that he does not fear him. De Bergerac with difficulty controls himself, and when the other Gascons retire, expecting to return after a few minutes to find Christian stretched out cold in death, they are astounded by seeing the two men with their arms about each other. One of them remarks that the wolf has become a lamb, and makes an insulting allusion to De Bergerac's nose. Thereupon he is promptly slapped upon his own.

Later De Bergerac does Christian's wooing for him, and so successfully does he act in the capacity of agent that Roxane accepts him and a hasty marriage is celebrated. De Guiche, the evil genius of the play, who is a nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, is in love with Roxane. Finding that she has slipped forever from his grasp, he orders her new made husband away to the war against Spain. De Bergerac goes along as a member of the Gascon regiment, and as is developed later takes to writing two letters a day to Roxane, signing Christian's name. Roxane, moved strangely by these eloquent epistles, hastens to the camp with food for the starving men, and shortly after her arrival there, Christian, learning that she loves him for his supposed qualities of mind and not for himself, implores Cyrano to tell her everything. He leaves for another part of the defenses at this moment and within a few minutes is brought back dead. Cyrano of course does not reveal the secret.

The last act occurs 14 years later. During all this time Roxane has been in a convent where Cyrano visits her every Saturday afternoon. On this particular day Cyrano has been injured by the servant of an enemy, who hurled a heavy fagot upon him from a window as he passed, but true to his soldierly idea of punctuality, he limps in at the appointed time, and again expressing a desire to read the last letter which Roxane had received from Christian, he is handed the paper. Night falls, and the letter in Cyrano's nerveless grasp drops to his side, but he continues to read in the most impassioned manner. Then Roxane for the first time realizes that he was the author of the letters and that it was his mind that inspired them and his tongue that uttered the eloquent words of love which had won her heart for Christian. Two friends arriving at this moment, Cyrano's serious injury is made known to Roxane, who implores him to live for her sake, but it is too late, and rising and scorning support except from a s[illegible] oak Cyrano recites his own epit[illegible] his sword, lunges wildly at [illegible] destroyer Death, whom he i[illegible] tion sees approaching, and fa[illegible] stage—dead.

This is the end of the play, exc[illegible] only the curtain call, which invari[illegible] follows.

Arthur Crispin

New York.

CHARACTERS IN NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

France's National Theater.

Sarcey writes apropos of the French national theater: "Where is the theater—I do not say in France, but in Europe and the whole world—which can so vary its attractions, play old and modern plays, in turn, in verse and prose and send away the audience always satisfied, sometimes charmed? Without doubt there are abuses in this organization, * * * but where is the perfect thing? The Comedie Francaise is no more perfect than other organizations—less perfect, if you wish—but it has one great merit, and that is to exist. If it were destroyed, it would be impossible ever to rebuild it. Let us keep it, then, without thinking too much of the small or big abuses that one sees in it. 'There is no honest man without one or two vices.'"

Triple Barrel Shotgun.

Sportsmen are interested in a new rifle which has three barrels arranged in a row and provided with a selective single trigger action. This gun weighs a trifle less than seven pounds, and in an experimental test made with clay pigeons the results were eminently satisfactory. The mechanism allows of a selective action in firing and is said to work admirably, an indicator showing which of the three barrels has been fired. This attachment discloses at a glance the condition of the rifle for further shooting.

SUCCESSOR TO THE "TERRIBLE TURK."

[Copyright, 1898.]

The art of wrestling is one of the most ancient forms of athletic exercise and long antedates boxing. The old Greek heroes used to practice it, and it was one of the favorite sports at their games. Homer in his immortal "Iliad" speaks of a wrestling match between the great Ulysses and Ajax.

The Greeks, however, were not the inventors of the art, for they learned it from the Egyptians, and it was also well known to the Phoenicians.

Ever since wrestling has been practiced in the peninsula formed by the countries of Turkey and Greece, and famous exponents of the sport are to be found there today. In Turkey the sultan is a great patron of the wrestlers and keeps a number of them to afford him amusement. The pashas and other rich men of the Ottoman empire also have their favorite wrestlers, to whom they give big sums of money besides backing them against other strong men.

Some months ago one of those Turkish wrestlers came to this country and challenged any man in America to throw him. He went under the title of Ismaiel Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," and relied as much upon his ability to frighten an opponent by his terrible facial contortions as upon his knowledge of the art. After several encounters with a number of our well known wrestlers he took passage for Europe on the ill fated steamer Bourgogne, which was sunk after a collision on the banks of Newfoundland. Yousouf was drowned, because, it was stated, he had incumbered himself with a large belt filled with gold coins.

Another Turkish wrestler has recently come to this country to win fame and American dollars. He is said to be an undefeated champion in his own land. His manager and backer, Antonio Pierri, says that he defeated Yousouf at Adrianopolis in 1893, in a terrible struggle which lasted four hours.

The newcomer, whose name is Halil Adali, does not pride himself so much upon his great strength, which was Yousouf's boast, as upon his skill. He told me, through his manager, that since his victory over Yousouf five years ago he has met and defeated every wrestler of prominence in Turkey. His record includes victories over Panali, a giant of the sultan's house guards, whose back he claims to have broken in a public encounter; Aner Malcousouf, a gigantic Armenian; Kara Osman, Felix Nain, Ibrahim, and Kara Ahmet, all prominent wrestlers of the palace. Adali was waiting for another chance at the "Terrible Turk" when news arrived of his untimely taking off. Having conquered all rivals in his native land he was easily persuaded to seek new fields in America.

Adali wears his national costume and is an extremely picturesque figure in baggy blue breeches drawn tight around the calves and ankles, a broad maroon sash and short blue jacket. On his head is perched the regular maroon fez surrounded by a multicolored turban, which he wears with a rakish tilt. His hair is cropped short. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 225 pounds when in condition, though when I saw him he was considerably above that figure owing to enforced idleness on board ship. He has, however, secured training quarters in a gymnasium and is rapidly rounding into shape. His chest measurement is 47 inches, his waist 36 inches and his thigh 27 inches. The circumference of his neck is 19 inches, and he measures 17½ inches around the biceps.

When I called on him, he and his manager were at luncheon. If the Turk prove as good a wrestler as he is a trencherman he certainly is a wonder. He ate enough while I was present to satisfy four pretty hungry men and topped it all off with several plates of ice cream.

Adali is a native of Adrianopolis and is of a family the male members of which have been famous wrestlers for many generations. During the time when the sultan and his court are away from Constantinople and Adali is not required to be on duty he lives at his country villa, high up in the Balkan mountains. I asked his manager how many wives he had, for, contrary to the teachings of the Koran, many wealthy Mussulmans practice polygamy.

"Only one wife," was the reply. "I told you he was a very sensible man," and I thought I detected the faintest suggestion of a twinkle in Pierri's eye as he said this.

Adali has one son, a boy of 5, of whom he is very fond, and whom he intends to train to be a wrestler. Adali wanted to bring the little fellow to America with him, but was dissuaded from doing so.

It is the custom in Turkey to call the famous wrestlers by some special title or nickname. Adali's is the "Sultan's Lion."

He says that he is willing to meet American wrestlers at any style, Greco-Roman and catch as catch can preferred. Should he be successful in his engagement here it is his intention to make a tour of India. Many of the nizams, rajahs and maharajahs of that country keep wrestlers and strong men just as is the custom in Turkey. Halil thinks he could make lots of money and have a pretty easy thing of it against most of them. He may also make a trip to Japan, where there are many experts, for wrestling is the national sport of the Land of the Chrysanthemum.

ELBERT WOOD.

HALIL ADALI.

THE PLAYER FOLK.

Smyth & Rice have made upward of $100,000 in two seasons on "My Friend From India" and "The Man From Mexico."

Clara Betz, the artist's model appearing in the New York Casino success, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," wears nothing but flesh colored tights and a "property" smile.

B. A. Barnet's successful musical extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," will be sent on the road again this season by Klaw & Erlanger. It is one of the most profitable ventures ever made by this firm.

John Hare opened his autumn tour at the Theater Royal, in Birmingham, England. His principal play this season is "The Prayer," an adaptation by Mr. Harold Child of Francois Coppee's "Le Pater," not previously seen in England. He will also revive "Ours," appearing as the elderly Prince Perovsky, the part he originally sustained under the Bancroft management at the old Prince of Wales theater, London.

G. P. Bancroft's serious drama, "Teresa," which has been revived at the Garrick theater, London, after being shelved for several months following its trial performance in the provinces, is a well written, interesting but morbid play. Violet Vanbrugh has scored a triumph in the leading feminine part. Arthur Bourchier is starred jointly with Miss Vanbrugh in the piece.

Della Fox has a double in New York, who has been purchasing millinery and having the same charged to Della Fox. The scheme was worked successfully for awhile.

It is said that Sadie Martinot's disrobing act in "The Turtle" at the Manhattan theater in New York outstrips anything ever before shown on the American stage.

Daniel Frohman has decided to produce Anthony Hope's own dramatization of his "Rupert of Hentzau" in New York this season, with James K. Hackett in the dual role.

An enthusiastic writer says that Chauncey Olcott has a fillip of mountain dew in his voice, a sparkle in his eyes and a freshness in the music of his songs that make Irishmen think of their old homes in the Emerald Isle.

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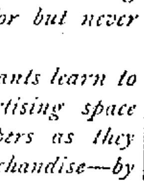


"National expansion," "the glory of the war," "the outlet for trade with our colonies"—these are some of the high-sounding phrases by which the republicans are endeavoring to delude the people into supporting them once more.

OPENING THE PHILIPPINE PORTS.

Now that the American flag floats over Porto Rico, a certain class of business men, who are ready at all times to grasp every opportunity of making a dollar, have appealed to President McKinley to open the ports of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines to trade. Porto Rico is already in our hands and Cuba will undoubtedly come under the control of the United States in December, but according to the promises made to the Cuban leaders, we are not to hold the island as a colony, but after establishing a stable form of government, leave it to the people to work out their own destiny. It may be that in the end Cuba will be added to the United States by request of the Cuban people or as a matter of necessity for the benefit of the island itself and to prevent contention with other powers.

But in regard to the Philippines the request that the ports be open exclusively to American trade is utterly absurd. The Philippine islands have not been conquered by the United States, and our government has consequently no power to open the ports for the merchants of this or any other country. Furthermore, the question of taking the Philippines and holding them as a colony is one of the gravest that has arisen out of the war with Spain. It is all very well to speak of holding the Philippines, but it must be remembered that the inhabitants of these islands have determined to be independent, and that they would probably be as troublesome under American sway as they have been under Spanish rule. The people are restless and but semi-civilized and the government of fifteen millions of people scattered over perhaps fourteen hundred islands would be a most difficult task. It would require first of all a large standing army with a powerful squadron of war vessels to be ready to quell an uprising whenever it might appear. Then the opening of the ports to American trade and barring out the merchants of other nations would undoubtedly lead to trouble with European powers. The chief danger in this whole matter is that before we should long possess the Philippines as a colony, we should be plunged into a war with some European power or perhaps with a couple of European powers, or one European and one Asiatic power, such as Japan or China. These dangers are not to be dismissed as improbable. Our army and navy are not so strong as to warrant any extensive scheme of colonization in the eastern hemisphere. A naval officer writes that if the United States keeps building war vessels for about three years more our navy will be as large as that of Italy. From this it is plain that if the United States should enter a war with a first rate European power, she would have a different story to tell than in a war with Spain, the weakest power in Europe.

The people who oppose the holding of the Philippines do so honestly and in accordance with the sound advice given by the Father of his Country to keep free of foreign entanglements. It is all right to hold Manila or to get a piece of territory that will serve as a coaling station and a base of supplies. It might be all right to hold the island of Luzon, but to undertake to conquer and colonize the entire Philippine islands would involve extreme danger to this nation. It is unwise and against the traditional policy of the fathers of the republic which has guided the nation in its development until the present day, and from which we hope there will be no radical departure.

REPUBLICAN ALARM.

The republicans of the seventh district are panic stricken, as appears from the alarm of the Essex club and representatives at a recent meeting in Lynn. Senator Lodge did not get there but he sent a letter warning the district of the danger of a democratic house encouraging Spain. Just think of it, the democrats siding with Spain. Pray what was the majority of the army by democrats. A poll of the army would show them in the vast majority as they always are when the country needs defenders. Lodge is badly off for a rallying cry this year when he has nothing else to put forth. The cry of "Open the mills, not the mints," has been exploded; it has deluded the people and now it is the danger of a democratic house encouraging Spain or the vast outlet of trade with the Philippine islands which we have not taken, and in all probability shall never possess, without a European war. The republicans are excited at the prospect of defeat. The warning came first from Maine, Vermont and Connecticut and now Massachusetts will strike a blow to republican bluff and deception.

If Alger has done his full duty as secretary of war, then it should be easier for his friends to show that he has done right than to find so many things that his opponents have done wrong. To prove that every one of the latter is in error would not prove that Alger is correct or that he had done his duty. The man indicted cannot be exonerated by an arraignment of the prosecuting witness as in the case of Dr. Seaman and others.

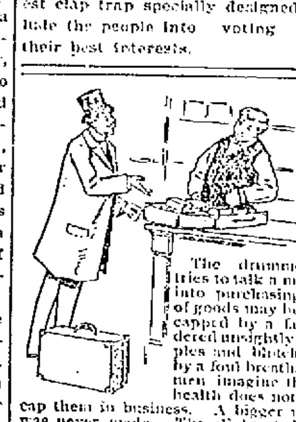
FALSE PROPHETS.

Here is a reminder to Mr. Knox from the Lawrence Register:

"Congressman Knox promised prosperity as a result of the election of himself and a republican congress two years ago. Instead of prosperity came a reduction of wages to cotton mill employes. In the old days false prophets were cast out. In the new days people refuse to again send them to congress. That will be the fate of Mr. Knox."

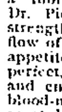
Orders from Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaii are pouring into this country, and soon the wheels will turn in response to the new demand.—Citizen.

This is the sort of stuff upon which the republicans expect to catch votes in the coming election. It is the purest clap trap specially designed to delude the people into voting against their best interests.



The drummer who tries to talk a merchant into purchasing a bill of goods may be handicapped by a face rendered unsightly by pimples and blotches and by a foul breath. Some men imagine that bad health does not handicap them in business. A bigger mistake was never made. The slightest disorder may be the biggest kind of a detriment to a business man. An unsightly skin is caused by impurities of the blood. A foul breath means a weak stomach, an impaired digestion and an inactive liver. A sweet breath means that the stomach is sweet, the digestion good, the liver active and the bowels regular. It is an indication of a thoroughly constitutional sweetness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, gives edge to the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the great blood-purifier. It makes the eye brighter, the skin clearer, the breath sweeter and the step more elastic. It imparts both mental and bodily activity. It cures all diseases resulting from impurities in the blood. Found at all medicine stores.

"I was a complete wreck; appetite gone, nervous system impaired; could not sleep; and was so weak that I could not stand on my feet ten minutes," writes Miss Ella Bartley, of No. 213½ South Grant Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I only weighed 98 pounds. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and now I have an excellent appetite, sleep soundly and my friends say they never saw me so well."



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Lowell, Mass. (10.)

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Hon. J. W. Bailey Praises Their Devotion.

CHANGES IN PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Two Decades Ago Few Had the Temerity to Advocate the Single Gold Standard—How That System Bears on the Workingman.

Twenty years ago there were not 20 public men that dared to advocate the single gold standard—not 20. Conditions are worse today than they were then. Why do they advocate it now? Because the people have suffered so long they have got used to it, and they think they dare now go where they desired to go then, but did not dare. The American laborer is hopeful. He is self respecting. He will bear the evils of this life so long as they can be borne. Turned out of employment himself, he will seek new labor. He will seek it day after day until the days have lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months and the months into years. He still hopes against hope that the times will improve, that not only the old factories will open, but new ones will be built to employ him. When at last he realizes the vanity of that hope, and instead of new factories being built to employ idle labor he sees the old ones close and new laborers turned upon the public streets in idleness, then his hope turns to despair. At night when he goes to his humble home and looks into the pale and hungry faces of his wife and children he ceases to be a peaceful and law abiding citizen, and he welcomes any change—revolution itself—as an improvement of his condition.

Ah, my countrymen, they call us anarchists. They are multiplying the anarchists of this land by narrowing the field of labor through this long and disastrous fall of prices. But, fellow citizens, I must not detain you long. I desire to say in conclusion that here in this splendid state, above all others in the Union, the people are looking for grand results. The Democrats of Indiana have proved themselves faithful in darker and more trying times than this. Throughout the war, when your opponents unjustly stigmatized you as sympathizers with the rebellion, when the war was over and they sought to place upon you the odium of that unhappy struggle, yet you bore it all with a courage, with a manliness, with a devotion to duty which has commanded the admiration of your fellow Democrats in every quarter of the Union. In Texas, in Mississippi, in Maine, in far-off California we have learned to expect that an Indiana Democrat will do his duty. We expected it last year, and some of those whom you have honored and trusted betrayed the people's sacred cause. You have separated them from you today, and many of their misguided followers are anxious to come back and join you in this supreme and mighty struggle for the rights of the masses and the purity of the government. That you will do your duty I have no doubt. You have done it on every field of battle when American courage has been tried and proved. You have done it in great civil conflicts which involved even more than the issue of a battle. Everywhere you have responded nobly to your country's appeal.

I will not permit myself to doubt that you will respond again. Here is the very place to test your splendid devotion to the principles of our party. In my state it takes neither courage nor conviction to be a Democrat, because our majority is overwhelming; but here, where every election is closely and stubbornly contested, a man is only a Democrat because he reverences the principles and cherishes the traditions of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. While yours is the struggle, yours is also the honor. It takes neither courage nor devotion to espouse a cause that has no enemies to meet and no battle to fight. The time which tries a man's soul and puts his principles to the test is when false friends betray and malignant foes revile.

A timid heart may venture out to sea when the winds blow fair and the waves lie peacefully sleeping before him. But when the storm king awakes from his slumber and goes riding with the blasts with furious haste, when darkness is over all and danger is everywhere, then it takes a bold sailor, with a lion's heart, to stand by his post and do his duty, but he is a hero who stands there and he deserves above all other men what the matchless leader has said is the true glory and the true honor, and the glory of duty done, the honor of integrity and principle. Such glory and such honor have been the portion of Indiana Democrats in the years that have gone. I confidently believe it will continue to be their portion in the years to come.—Hon. J. W. Bailey in a Speech at Indianapolis.

Won't Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Wool is not holding up in price as the chairman of the committee on ways and means promised, and some of the newspapers are talking about it. Mr. Dingley is the constant victim of those persons who will not let bygones be bygones. Still if the gentleman from Maine had established a record of statesmanship to be remembered by all would be well.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Trifle Awkward.

Is it not just a little bit awkward to have the Wool Exchange closing on account of "depression in the wool business" during a McKinley administration and under a Dingley tariff?—New York World.

Let's Clear Up at Home.

Now that we have righted the wrongs of the Cubans, let us inquire if some Americans should not have a similar office performed for them.—Farm, Stock and Home.

NEGRO RACE SUFFERING.

Its Only Hope Is Emigration to Africa, Says Bishop Turner.

Bishop Henry M. Turner of Georgia is an enthusiast on the subject of negro emigration—a movement with which he has been closely identified for several years. Eventually, he thinks, the discussion of the question will bring about a grand exodus of negroes to Africa. It is emigration or extermination, in his opinion. He said the other day in an interview:

"Africa is the negro's fatherland, and the sooner he goes there the better for him. Statistics show that the negro race is dying out, and it certainly is not growing healthier, wealthier, happier, wiser or anything else which goes to make life worth living. Africa proffers the greatest possibilities on earth for the negro to emigrate to—that is, if he has any idea of being anything this side of the day of general account giving. Even nature is invoking the negro to return to his God given home. The trade winds which once blew from 300 to 400 miles out at sea from the west coast of Africa have mysteriously changed their course, and are now fanning the shores, moderating the equatorial climate, diminishing the heat and humidity and driving away the death dealing fevers and malaria. I believe this is the work of God preparing Africa for the reception of her children who are suffering in America and who must return sooner or later. If I had $5,000,000, I would invest every cent in ships, and would see that every negro who wished to go to Africa got there. Now, some of my people want to know why I do not go to Africa and stay there. I believe I am needed in America, but the very moment I can get 50,000 or 100,000 negroes to go with me I am off like a quarter horse, and I will think it the best day's work I ever accomplished."

"Has the African emigration movement met with the approval of a majority of the race?"

"No, indeed; but, on the contrary, a lot of ignorant negroes have opposed it from its very inception. They prate about the sickness of Africa and many other things of which they are in dense ignorance. The thoughtful and intelligent of the white race indorse the emigration policy, and it will yet prove a success and of untold blessing to the negro race."—New York Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
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Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

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The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
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Your Order With
WM. E. LIVINGSTON
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WHERE OTHERS OFTEN DEAL

PETER H. SAVAGE.
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
☞Telephone connection 124-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

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If you force them too hard, likewise swell prices on Meats and Vegetables, and we are the fellows THAT CAN DO IT.
This week we will sell best Sugar Cured Shoulders 8c. lb.
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Fresh Roast 8c. lb.
20 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c.
5 qts. Cape Cranberries 25c.
Blood Beets 15c. pk.
Best Turnips 15c. pk.
Best Onions 20c. pk.
All other goods correspondingly low.
Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

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Our line of Ladies' Shoes for fall wear have been made on lasts that allow the foot to sit correct in the boot, giving the foot a natural position without crowding the toes and are truly a close fitting dressy boot that will insure comfort to the wearer.
$3.00 a Pair.
J. J. LONERGAN.
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Must come soon. Until the war is ended we have concluded to bear our share of the war tax by putting our ROCHESTER LAGER at the
Ante Bellum Price,
$1.25 per case of 24 bottles. A large invoice of fresh beer just in.
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The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
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W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Oct. 20, 21 and 22, with Saturday Matinee, the Macedonic Burlesque Company of the Twentieth Century, the
BUTTERFLY BURLESQUERS!
23—Handsome Ladies—23.
10—Great Comedians—10.
10—Strong Specialties—10.
Beautiful Wardrobe.
New and Elegant Scenery.
October 24, 25 and 26, with Wednesday Matinee.
Big Sensation Double Show
White Artists and Creoles.
Under the direction of Matt T. Flynn. Beautiful wardrobe and scenery.
Seats now on sale at Box office.

BIJOU THEATRE
Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall.
Polite vaudeville. Continuous show from 1 to 5.10 and 7 to 10.30 p. m. Admission—All down stairs 10c, gallery 5c. Ladies 5c to any seat.

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Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N.B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.
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WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU
With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.15, 6.25, †6.42, *7.45, *8.50, †9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, †3.00, 4.25, †5.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.08, †6.45, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.44, w7.45, *8.57, †9.19, w9.25, *9.50, w10.30, 11.08, *11.12 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.45, 1.01, w2.30, w3.00, 3.10, *3.17, w4.00, 4.38, w5.10, 5.22, †6.19, w6.15, *6.23, 7.00, *7.49, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.28, w8.15, 8.48, 9.19, a m, w12.05, w1.05, 4.25, w5.30, 5.58, w7.25 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.08, w6.50 z7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.25 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.23, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.08, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.08, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.23, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.04, 7.33, *7.43, 11.04 a m; 1.40, 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.13 a m; 4.25, 5.55 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.12 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.10, 9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.10, 6.27, *8.10, *8.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.05 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.47, †*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.10, 1.40 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, †8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *8.40 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; †*8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a m, †*8.40 p m.
References: *Express; †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.
EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 17, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.38 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
C. PETER CLARK, G. S. } Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.
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In Diamonds we keep only perfect white stones. All kinds of settings.
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W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
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Few doors from the corner of Central St.

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ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
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$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.65 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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Wm. H. Emery.
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And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Botz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
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MANY strange peoples will come under the protection of the stars and stripes if Uncle Sam's commissioners, now in Paris negotiating a treaty of peace with Spain, shall decide to retain possession of the Philippine island, notwithstanding not only will the United States have to take under its wing some of the most warlike beings that live, but some large bands sailed under the black flag of piracy whose depredations in that section of the world are only equaled by those of the freebooters who once infested the Spanish main. The inhabitants of these islands, which occupy a large space in the eastern seas, are composed of many different tribes and mixed races. While little is known of the history of the people found there by the Spanish explorers it is believed that they were negroes, small in stature, but very powerful. Now nearly every race or kind of people can be found there, from the civilized white man, to the savage whose traits and characteristics are similar to the aborigines. The islands, more than 1,200 in number, are situated near the mainland of China, Siam and the Malay peninsula, while to the south and east are the islands of Java, Sumatra, New Guinea and Borneo, from which flocked adventurers and the lower class of criminals and desperadoes in search of riches that were supposed to be stored in abundance in the hills and mountains of the Philippines. These people not only pillaged the natives within the borders of their land, but sent out pirates from their shores to prey upon the merchant marine of the surrounding country.

It may be said that there was little work other than piracy among the tribes people at that time, and from what can be learned of them they also seized each other's vessels and destroyed each other's property. The islands have been the center of piracy ever since they were known, and records show that the deeds of desperate daring committed by some of the chiefs or kings were only equaled by the famous Black Flags of China (some of whose members and descendants are supposed to have emigrated to the islands), the pirates of the Barbary states on the north coast of Africa and those of the Spanish main.

The Spaniards under Magellan discovered the islands in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1565 they started to establish colonies and conquer the natives. Their struggle to get control is so well known that it would be useless to chronicle it here. For more than three centuries Spain has been fighting to get rid of the pirates and subdue the natives of that section of the world, and now that her nominal sovereignty at least over some of them is to cease it may be truthfully stated that many of the tribes, especially those in Mindanao, Tawi Tawi and some of the smaller islands are as independent of Spanish rule today as they were when Magellan first set foot on Zebu, the first of the group to be discovered.

There are nine large and more than 1,200 small islands. The large ones are Luzon, Panay, Zebu, Leyte, Bohol, Negros, Samar, Mindanao and Mindoro. There are nearly as many different tribes as there are islands. The Chinese and Malays next to the native Tagals and Visayas predominate. Wild Malay tribes, from whom sprung some of the early pirates, are found in large numbers in the islands of Luzon, Negros and Mindanao and in the mountain regions of Panay and Samar. The tribes in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi Tawi are independent and control the interior of those islands, while Spain, until recently, held the coast.

In the early part of Spain's rule she was given most trouble by the Tagals, in the northern, and the Visayas, in the middle islands. They not only destroyed her peace on land, but fitted out craft to seize her ships, plunder them and send the crews captured into the strongholds of the pirates to be condemned to death or slavery. After many years of struggling Spain succeeded in nominally conquering these tribes. This, however, did not insure peace, for no sooner had these been brought into apparent subjection than the Moros, as the Spaniards called the tribes in the southern islands, began operations. They were not alone in their attacks. Several Chinese fleets attempted to take Manila. The most daring of the pirates were those that came from Sulu and Mindanao. They carried their deeds of destruction and pillage to the very doors of the Spanish strongholds, and they have never been conquered. Piracy was exterminated from the northern islands of the group, but it continued with telling effect in those of the south, which were ruled over by a sultan.

The Chinese pirates also caused the Spanish considerable trouble. They swooped down and captured or destroyed the small towns along the coast until it was found necessary to build watch towers and forts to prevent the Mongolians from landing. The first Chinese pirate to attack the coast was Li-Ma-Hong. In 1591, with a fleet of 62 warships or armed junks, he started for the Philippines. He sacked the villages along the coast and captured many Spanish ships before he met defeat in Manila bay. In 1662 Koxinga, a famous Chinese pirate king, threatened to invade Manila. The Spanish officials got wind of his coming and prepared to give him a warm reception. They also prevented him from finding any allies among the Chinese population by attacking and killing more than 40,000 of the latter.

The sultans of Sulu have given Spain trouble from time to time, and it was not until the early sixties of the present century that the sultan's power was broken. This in a great measure was done by Great Britain, who was in the van of a movement to clean out piracy in that section of the world, as had been done elsewhere. She was ably seconded by the other powers.

As early as 1595 the sultan of Sulu became a thorn in the side of the Spaniards. He held sway over a large part of northern Borneo, nearly all of Mindanao, the islands of Palanan, the Pangutarang, Tawi Tawi and the Basilan groups. His subjects in Sulu numbered about 200,000, while in his vassal lands there were more than 1,000,000 who obeyed his commands and paid him tribute. He levied tribute on the Europeans as well as the natives and was a terror to commerce even on the China coast. His powerful fleet of fast vessels infested all the waters of the archipelago, and many foreign ships became his prey.

The vessels then used by the pirates and even now employed by those who remain are of a peculiar type and well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. They are long and narrow and sharp at both ends. They carry about 40 persons comfortably. They are called banras, and the natives handle them wonderfully well. The proas are larger vessels, with covered decks. The sides are protected from small shot by a sheathing of a very hard wood that is found in the forests. They carry a tremendous sail, which is usually made of palm leaves. The natives have a trick of handling their boats by which they can sail them backward as easily as forward. An outrigger almost as long as the vessel is made fast to the side and prevents it from capsizing. Thus equipped the sailors take their vessels out in the teeth of a storm without the slightest fear.

It was with this class of craft that the sultan of Sulu worried the merchantmen who ventured near the coast of his domain, and as late as 1820 he threatened Manila with a fleet. His downfall was foreshadowed when steam was introduced as a means of propulsion in that section of the world. Both England and Spain joined in sending a fleet of light draft gunboats into these waters, and a great change was made. About 1851 the pirates were nearly cleaned out. England sent her first steam fleet to the Philippines as early as 1828 to 1830. In 1851 the Balabac pirates sent a squadron to the walls of Manila, but it was beaten off and early in the sixties complaints concerning the depredations of pirates practically ceased. It was the delight of the latter day pirates to worry the Spaniards and Portuguese. They seldom interfered with either the English or Americans and would never attack them except when in overwhelming force.

Many of the pirate crews were composed in part of Spanish and Portuguese renegades. They were well organized, and their vessels were fitted with armament taken from prizes. The flagship of the sultan of Sulu carried several 6 pounder guns. Many of the vessels used by him were stolen, and among them were a number of fast American trading schooners. The spoils were divided between the officers and men of the crew according to their ratings, and they in turn had to pay tribute not only to the sultan of Sulu, but the subsultans of Palanan, Pampango and southern Mindanao.

The Mindanao pirates were by far the most troublesome. They were re-enforced by the Malays, Chinese, European renegades and Spanish and Portuguese half breeds. They became famous for the part they took in the work along the coast of the Philippines and other islands. When the British Asiatic squadron started in to exterminate the pirates, they were to be found everywhere, and when they completed their work they had destroyed more than 1,000 vessels that had flown the black flag and killed more than 30,000 of the men who had manned the ships.

Canton records state concerning the Mindanao pirates that they got considerable ammunition and a number of guns in trade with the Chinese. They purchased some of the vessels and other material with which to carry on their business from the Chinese, paying for them in gold, of which they seemed to have large quantities. It is known that the gold mines of Mindanao were worked and guarded by the pirates. The Moros, who still inhabit the islands, make their own coin. This is done by filling quills with coarse gold dust, and some of the quills weigh from two to three ounces.

The Moros are not a pure race. They were originally supposed to have come from the surrounding islands and to have mixed with the native tribes and the captives. They present a peculiar appearance, for in no two of the tribes in which the Moros are to be found do the people look alike. All shades and colors are to be found among them from the black men, who resemble the inhabitants of New Guinea, to the red brown of the Tagals. They are a powerful people, brave and very warlike, and would rather fight than eat. From the treatment they have received at the hands of the Spaniards they are suspicious and do not take kindly to foreigners. They hate the Spaniards and other Christians who live in the islands, and they feel it is a commendable act to dispatch a Christian, especially if he be a Spaniard. Some of the men of the tribes have taken oath that they will spend their time in killing these people. They will not trust a foreigner, and they are in turn not to be trusted.

Spain has tried to keep firearms and ammunition out of their hands, but this, like many other things the dons have undertaken, has proved unsuccessful. Most of the tribes are well organized and equipped with modern weapons. They do not, however, handle them well and depend more upon their native arms in battle. They are provided with fine implements of destruction of their own make. The principal of these is the barong. It is similar to a butcher's cleaver, with a heavy blade. It is said that an expert tribesman can cut a man in half with one blow from this instrument. Besides this they use the creese, which is a double edged sword. It was with this class of weapon that they would sweep down from the hills on the Spaniards and massacre them. All males over 16 are armed and instructed in the use of the barong and creese. The natives forge the crown spear and arrow heads and do exceptionally fine work. The way they temper the spearheads and swords is really wonderful. They are very artistic, too, some of the spearheads being inlaid with gold and silver, while the handles are beautifully carved.

The Moros do not live like the tribes of the interior. They are natural born pirates and have dwelt on the coast for centuries. They build their houses on piles over the sea and have their boats kept at the door of their huts that they may be ready for use at short notice.

General Juan Arolas, formerly governor general of the Philippines and recently military governor of Havana, is the only man that Spain ever sent to the islands who could subdue the Mindanaos. He attacked them in their own stronghold at Malbun and cowed them as they were never cowed before. It is not unlikely that the United States, if Uncle Sam should conclude to hold the Philippines, will have some trouble with these people, and a close watch will have to be kept on them, as they are likely at any time to make an attempt to return to the evil practices of their forefathers.

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH.

Manila's Lighting Station.

There is a central electric lighting station in Manila which supplies current for 12,000 incandescent and 260 arc lamps. There are 720 miles of telegraph lines in the islands and 70 miles of steam railways. Manila has also a telephone system. The conductors are all overhead lines carried on poles with porcelain insulators.

How Diamonds Are Imitated.

To imitate diamonds so that the spurious ones are difficult of detection has been the endeavor of swindlers for a very long time. A method of successful imitation has been recently discovered, and the originator of this imposition actually defrauded the pawnbrokers of London alone in one year of upward of $500,000.

The general public as well as the jewelers are aware that diamonds of a yellowish tinge, or, as they are technically termed, "straws," are worth very little. Large stones of this color, even when weighing from 10 to 100 carats, are quite common and will only fetch in the market from $5 to $20 per carat. Diamonds of the same weight, if of the first water or perfectly colorless, are worth from five to ten times as much.

The methods of the individual referred to were as follows: He purchased a quantity of "yellow stones" and then by a simple yet ingenious process succeeded in imparting to them an evanescent purity of color. This was done by procuring two ordinary glasses, a kettle of boiling water and a packet of mauve dye. The "yellow" diamond, which was perhaps set in a gold ring or pin, was merely dipped in the glass containing the dye and then in clean boiling water half a dozen times and allowed to dry, when it presented all the appearance, even to the eye of an expert, of a magnificent stone of the first water. The next move was to place the ring on the finger, and the well dressed diamond dyer would sally forth, enter a pawnbroker's and pledge the ring for at least three times its worth. Within 12 hours, however, the effects of the dye would have disappeared, and the poor pawnbroker could only wonder what on earth was wrong with his eyes when he advanced so much money on such a yellow stone.

Fortunately, owing to the magnitude of this individual's operations, the fraud has been discovered, and now pawnbrokers, if they are suspicious of a diamond's color, immerse it in nitric acid, which of course destroys any dye that may be present without in any way injuring the stone.

Rubies, sapphires and emeralds may be imitated so excellently in "paste" as to deceive any eye, but the hardness of these gems cannot be imparted to glass or "paste." For fraudulent purposes "doublets" are manufactured, which even rival the beauty of genuine gems. "Doublets," as the name implies, are made in two pieces. The top half is usually a genuine stone, generally a white sapphire beautifully cut and polished. This is joined by an invisible cement to a "paste" bottom or even to another white sapphire, painted on the side where the joint is effected, red, blue or green, according to the stone it is desired to counterfeit. These "doublets" look as well as, usually better than, bona fide stones, excepting those of the finest quality, and are to be discovered by only one test. Take them out of their setting and cast them into boiling water, when, if they are "doublets," they will speedily come asunder. A jeweler will experience no difficulty in resetting them as before, but it must be remembered that such stones are to all intents and purposes valueless.

No Place For Burglars.

There is a very rich man, one who is rated as a millionaire, in fact, living in the suburbs of Boston who has not a piece of solid silver in his house. He buys the newest and prettiest things in plated ware and replaces them before shabbiness sets in. His house is rather unprotected, as it sets well back from the street. It is also some distance from any other house and is surrounded by trees, whose shade is very friendly toward night prowlers.

About four times a year he discovers that his house has been entered at night and every piece of silver tested. But not one will be missing, for it is not worth carrying away. He quietly chuckles as he remarks that all the silver in the world would not be a compensation for disturbed slumbers and the anxiety of caring for such valuable property. An easy mind assures deep sleep, and so he retires each night with the consciousness of having nothing about to excite the cupidity of unscrupulous persons. Reports of poverty, like those of wealth, soon spread in the profession, and the house which several burglars have voted worthless is never disturbed now except by newcomers who do not credit the stories. The whole place is fastened in the most superficial way, just securely enough to keep out sneak thieves and make easy work for professional housebreakers.

So all the beautiful tableware which has adorned the tables of millionaires on great occasions is quietly reposing in vaults, and its duplicate in plated ware is adorning the country home. Even at Newport, where entertaining is as lavish as in New York, solid silver is conspicuous by its absence, and the entertainers are at no pains to conceal the fact. These complete sets cost as high as $6,000, but that is principally for workmanship. The intrinsic value of the lot is very little. They include large dishes for fish and roasts, and from those a whole series of articles down to knives, forks and spoons. They are heavy enough to wear well for three seasons, and that is all that is expected of them.

Wales as a Horse Trader.

The Prince of Wales is in the horse trade, and he is in it to make money. It is doubtful whether there is a more successful horse dealer in England than his royal highness.

The other day the prince had a sale of 54 Shire horses at Sandringham, his country place in Norfolk. These are an English breed of horses fitted for the heaviest kind of work. They may be fine animals, but they do not as a rule bring fancy prices.

The prince got $40,000 for his 54 draft horses. One of them, a filly, brought $6,000 from Sir Blundell Maple, a furniture maker, who is bravely fighting his way into society. Mr. Hadley, another struggling millionaire, paid $2,000 for a dray horse. Lord Rothschild secured a horse for $3,000.

Birthdays Celebrated In Egypt.

The custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. Pharaoh's birthday festivities are mentioned in the Pentateuch.

THIS WORLD'S GREAT ONES.

Frederic Harrison has figured it out that Queen Christina is a descendant of William the Silent, one of the fiercest enemies Spain ever had.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakespeare was of Welsh descent.

The queen of the Netherlands is a great-granddaughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. So the court of St. Petersburg was represented at the coronation by one of the czar's uncles.

The Emperor William has conferred the honorary colonelcy of the Fifteenth Hanover hussars, stationed at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, on the queen of Holland in honor of her accession and has informed her majesty and the queen dowager of this appointment in cordial terms. He has also informed the regiment, adding that it must be regarded as a special distinction.

The ex-queen of Servia lost some valuable diamonds while staying at Biarritz not long ago and at once advertised in the local papers that if the gems were returned to her she would sell them and give the money to the poor. Within a few days the diamonds were returned, wrapped in a sheet of paper across which was scribbled, "I wonder if the queen will keep her word!" The queen did keep her word, and the jewels were put into a lottery for the benefit of the poor.

It is told of General Butler that toward the close of his career, when he ranked at the top of the criminal lawyers of Massachusetts, he was sent for by a prisoner charged with murder. "Are you innocent, or are you guilty?" asked the general upon being urged by the prisoner to save him from hanging. "Oh, I am innocent—entirely innocent!" "Then you don't need me," quietly responded General Butler, rising and reaching for his hat. "Innocent men are not hanged in Massachusetts. Good day, sir."

When Verdi applied for admission to the Milan Conservatory of Music, he was rejected after examination on the ground of "absolute lack of musical faculty." And now King Humbert has decreed that the school shall hereafter be called the Conservatorio Giuseppe Verdi.

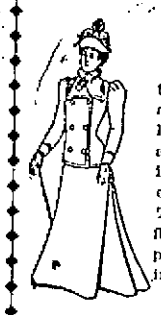
Czar Nicholas has appointed his mother colonel of the Pereyaslav regiment of dragoons.

The World of Woman.

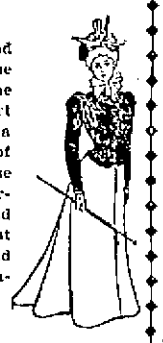
FANCIES OF FASHION.

Up-to-date widow's mourning for the house demands a tiny white cap and very deep bands of heavy crape upon the gown. The cap is an innovation from the English custom.

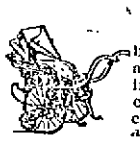
Novel holders for the candles which decorate every well appointed dinner table on occasions of state are some of them shaped like lily cups, two to three cups in a group.



Coming winter's tailor made gowns are to have broad lapels, large buttons and deep stitching around the edges of the coats. The skirts are flounced or quite plain, braiding being little used.



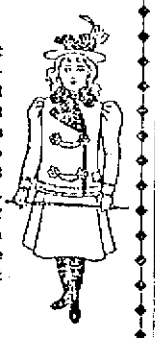
The short round jackets open at the throat over a fine white tie are smart when worn with a tailor made skirt of faultless cut. These jackets are preferably of a color and material different from the gown and with contrasting lapels.



The pretty rattan baby carriages are adapted for use as infants' reclining chairs or as mail carts for older children.

An overdress of pink batiste trimmed with plaited frills of surah silk brightens a well worn school dress. The frills upon the shoulders and about the skirt add immensely to its attractiveness.

Very fetching is an evening hat composed of brown velvet, orange colored poppies, black and brown oats and bottle green ribbon.



A cloth sack coat with revers of chinchilla and trimmed with silk braid and military ornaments makes a pretty wrap for a child from 8 to 12 years of age. The coat is made of heavy broadcloth and lined to be worn on the coldest days.

An attractive tea gown has a foundation of ruby cashmere trimmed with tucked black chiffon, which is garnished with narrow bebe ribbon. The waist is bound with a scarf of ruby silk, edged with a frill of plaited chiffon.

BAB'S WARM TRIBUTE TO FANNY DAVENPORT.

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This last month seems to have brought nothing but death and death and death. Today it is the young soldier boy who started off so cheerily, believing that the safety of his country depended on him. Tomorrow it is the young wife whose little children clung to her, loved her so dearly and could not understand that she had left them never to come back. The next day—who is it the next day? Perhaps somebody close to you or to me or to the neighbor over the way. One who has gone to sleep forever belonged to that group of great artists who made life understand genius and taught all the world that acting, like painting and singing, was an art and a great one. This artist, whose name is carved in the great book of immortality, was Fanny Davenport. Handsome, full of merriment, making gladness all around her, yet her art was first, and everything must give place to it. When you and I slept, she worked. She learned to become the woman she represented. She learned to know the Italian, the French, the Russian woman, as she really was. While I joyed in the artiste I think, most of all, I loved the woman, and now, when my eyes are filled with tears, it is not that they belonged so much to the great actress, but to the loving wife and sister and the fond and devoted friend. Every one who was of the Davenport kin, no matter how far distant, was recognized and made much of.

I shall never forget a stormy winter day when I met her on the train, that fast train that flies from New York to Buffalo. During the time we were together she was as gleeful as a child, inasmuch as she was trying to make her husband guess what his Christmas gift was. He thought it must be a jewel of some rare kind. She volunteered to describe it, and she thought, with his quick wit, her husband would have no trouble in thinking it out. She said it was blue and that it was curly. It was oval, and it was round. It was thousands of years old, and yet it was created not so many years ago. It was a jewel and yet it was gold. It was a stone and yet such stones are not found by the seashore. It was cut in and yet it showed best when its beauty came out. And so on she went, really describing the artistic gift and continually contradicting herself so that Mr. McDowell was perfectly dazed. Just before we reached Syracuse, where she was to leave me, she told me what it was in reality. It was a fine intaglio, the head of Cæsar, cut in a pale blue stone and with the hair closely curled all over the head, as her husband's was. It was a copy of that fine one in the Vatican. This stone, being oval, was set in a round ring, and so all her descriptions were correct. That was the last time I saw her, and as I waved my handkerchief from the car window I little thought that it was not "goodby" for a little time, but for all time.

Like a child in her love of children, she loved them all, and, best of all, dearly loved a little niece who was her namesake. She showered all sorts of wonderful toys and smart little clothes on this small woman and was most pleased when she was told of something witty that the tiny lady had said. At the time when Mme. Bernhardt was in Boston the French artiste, who also loves children, asked that the little one might be sent to pay her a visit. Dressed in her finest frock and warned that she must do her best in the way of speaking French—for she could chatter in the frivolous tongue a little—she started off with her nurse to call on the lady about whom she had heard them all talk. Mme. Sarah was in bed, but she had her visitor brought up, and she proved a rather embarrassing visitor, since, after being seated on the edge of the bed, she looked and stared as only children can look in that piercing way, as if they were reading one's soul. At last, annoyed beyond expression, the variable Frenchwoman asked her what she was looking at. Back came the response, "I am looking at you just as hard as I can, and I do believe that my Aunt Fanny is a great deal prettier than you are." Nurse and baby made a sudden exit, for it is a well known fact that the great artiste still loves to be considered beautiful. Fanny Davenport laughed and upbraided the saucy baby. Still, what woman would not be pleased at such an innocent compliment?

Another time when I was lunching with her, and we were having one of those delightful luncheons where no men are around and the conversation can range from frills and frivols to science and what is not known about it, a maid came and said, "Some one wishes to see Mrs. McDowell." There was a shrug of the shoulders and she thought that she wouldn't go. The maid laughed and said that the gentleman insisted upon seeing her, and after the second thought there was a pitying look, and in a voice that came from her heart she said, "Well, I would better go: perhaps it is some poor actor who wants help." In five minutes she was back, her cheeks as bright as a rose and her eyes sparkling like stars. As my face looked for an explanation, she said with a laugh, "It was only my Mr. Mac, who wanted to kiss me goodby and so faded me in that way."

Then there was a time when I lay sick—sick almost unto death—and among the many beautiful flowers sent me came a huge made piece, with wires through the roses and the violets mounted on straw, making a stiff effect and requiring four men to fetch it up stairs, and yet it was only the work of the florist. It lacked heart, or else the heart was strung on wire. An hour afterward my friend came in, and, looking around the room, she spied this enormous piece of made up flowers. With a sigh and a smile combined, she announced, "I told them to send you some flowers, and that horrid piece is their idea of what one sends to those one loves!" Quickly she took from her belt a bunch of violets and laid them on my pillow, where I could see them and inhale their fragrance, and then we looked at each other, understanding.

And she is gone.

The woman who was strong of brain and yet the woman whose heart was so big, so loving, that she wore herself out in love giving and in joy giving. I sometimes think, when I am all alone looking out on the great world with nothing between us but a sheet of glass, whether the toughest and most ordinary looking man, possessing even a bit of sense or feeling, does not know the difference between a big hearted, gracious, loving woman and one who is coarse in appearance, lacking in love and all the charming attributes that make one say, "She is a gentlewoman." I wonder if you think, as I do, that a gentlewoman is one who likes to make people glad to meet her and regret to leave her? She seems to me to be one who gives courage to those who are tired and to quiet that loud, unpleasant argument, changing it into interesting talk. It is a talent seldom possessed by men and an art belonging to women.

It was an old fashioned writer, one who in our girlhood's days we thought the best of all, Maria Edgeworth, who said, "Every one who makes goodness unpleasant commits high treason against virtue." Not one of us is too poor to give the cup of cold water, and it is not always nectar for which one longs. Sometimes that is too sweet. Sometimes it seems to lack the purity that comes in the clear, colorless liquid that brings health and happiness. Oh, no; I am not a prohibitionist, by no manner of means, but I am a temperate woman. I do not believe that good things were made to cast aside, but instead, as the grapes were crushed into wine at the wedding where the great Teacher was present, and it was drunk of sparingly, so of the wine of today. It may be taken like the other good things—temperately.

The man that eats too much is never called by the name that he deserves—a glutton.

The woman who overdresses does not get her name—a fool.

The man, or woman either, who talks too much does not receive the title that each has earned—that of bore, while the impudent children do not find as a blessing (?) for bad behavior the outward, moral sign of the inward condemnation.

No, few of us are temperate, and yet that is the art of living. It is worth while to think it all out. Because when you know how to live you know how to die, and that is the art of arts, for it enables you to close your eyes without a fear and go into the presence of the Judge, who is going to be no more harsh in his judgment of you or of your neighbor than he is of

Bab.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, a talented young southern writer, who has already published two books, will bring out her third volume shortly. This clever woman's new work will be a novel, and its title will be "As the Hart Panteth." It promises to attract fully as much attention as did "Smoking Flax," her remarkable story of the south. Miss Rives was born in Kentucky and grew up in the Blue Grass country, but is now pursuing her literary labors in New York. She is a cousin of Amelie Rives, the author of "The Quick or the Dead?" The picture is from a photograph by Davis & Sanford.

Some Costly Rugs.

The costliest rugs in the world are owned by the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey. It is said that each possesses a rug covered with pearls and diamonds valued at a fabulous sum.

The Love Tragedies Of Two Beautiful Women.

"Beauty is but skin deep;" this is part of a popular locution, but inasmuch as people do not generally sit in their bones, beauty goes for a great deal. Renan, one of the plainest men, practically said that a beautiful woman might play the deuce with everything and everybody around her, and still none would say her nay. Two of the most beautiful women in Europe were the empress of Austria and the empress of the French. And heaven alone knows what a fatal gift it has been to them. But for her beauty, Napoleon III would not have married Eugenie de Montijo. It is not depreciating the ex-empress as a woman to say this. If Louis Napoleon had never seen the beautiful Spanish girl, he would have married some plain German princess, in spite of the rebuffs he received at first from the various courts of Europe when he asked them to provide him with a consort. But with his heart and mind set upon the Countess de Theba's daughter, he was rather glad than otherwise of the rebuffs, and pursued his matrimonial requests no further. "After all, sire, you'll have a wife whom you'll kiss because you'll like kissing her, not because you are obliged," said one of his cleverest counselors to him, and the emperor, with that sphinxlike smile of his, nodded assent. "You are right, Dupin," he said.

But for her beauty Mlle. de Montijo might, nay would, have married a man, good, bad or indifferent, but less exalted in station, and the joys and sorrows that fall to the share of all of us would have been less poignant, for though she might have lost both her husband and her son, time, that heals all wounds, would have healed hers. But the highest branches shake the most, and the world's tragedies in their intensest developments are always enacted by those who stand above the crowds.

But for her marvelous beauty, Elizabeth of Bavaria would have probably escaped the notice of her cousin, the then young emperor of Austria, whose troth was practically, if not nominally, pledged to some one else. It was a love match, at any rate on one side. But no young princess declines the hand of an emperor such as Francis Joseph was then and as distinct from what Louis Napoleon was 13 years before.

Never, not among the most romantic of the romantic middle classes—for it is a libel to say that middle class young people are not romantic—was a young fellow so much in love with his fiancee as was Francis Joseph with his 16-year-old bride. The staid, demure and sober courtiers of the then most buckram court of Europe were positively "shocked" at the indifference to all etiquette the young sovereign displayed. At the first state dinner Princess Elizabeth, contrary to custom, took off her gloves.

An elderly court lady remarked quietly upon it to the young fiance. "Why not?" he asked. "Because it is a deviation from all the rules," was the answer. "Then let the deviation henceforth be the rule," was the retort. And not that deviation only, but many more henceforth became the rule, because the new empress was not an ordinary princess. She was clever and accomplished in the highest sense of the word. And her will was law. Men, even emperors, will be men, and a man may be head over ears in love with his wife and still be tempted. A woman of Empress Elizabeth's character does not easily forgive an infidelity.

That was the beginning of the tragedy, which, though partly hidden from the world, dragged its terrible length along for more than 30 years, the husband repentant as no husband ever was, the wife unrelenting, though uniformly kind to the sinner, willing to forget, yet not to forgive, and roaming through Europe and elsewhere by herself. But for that voluntary roaming and deliberate seclusion the assassin could not have come near enough to execute his fell design. Peace be to Elizabeth of Austria's ashes! She has gone to rejoin, perhaps, the son and brother-in-law, both of whom she loved so well, and perhaps her death was a happy release, for life had nothing to offer, had had nothing to offer since the terrible tragedy of Mayerling. The one who suffers most is the lonely old sovereign at Hofburg.

A Duchess Who Visits Prisons.

Perhaps the woman who knows most about women convicts in English prisons is Adeline, duchess of Bedford. Her grace holds special permission from the home secretary to visit the convict prisons in which women are incarcerated for longer periods than two years, and very excellent use she has made of the great trust reposed in her. With her colleague, Lady Battersea, she does everything in her power to give the prisoners, upon their discharge, a fresh start under improved conditions. The duchess is a handsome woman in the prime of life, and when speaking from the platform her charming voice is curiously like that of her sister, Lady Henry Somerset.

He Knew the Sex.

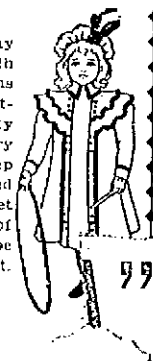
Physician (to young woman patient)—You have a severe cold, Miss Smith, and you are threatened with pneumonia. You will have to remain very quiet for several days.

Patient—Oh, Dr. Pellett, I must go out! I have so much shopping to do!

Physician—I see also that your nose has a tendency to inflame at the tip, and—

Patient (thoroughly alarmed)—Oh, sir, I will do anything that you tell me to!

FANCIES OF FASHION.

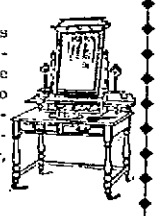


Pearl or gray cloth edged with black velvet ribbons and cut steel buttons makes a pretty coat for a very small girl. A cap of gray trimmed with black velvet and a couple of quills should be worn with the coat.

A very stunning basque to wear with a silk blouse may be made of black glace, with buttons of cut steel and the front of the slightly pouched bodice embroidered in white kid and steel.

A lamp of colored glass covered with an openwork design in black iron makes an effective and useful ornament for a hall.

The new season's waterproofs differ but little from those long in vogue, except that the cape and skirt are fuller than before. The lapels that adorn the cape are wider, and the front is trimmed with large buttons.



During these days of fastidious attention to appearance no woman cares to be without a dressing table. The newest ones are long, low and wide.

A new blouse of striped silk, with fluted revers, lace and frills, makes a simple but pretty bodice to wear with a plain cloth skirt. Plain velvet forms the collar and velvet edges the flounces.

Blue and white checked surah silk, five pairs of black wings and a steel buckle may be combined into an admirable traveling toque. It sets well back on the head and is held in place by large jeweled pins.

A most elaborate bayadere arrangement of insertion and lace, with a high frilled collar, trims a specimen of the newest fashion in nightrobes. They have full flounced sleeves and shoulder pieces.

A new hat that ought to be as serviceable as the much worn sailor is a boat shaped felt prettily trimmed with silk and quills.

ALL SORTS OF WOMEN.

Progressive Chinese women have started a weekly publication called The Feminine Magazine. The staff consists of ladies only.

A woman from abroad tells how the people in the vicinity of Northamptonshire recount thrilling tales of the bravery and daring of the late empress of Austria. In 1878 she and many chosen friends hunted for six weeks in the surrounding parks, and she won the admiration of English hunters by her graceful carriage when on horseback, and also by her pluck. In 1879 she followed the Royal Meath hounds and won golden encomiums for her bold riding, and in 1881 she astonished some of the oldest huntsmen in England at Chesalie when following her favorite sport for two months.

It is announced that Lillian Langtry is going to live in California and that she will soon remove her effects from London to take up her permanent residence there. She will have house parties on a grand scale on her ranch in Lake county, and who knows but members of the nobility of England will be crossing the pond to call upon her.

The queen of Siam has received a gift from her royal husband of a thimble made of gold in the form of a lotus bud, the lotus being the royal flower, and the thimble is thickly studded with diamonds, so arranged as to form her name and the date of her marriage. And now the ladies of Siam are using thimbles.

American women are regretful that they did not see Queen Wilhelmina's crown when it was in this country some time ago incognito. It was once stolen and brought to this country and was later recovered by detectives in Brooklyn.

Up to date women are already planning how beautiful jeweled ornaments can be made to contain more diamonds, since a new diamond mine has just been discovered in South Africa.

ONE FAULT EXPOSED

Army Officials Slow in Honoring Requisitions.

Months in Sending Supplies—Important Evidence From a Witness in Georgia—Echoes of the War.

Atlanta, Oct. 22.—The war investigating committee, after calling upon General Pennington, proceeded to Fort McPherson yesterday. The only work to be done here was in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each to visit the various divisions of the institution. They found the barracks at the post had been transformed into hospital wards and, notwithstanding the day was wet, the wards were found to be comfortable and warm, made so in each case by a large stove in the center of the room. There are now 322 patients in the institution and many of them are convalescent. The commissioners talked with surgeons, nurses and patients. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and the nurses stated that the work was constantly growing less and less irksome, owing to the decrease in the number of patients.

The commissioners examined only two witnesses—Major Blair B. Taylor, surgeon in charge of the general military hospital, and Rev. Orville J. Nave, chaplain of that institution. Major Taylor said that recently he had no difficulty in securing supplies, as he had been given carte blanche to purchase them. This authority, however, had not been given until the first of August, whereas it had been asked for as early as the 25th of June. In the beginning of the camp's history he had considerable difficulty in getting requisitions filled, though he had no difficulty in having them approved by the authorities in Washington. One requisition made on the 16th of May and another on the 24th of June had not been entirely filled until recently. These requisitions had been made upon the New York supply depot, while all that were made on the St. Louis depot had been promptly filled. One hundred and sixteen cots ordered in the beginning of the season had only arrived a day or two since, and they were not now needed. Dr. Taylor, on account of delay in filling these requisitions, had been compelled to call upon the surgeon-general for a portion of his special fund, and had thus prevented any suffering among patients. Among the articles in which there was delay was bed linen. Dr. Taylor said he had found the 60 cents a day commutation fund more than sufficient to furnish food for the sick men, and expressed the opinion that 40 cents per day would be sufficient for the purpose of supplying food.

Rev. Mr. Nave had visited every patient who had been in the hospital, and he had never heard a single complaint from a man who was possessed of his reason, while on the contrary he had heard many expressions of gratitude and commendation for the excellent conduct of the hospital. Mr. Nave expressed the opinion that in the conduct of military hospitals generally there was too little care of the clothes and other property of patients. He said: "The thieving which has been going on and the petty peculation which has been practiced upon soldiers oftentimes by their comrades have been one of the saddest features of the war." While the bodies of patients were carefully guarded their property was not. "These articles were often," the chaplain said, "very sacred to the patient in case of his recovery, and to his friends and relatives in case of death." Chaplain Nave had seen some of the surgeons at the hospital under the influence of liquor, but not to a sufficient extent to interfere with the proper performance of their duties.

The commission left last night for Anniston.

TO UTILIZE THE MAUSERS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The board of officers of the ordnance department which was directed to inquire into the condition of the Spanish small arms captured in Santiago finds that the Spanish arm consists of two patterns, the Spanish Mauser of seven millimetre calibre and the Turkish of 7.65 millimetre calibre. The cartridges for these arms are not interchangeable. There is only a small percentage of the latter arm, however, not enough to take into consideration the subject of restoring them for use in the army. Of the Spanish Mausers it was found that about three-fourths of them could be utilized by taking parts of the remainder and supplying deficiencies in the best arms. This would make, at a rough estimate, 7000 Mausers available for use in the army if needed. No decision has been reached as to the feasibility of introducing them into the American army, and it is possible that for the present they will be held to await an emergency.

SQUEEZED BY INSURGENTS.

Manila, Oct. 22.—The insurgents are enforcing an export duty of $25 a ton upon hemp from southern ports brought to Manila. They are also enforcing five percent tonnage upon steamers and 20 percent upon freights. The American and British firms are compelled to pay these charges, though they protest strenuously against an arrangement all the more unjust because goods are entering Manila by railway from the north which evade duty and can undersell the legitimate trade.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

Bangor, Oct. 22.—A sensational report was sent out from Biddeford the other day to the effect that Captain Dodd of Troop F, U. S. cavalry (regulars), who was wounded at Santiago was shot by one of his own men, who hated him and swore that if they ever went into actual battle that he would not come out alive.

Private Pearlstein of Troop F is now in Bangor on sick furlough, having been wounded three times at Santiago. In the engagement he was stationed near Captain Dodd, who ordered his men to lie down, while he bravely remained standing in the midst of a terrible shower of bullets. Finally a bullet struck him in the forehead. Pearlstein denounced the reports as malicious falsehoods, and says that a very good soldier, who intends to do his duty, likes Captain Dodd, who is regarded as one of the best of officers.

POLICEMEN IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Oct. 22.—Mayor McLeary receives letters by every mail from the United States asking for positions on the police force. There are no vacancies, and if there were, the pay is very small. The chief of police receives only $70 a month, inspectors receive $40 and ordinary policemen $30.

General Wood has received a communication from Washington in which the government refuses to pay any compensation to the archbishop of Santiago, Mgr. Crespo.

VOLUNTEERS IN A DILEMMA.

Portland, Oct. 22.—Twenty-seven members of the Portland companies of the First Maine regiment who reside in other parts of the state found themselves in a dilemma yesterday. Their furlough expired Thursday, when they were ordered to report at the camp in Augusta. The camp there has been broken up, and the men had nowhere to go. They reported to Mayor Randall, who arranged to have them quartered and fed at the armory until they are mustered out.

"GAVE THEIR YOUNG LIVES."

Cambridge, Oct. 22.—President Eliot's address at the students' meeting to decide on a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war was one of the most eloquent that he has given. He spoke in substance as follows: "Colonel Roosevelt's phrase, 'Gave their young lives,' is a most common one, but how much it means. These men who have died in the Cuban war have given what you are now hopefully looking forward to. Human life has gone for them. What did they go for? Sometimes we get an adverse answer. Sometimes it is said that war is not worth fighting; that educated men in particular should know better than to enter it. These views seem to me unsound.

"What does this hall say to the men who have sat here? It says that they shall be remembered who gave their lives for their country. Shall we deprive them of that? What did they know, what did the young men of '61 know of the issues of the war in which they entered? So long as war is the inevitable method of settling disputes arising from human passion and ignorance, men are bound thus to answer the call of the government. Is not the reason of our success in arms as a nation that when there was a need our young men sprang to arms? Foreign nations knew that when the government called for troops they would be forthcoming. If in the future our country can get along without the standing armies and navies that are such a burden to European countries it will be because this is so."

ARMY A CREDIT TO THE NATION.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Kernwood club, a social body well known throughout the state, held an army and navy night at its clubhouse last night, entertaining Colonel E. P. Clark of the Second Massachusetts regiment and Chaplain George A. Crawford of the navy. A reception was followed by addresses, chief of which was that of Colonel Clark, who recited the experiences of his regiment on Cuban soil. He said: "Too much praise cannot be given to the regular army, and the army is a credit to the nation. It was the regular army that did the work, and the volunteers were simply an aid to the regulars. They have not received the credit due them because they did not have the correspondents with them that the state militia regiments had.

"We remained in the vicinity of El Caney until July 11, when we encircled the city of Santiago. On the next day we were in our earthworks ready to fire upon the enemy, and a few hours later we received word that the city had surrendered. Three days later came the formal surrender, and this was one of the greatest events of the whole campaign. It was after this surrender that our hardest trials came, and it was then that disease set in. From then until we reached home came the most heart-rending scenes that I ever witnessed."

CUBA AND THE MAINE.

Col. C. H. French spoke on Cuba and the battleship Maine to the students of the day High school at High school hall last evening. A small audience listened to the well delivered lecture.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

THE CUBAN DEBT

A London Paper Endorses United States'

POSITION IN REFUSING TO PAY CUBAN DEBT.

Big Political Tangle Among Party Candidates.

London, Oct. 22.—The Speaker, in a long article on the peace commission, says: "The reluctance of America to annex Cuba is mainly due to a desire to escape the burden of the Cuban debt. At the same time the doctrine of international law by which a debt incurred by a ruler binds his successors rests upon slight foundation. It is monstrous that a tyrant should be able to burden future generations simply because he is in possession of the material government. If investors felt that in international law loans incurred against the will of the people would not attach to the country in the event of a change of government, there would be less of that monetary support of misgovernment which has disgraced the high finance of the 19th century.

"For 50 years Spain has ruled Cuba in defiance of the will of the Cuban people and in spite of the constant protest of the United States. The cost of her military operations there has been met by loans specially chargeable upon Cuba, in the first place, in order to punish the Cubans; and in the second, in order to arrange for a cheap retreat in the event of being driven out by America. In a word, the debt has been charged upon Cuba largely with the object of saddling it upon the United States. The bondholders were encouraged to look to the supposed doctrine of international law as part of the security, while they knew they were lending to Spain against the will of both Cubans and Americans.

"It is to be hoped that the United States, while assuming sovereignty over Cuba, will refuse to pay any part of the debt except the money used in the development of the island, thereby setting a most useful precedent, of which tyrants and financiers will do well to take note."

A POLITICAL TANGLE.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The time allowed by law in which to file independent nomination papers of candidates for congress, the state legislature and other state offices expired yesterday afternoon, and the result promises an intensely interesting campaign all over the state. The Socialist Labor party has been more active than heretofore, and has extended itself into districts left untouched in previous years.

The ballot law commissioners undoubtedly will have a busy time in straightening out the situation. Chief among the contests promised is that in the Tenth congressional, in which Harrison H. Atwood will run against Congressman Barrows as a Republican independent. At the same time Torrey E. Wardner will run as an independent Democrat against Naphen. In the Ninth Congressman Fitzgerald will have James A. Gallivan as an independent opponent. In senatorial and representative districts in and about Boston independent candidates are numerous. In the Sixth congressional district Albert L. Gillen of Haverhill runs as a "Democrat-Socialist."

FOUGHT AT CATCHWEIGHTS.

New York, Oct. 22.—Tom Ryan of Philadelphia put up a game fight at catchweights with Mat Matthews of Brooklyn last night. The bout was to have been a 25-round affair, but it lasted only a little more than half the distance, as Ryan's seconds threw up the sponge in the middle of the 13th round and Matthews got the decision.

The betting was two to one on the Brooklynite, but for 10 rounds Ryan met his opponent in good shape, and those who thought that Mat would have an easy job were disagreeably surprised at Ryan's staying powers. Ryan's seconds showed good judgment by acting as they did, for their man could not have withstood Matthews' punishment for another round.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MFG. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

New Designs in
Flower Pots
Flower Stands.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

Beautiful Mirror,
25x36
Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 20 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.
UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets.
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

NO CANVASSING.
Sewing Machines
All makes from $16.50 up. Largest stock in Lowell. Cash or credit. Old machines taken in exchange.
Ring's Big Store
221-223 DUTTON ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work by the hour or day. Washing, cleaning or general housework. Inquire at 773 Middlesex street.

WORK WANTED—Washing, ironing and house work wanted by Mrs. Brendel, 250 Fletcher street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 31, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—50 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONANS?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From 82 Bellmont avenue, a half grown Angora cat. Answers to name of Dewey. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning said cat alive or for information leading to its return. Signed, John A. Faulkner.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—The best little tenement in Centralville for the money; with or without a stable, 16 Webster ave.

FOR RENT Nov. 1st., house opposite Mr. Sanborn's on Fred street. Gas, water, cars convenient. Apply to Captain Hendo, 871 Lakeview avenue.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $6 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $10 a month. Apply at 308 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 382 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

IF
PETER WATSON
Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.
Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable Carriage
And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ann Whitehead, late of Tewksbury, in the County of Middlesex, deceased intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

THOMAS J. SPARKS, Adm.
Address, 405 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass.
Oct. 6, 1898.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq. Phila., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass. General Agents.

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

E. C. Stanwood & Co.,
Bankers,
121 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Investment Bonds.
Lists Sent On Application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House lot, cellar for house and barn also, good well of water. R. N. Maker, 11 Suffolk Corporation, city.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Willier and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Trimmed hats of every description; lowest prices in Lowell. Turban, all trimmed, for $1.50 and $1.75. Ladies can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by buying their Hats from Mlle. Maxime Lepine, the milliner, 337 Moody street, cor Race.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 19 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 357 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Pine street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2200. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 158 Chapel street. 1st hell.

FOR SALE—Tan REPLANS for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 153 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 1020 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $130, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1124 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 85c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 24 to 6 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mailor at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Durham street and city line, 30 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 23 Post Office ave.

CONSULT MADAM GLENDENING, scientific palmist. Advice on love, business marriage, tells past and future, also locates diseases, etc. 153 Appleton street.

RENT PAYS FOR HOME.
WILL BUY or build for you both house and lot; comparatively nothing required down. For particulars call or write AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 157 Central St. Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

PROFITABLE HOME WORK for men and women. A few men and women in every town to make novelties for us at their homes; can work day or evening and make $6 to $15 weekly, according to the amount of time devoted to the work; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; steady employment the year round; full particulars and work sent to your home on application. Brazilian Manufacturing Company, New York city.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from Impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-3.

The winter season will soon be here—
Will it find you prepared—Sleighs all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to look them over and put them in safe condition.
THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Derrus.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.
Remnants of Fine
BROADCLOTH SUITING.
We put on sale today in our Remnant department one case Mill Remnants Fine All Wool Navy Blue and Black Broadcloth for Ladies' Suits, Capes, etc.
54 inches wide, fine finish and just the style of fabric used a great deal for Fall and Winter Dresses, and worth $1 and $1.25 per yard. Lengths run from 2 yards to 15 yards long and we offer them at the low price of
59c. Per Yard.
This is a special bargain and will mate well with the one we gave last week in remnants of Kerseys and Cloakings at 79c. per yard for $2.00 goods, of which we have a small lot left.
A. G. Pollard & Co.

Star Performances. This house is continually giving star performances. It is continually trying to outdo the whole city in value giving, and very frequently it comes dangerously near doing it. For this week some particularly skilful price carving has been done, and there isn't a woman in Lowell who will not find something to interest her if she is in need of anything in Millinery. We won't quote prices, but you'll find them surprisingly small, quality considered. Best line of trimmed Toques, Bonnets and Dress Hats in the city.
N. B.—Store closed Friday evening. Try and get your orders in as early in the week as possible.
HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS,
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!
Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.
Bargains in All Departments This Week.
Banner Market
Prescott Street.

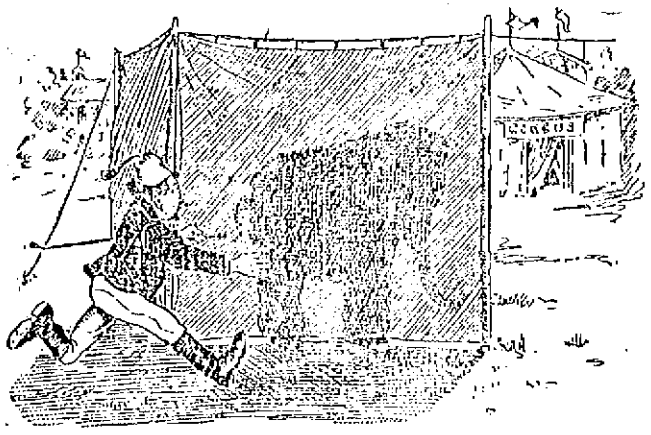
TEETH No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. $5 to $10 a Set
J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 26, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK
Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all wasting drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and you feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 60c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALRID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

LET'S LAUGH AS WE GO

SHADOW PLAY.

I.



Circus Attendant: "Holy smoke, Jumbo has broken loose!"

Suspicious.

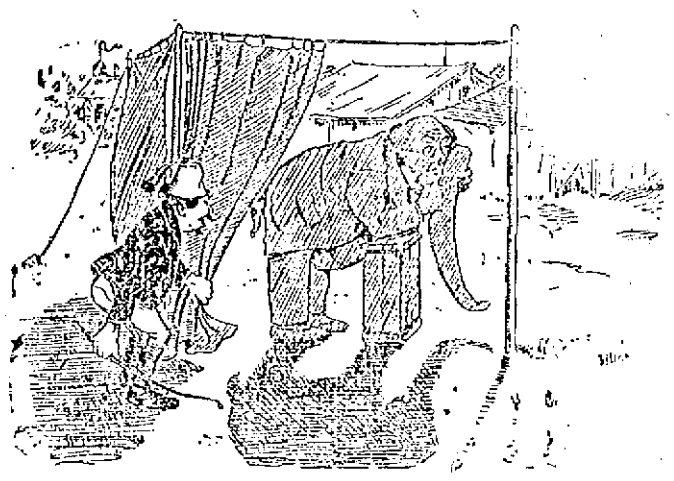
"Well, are you going to get it?" was asked of the rural statesman just back from Washington, where he had been with a view to securing an appointive position.

"Don't think I am. That there congressman of our'n was too durned perlite to me."—Detroit Free Press.

A Tribute to Autumn.

The melancholy days are here—
I like 'em mighty well—
The saddest of the passing year,
I wish they'd last a spell.
I like to kick the fallen leaves
That cumber up the street,
I like th' fall, 'cause then most all
Th' politicians treat.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

II.



"Good Lord, what a fright! Why, it's only the boss reading the programme."

Cupid's Embarrassments.

"Didn't she give you back your engagement ring?"

"Well, she sent me the pawn ticket."—Chicago Record.

His Business.

First Passenger—My friend, are you an antimonopolist?

Second Passenger—That is my business. I am a divorce lawyer.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Latest Terror.

Senior Member (of law firm)—What are you so excited and nervous about? The jury will certainly acquit our client.

Junior Member (hastily gathering up his law books and grabbing his hat)—I'm afraid his women relatives will want to do a lot of kissing when the verdict comes in.—Chicago Tribune.

NOW WILL YOU MOVE?

SHE WAS SURPRISED.

Copyright, 1898.

DRAWN BY M. WOOLF.

He: "Nelly, give us a kiss?"

She: "Montague Leighton, I am surprised. But if you insist, wait till we turn the corner, 'cause mother's a-sittin at the winder!"

Why He Did It.

As young Hankinson looked furtively at the girl in the pale blue dress talking in an animated manner to young Spoonamore in the cozy corner beyond the piano, he bit his lip.

But it was an accident.

He was trying to bite his mustache, and it wasn't long enough.—Chicago Tribune.

Possibilities of Language.

"Is it true that you had Barker arrested for threatening you?"

"Yes. I found that he had it in for me, and so I had him in for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

He Didn't Laugh.

She—You never see my husband laugh at his own jokes.

He—No, but you can't blame him for that.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Matter of Pride.

"Ouch!" exclaimed the man in the chiropodist's chair. "You claimed you removed corns without pain."

"You're the first man in more than 500 that's yelled," said the corn doctor, still digging away.

During the remainder of the operation the victim endured his sufferings in silence. His reputation for fortitude was at stake.—Chicago Tribune.

COOK LEAVE YOU? GET ANOTHER IN OUR WANT COLUMNS!

Fruity.

Expectant Father—Well, is it a little peach?

Excited Nurse—No, sir; it's a little pair.—Yonkers Statesman.

Doesn't Need to Listen.

"Cousin Josephine hides her deafness with great tact."

"How?"

"She talks all the time."—Chicago Record.

In No Hurry.

"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked the little boy.

"I s'pose I'll have to, some day or other," answered the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Was.

"It was a case of love at first sight, was it not?"

"Yes—at his first sight of her bank account."—Chicago Tribune.

Case of Compulsion.

"What was your idea in naming the baby Ellen?"

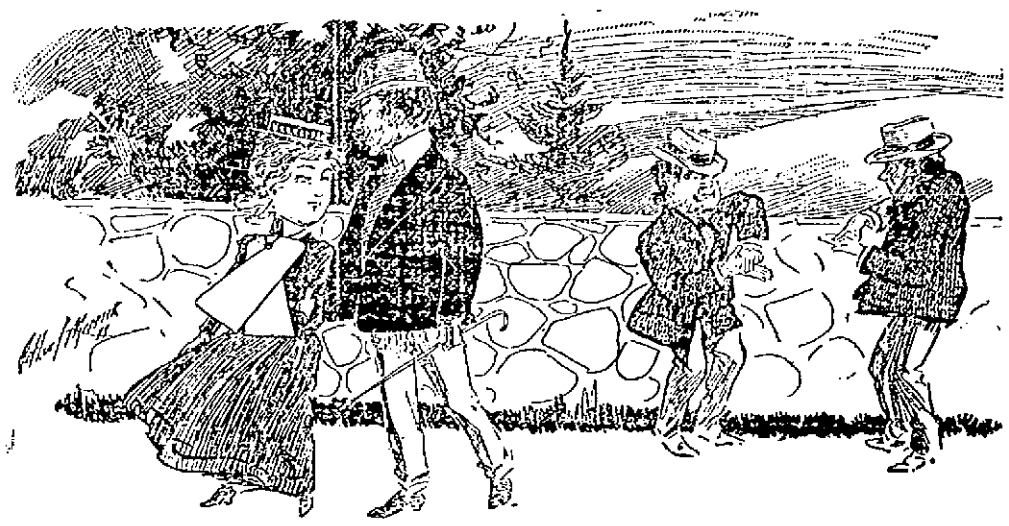
"We named her Ellen for the reason principally that we couldn't name her Allen."—Chicago Tribune.

Internal Danger.

"Martha, eight parts of the human body are water."

"Horrors! And it hasn't been boiled!"—Chicago Record.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.



She: "What are those two deaf mutes talking about?"

Me: "They are quarreling. The one is telling the other to shut up his hands!"

PRECOCIOUS.

"'OLD YER 'OSS FER YE, GUV'NER?"

Clashing Interests.

"Alas," said she, to the sympathetic moon, "that our interest should lie in different spheres!"

None the less, it was too true. He was a baseball crank and she loved golf.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Explained.

"You are an idiot!" exclaimed the father, in a rage.

"Now I know what ma meant yesterday when she said I took after you," replied the son, shooting out of the door.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Poster Girl.

The poster girl is passing fast,
Her vogue on earth is o'er.
Her violet lips and greenish hair
We soon shall see no more.

That wabbly waist, her twisted arms,
Her slanting eyes and hands,
Are fading from these smudgy skies
To other grotesque lands.

Oh, ere you die, weird poster girl,
While yet for speech there's room,
When you are buried, would you like
A pink and purple tomb?
—Chicago Record.

PROUD PRE-EMINENCE.

First Spaniard: "Don Mustachio y Whiskerado appears to be very heavily decorated. Why does he hold his head so high? What are his honors?"

Second Spaniard: "Why, he claims to have been the first soldier in the war to surrender to the Americans!"

—Up to Date.

Easily Solved.

Teacher—Bobby, if your mother gave your sister six apples to divide equally with you, how many would you get?

Bobby—None.

Teacher—Why, Bobby, you'd get three apples!

Bobby—You don't know my sister.—Chicago Record.

A Maritime Nation.

"The Dutch were a great maritime nation once, weren't they, dad?"

"Yes, my boy."

"George Bingler's father says the Dutch took Holland. How did they take it?"

"With water, my boy; with water."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THIS WAS TOO MUCH.

The immediate cause of the Chinese emperor's downfall was his appearance in European clothes.—Press Dispatch.

NOVEMBER DAYS WILL HEAR SOUND OF THE GUN.

Every Section of the Country Will Fairly Teem With Enthusiastic Sportsmen Bent on Securing Big and Little Game.

There is one section of the country to which many a hunter's eye will be turned with regret during the crisp November days of 1898. It is to the far northwest where the Indians have been occasioning so much trouble. For it is the ideal country for fishing and hunting, its lakes and its woodlands, its hills and its glades forming a simply inexhaustible supply of rare sport.

The region begins at White Earth, thence east to Leech Lake, one hundred miles; thence north thirty miles to Raven's Point, Winnibigoshish Lake; thence west twenty miles to the head of Cass Lake; thence northwest forty-five miles to Red Lake agency; thence southwest one hundred miles to White Earth.

Of large animals inhabiting this region the most plentiful are: First, deer; second, bears; third, moose; fourth, reindeer or caribou. Of the smaller fur-bearing animals I do not speak. Within this circumference of three hundred miles, lying together in the pine country, the above animals are slaughtered at all seasons of the year wherever found and not only within that circle, but everywhere north of it as far as the British line.

First, as to the number of moose killed annually in the above region by the Indians, that is hard to estimate, but a few years ago there were killed, swimming in the water, pursued in canoes, in one bay on the north shore of the south lobe of Red Lake, opposite the Red Lake agency, at a place called by the white people the Narrows, and by the Indians Wabashing, the large number of eighty-seven moose. The animals had taken to the water to get away from the flies, and so were at the mercy of the Indians.

Moose are also constantly killed around Cass Lake, Lake Itasca, Winnibigoshish and Leech Lakes, and a great many in the Big Fork River country. To give a rough guess at the number of moose annually killed by the Indians in the above region, including the Big Fork country, I would say:

By Red Lake Indians	200
By Cass Lake Indians	25
By Leech Lake Indians	20
By Winnibigoshish and Bowstring Indians	70
By White Earth Reservation Indians	20
By Sandy Lake and White Oak Point Indians	2
Total killed annually	355

Turning now to deer. There were marketed at Park Rapids about two winters ago, during the hunting season (November), 600 deer, the greater part by far of which were killed by Indians. They kill, of course, at all seasons and at all times. I would say, therefore, that the amount of deer killed by Indians in the above described range is as follows:

Deer killed around Leech Lake and wherever the Leech Lake Indians hunt	1,200
Deer killed by Cass Lake Indians and wherever they hunt	300
Deer killed by Winnibigoshish Indians	300
Deer killed by Red Lake Indians	1,000
Deer killed by White Earth Indians	1,700
Deer killed by Sandy Lake and White Oak Point Indians (est).	200
Total annually killed by Indians.	4,700

Yet the haunts of the American sportsman are as extensive as the country, and cabins, bungalows, hunting boxes, club houses and "dobys" in every imaginable style of architecture attest to this fact.

The open season for larger game begins with November first in most of the states and so the moose and deer hunter of the Adirondacks or the Maine woods is already on the way to his favorite haunt, while down in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina all is in readiness for a great season's hunt of wild fowl.

Perhaps the most extensive preparations are those being made by the famous Adirondack League club which controls 110,000 acres or nearly two hundred square miles in Herkimer and Hamilton counties, New York. Thirty lakes and a hundred miles of river front make the preserves the most valuable in America. The hunting and fishing facilities are probably unsurpassed anywhere in the Adirondacks. The hunting of black bears furnishes a unique and picturesque element to Adirondack hunting. Bruin is gradually returning in increasing numbers to his old haunts, and is frequently seen on the mountains within the league's preserve.

The preserve owned in fee by the Adirondack League club is probably the most valuable, not only as a sporting preserve, but intrinsically, of any private holding in the Adirondacks. At the price per acre at which a tract in every way inferior, lying directly north of the club's territory, was sold last year, its lands are worth to-day over a million of dollars.

One of the unique features of the club's incorporation is that it is a proprietary club, each certificate of membership carrying with it one-five-hundredth part of all the property of the club, together with the hunting and fishing rights of the entire preserve and all the privileges of club members. Since the value of the club's property has constantly increased by the gradual enhancement of all Adirondack real estate, by the improvement of the tract and the addition to it of new territory, the price of the shares has been greatly increased by the trustees from $1,000, the original price, to $1,200, then to $1,500 and now to almost double that.

These membership shares also entitle the holder to a five-acre site of land upon one of the eligible lakes of the preserve. These lots are assigned to members in the order of their application, and are deeded to them in fee, subject only to such regulations as are necessary for the mutual protection and health of all the members. Upon these private sites many of the members have erected camps for the entertainment of their families and their friends.

Another unique feature of the Adirondack League club is that there are no annual dues or assessments of any kind. The club is supported by a lumber contract, which provides for the removal from certain portions of the tract of the spruce and pine timber above twelve inches in diameter. This timber is removed under careful restrictions. This contract furnishes the club an annual income of $30,000.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, a forestry expert, and one of the members, estimates that less than five per cent. of the timber standing upon the tract at the time of its purchase will be removed under this contract. The large part of the splendid timber growth upon the tract consists of hard wood, mainly cherry, birch, beech and cedar, and to the lumbering of these woods under strict forestry methods the trustees look for a larger and constantly increasing revenue in the future.

Among the members are the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, William Havemeyer, the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, President Taylor of Vassar College, Stanford White, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., U. S. Grant, Jr. Many of the fair sex are enrolled as members of the club.

Several of the members have built private camps upon the five-acre sites allotted to them, and these are owned by the members in fee. A number of these camps are near enough to one of the club houses to enable the members to take their meals at the club table. Others are entirely independent of the club houses, and "own their own homes" in every sense of the term. On First Lake, close to the northern boundary of the club, General Harrison built a fine camp, to which he goes late in the fall of each year. It was there, also that he spent his honeymoon.

Aside from the Adirondack League Club, the organizations controlling large tracts in the great northern woods of New York are the Adirondack Club, owning 90,000 acres; the Nehasane Park Association, with 112,000 acres; the W. S. Webb Forests, comprising 76,000 acres; Sumner Park, of 56,000 acres; Upper Saranac Association, controlling 26,000 acres; Paul Smith's preserve, of 19,000 acres; Ampersand Preserve, 50,000 acres; Hamilton Park, 25,000 acres; Adirondack Mountain Reserve, 27,000 acres; Mountain Park, 6,000 acres; and Du Camp Preserve, 25,000 acres.

Several clubs, notably the Raquette, Hollywood, Grandshire, Kildare, Wilmurt and Saranac control small preserves in the Adirondack region. A grand total of nearly 1,000,000 acres in the Adirondacks is thus set aside and practically dedicated to the use of the fishing rod and rifle.

Down the Atlantic coast, from Delaware to the Florida Keys, many islands and shores have been leased or purchased during the last decade, principally for their natural advantages as game resorts, combined with the sea fishing in some instances. The mild climate, the ocean breezes, the semi-tropical verdure and the pleasure of outdoor life in that latitude during the cold months render these Southern resorts decidedly popular with a large class of pleasure seekers.

Near Brunswick, Ga., lies the historic and beautiful isle of the sea, Jekyl Island, celebrated as the old colonial home of General Jerome Oglethorpe, and famous in recent years as the game preserve of the wealthiest country club on earth, the combined capital of the Jekyl club members being estimated at $1,000,000. The island forms a crescent, about twelve miles in length and perhaps two miles wide, and is separated from the mainland by a ship channel two and a half miles in width, affording anchorage and sailing room for the yachts owned by the members. A fine driveway, forming a sort of boulevard, extends along the beach, furnishing ample facilities for riding and cycling. A shell road runs through the forests of live oaks, and from the elevated points along the way picturesque scenes are unfolded to view.

Another sea island club of importance is the Palmetto Club, composed principally of New York members, with a valuable preserve located in South Carolina. The principal tract owned by the club is Folly Island, south of Charleston Harbor, a narrow island about seven miles in length. During the late war this island was a strategic point, occupied at the beginning of hostilities by the Union troops. Folly Island is densely wooded, and furnishes excellent sport in the line of deer, wild turkey and game bird shooting, with good wild fowl shooting along the coast.

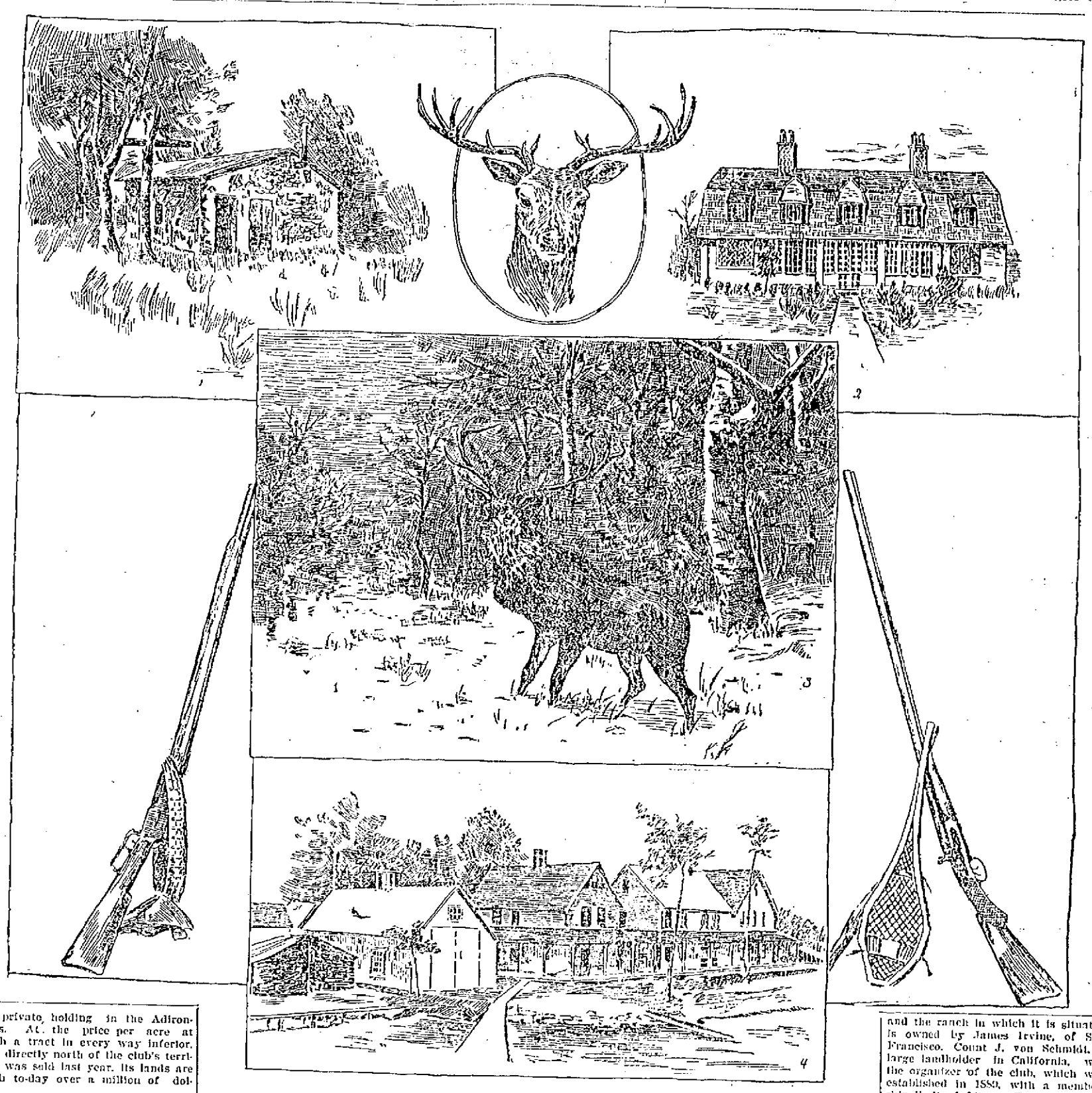
Other game preserves of national reputation along the Atlantic coast are quite numerous, and include such organizations as the Carroll Island Club, of Chesapeake Bay; the Currituck Club, of Currituck Sound; the Roanoke Island Gunning Association, at the mouth of Albemarle Sound; Harbor Island Club and Durant's Club, of the North Carolina coast.

Along the Pacific coast are several noteworthy parks owned by sportsmen's clubs. The most important of these is the Country Club preserve, about thirty-five miles from San Francisco. The Country Club, which is limited to one hundred members, was organized in 1890 and is composed entirely of members of the Pacific Union Club. The tract of land secured for the game preserve contains 70,000 acres, with sixty miles of ocean front, and the sea fishing and salmon fishing in Tomales Bay, together with the trout fishing in the streams, furnish magnificent sport for the anglers. In the line of field sports deer hunting and quail shooting are the principal features, although several other varieties of native game are comparatively abundant, and a few foreign species have been imported to stock the grounds.

Another aristocratic club preserve is that of the San Joaquin Shooting Club, located on the great San Joaquin ranch, in Orange county, Cal. This park consists of 10,000 acres, and the ranch in which it is situated is owned by James Irvine, of San Francisco. Count J. von Schmidt, a large landholder in California, was the organizer of the club, which was established in 1889, with a membership limit of fifteen. The preserve is one of the finest and best equipped in Southern California.

Probably the largest and most prominent club grounds in the Southern States, aside from the Islam resorts, are the Cheat Mountain Sportsmen's Club preserve, of about seventy thousand acres, in the wildest mountain region of West Virginia. The club, which is limited to eighty-five members, is composed principally of sportsmen living in Pittsburg, Pa. The game in this tract include deer, bear, wild turkeys, &c., and the preserve has been stocked with English pheasants and wild boars.

Within convenient distance of Columbus, Miss., lies the Catalpa Gun and Game Protective Club's preserve, of about fifty thousand acres, well stocked with native and foreign game, and carefully guarded against the depredations of poachers. The grounds are well watered, and good fishing can be had in the streams.



HUNTING BOXES AND CLUBS OF AMERICA.
1. Hunter's Cabin, Horicon, Wis.; 2. Gould Brakaw's shooting box in North Carolina; 3. The deer at bay in the Adirondacks; 4. Camp Whitney, Lake Mulsenukamunk, Me.

STALKING BIG GAME.

How the Four Day Season Is Spent On Long Island.

The Long Island deer season is a peculiar affair. It is but four days long, covering the four Wednesdays in November. Although the country in which the deer are found in the interior of the island is heavily wooded, it presents no difficulties to the starting of the game from cover with hounds. As the south shore which skirts the so-called wilderness is thickly settled, a host of sportsmen is on the hunting ground by dawn of the first day of hunting. There are a hundred men with guns ready to pour a ball of buckshot in the direction of the fleeing deer. Rifles are not used, because the hunter could not pull a trigger without bringing down some fellow sportsman within range of the bullet. On Tuesday night before the first Wednesday in November, Sayville, Patchogue, Bay Shore, Smithtown and other places on the south shore and to the north of the Ronkonkoma Woods are in a feverish state of preparation for the opening of the deer season with the first light. The sun has just tipped the horizon when the "wilderness," the tracks of the Long Island railroad running through it and the roads bounding it resound with the report of shotguns. The battle is on.

The Long Island chase has developed a peculiar kind of deerslayer, the like of whom is not known in other countries. He is called a track-hunter, because he takes his stand on the ties of the Long Island railroad where they run through the woods. The bay of hounds at once calls the track-hunters by hundreds to the steel rails. Often they are to be seen as thick as mosquitoes in Jersey. The deer breaks and dashes for the track to escape the hounds. Then a mighty fusillade wakes the echoes. The hundreds within sight of the animal have filled the air with lead. Of course, the deer falls, and the sportsmen swarm around its dying form like crows about a carcass. The question of who shall have the antlers if it be a buck, who shall have the hide, and among how many the meat shall be divided are rarely settled except after a riot. Any one who can squint along a barrel and press a trigger may be a track-hunter. The utmost woodcraft is required to locate the Long Island railroad in the "wilderness."

All the Long Island deer hunters are not of the grotesque type described, however. Fair sport may be had on any of the preserves of some of the clubs; sport that requires a good eye and a quick hand and some degree of skill. It is not to be compared with deer hunting in the Adirondacks or the Maine wilderness, but it gives the deer a running chance for its life, and men may engage in it without a loss of self-respect.

From Waverly on the south, nearly to Wading River on the north and east, and Smithtown on the west, the deer abound in great numbers. This territory embraces Lake Ronkonkoma, where the Indians used to lie in wait for their game. The country is flat, and covered with scrub oak and underbrush, through which even the guides sometimes have trouble in pushing their way.

From Oakdale north, and embracing a strip about two miles wide and five miles long, is the preserve of the Southside club, an organization of wealthy gentlemen, who, by observing the law themselves and compelling its enforcement by others, have succeeded in increasing the number of deer to such an extent that the farmers have good cause for complaint. The latter argue the injustice of allowing the deer to destroy their crops while the law protects the deer from being shot.

The change in the game laws distributing the season over four weeks, is generally regarded by sportsmen as a wise move. Previously four consecutive days were set aside, and then the woods fairly broke loose into a pandemonium.

For four days there would be a scene of carnage, not limited alone to the deer. Stray shots found resting places in human targets. The lust for the chase became wild. All else was forgotten. Private preserves were invaded and despoiled.

The game keepers were in open warfare with the less scrupulous huntsmen, who respected neither the law nor the proprieties of sport and fair play. But a great change has been wrought. Last year the gunning was followed with equal zest, but the one day of each week set apart and the six days intervening had a tendency to check any attempt at lawlessness.

And the game that was killed! On the opening day of the season it was estimated that no less than 150 deer succumbed to the hunters' prowess. Next day the trains on the Long Island railroad fairly groaned under their weight of venison. Others of the sportsmen carried their trophies away by wagon, and still others, bound for the ducks of Great South Bay, had recourse to boats.

Some restaurants serve escallops of lobster or other sea-food in tiny saucepans of burnished copper. The use of the individual dishes in which a course is cooked is always an agreeable touch to its service.

MRS. BROWNING

"Wherever Mrs. Browning trod, whatever she touched became endowed with the sacredness of her presence," writes Clifford Howard, of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in the "Ladies Home Journal." "When Mr. Browning returned with her on a visit to England, after an absence of several years, he repaired to the little church in which they had been married, and there, at the entrance, he reverently kneeled and kissed the paving-stones upon which she, the light of his being, had stepped. And in after years, when the light had gone from his life, he sought this sacred spot on the 12th of each September, and in the dusk of the evening shadows passers-by might have seen a white-haired man kneeling for a moment as if in prayer before the doorway of the dark and silent church. Yet little would they have thought to recognize in this man the poet Browning, he whose mystical writings had led the world to regard him as a man of austere nature.

"Not once in all the years of their married life was Browning absent from his wife a single day. At home or on their occasional journeys he was ever with her, ready to protect her and to wait upon her. Often ill and unable to leave her room, he nursed her with the tenderness of a woman, cheering her in her convalescence with stories and songs or reading to her for hours at a time, as he oft had done in the days before their marriage. It was in his touching thoughtfulness—in his little acts of loving and unsolicited attention—that his love for her was most truly shown.

A few very thin slices of sour apples added to a watercress salad just before it is tossed over with a French dressing much improves it.

A man who is too busy to take care of his health is like a workman who is too busy to sharpen his tools.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:01; sets, 4:50.
Moon sets—12:41 night.
High tide—5:15 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.

The center of the stormy conditions last night extended from the lake region to the middle Atlantic coast, cloudy skies covering the eastern half of the country and rain falling in the Ohio valley, middle states, lake region and New England, with fresh easterly winds on the southern New England and New Jersey coasts. While cloudy weather is likely to prevail tonight, little rain now seems probable. It will probably clear during Sunday morning and be fair during the day, with seasonable temperatures. Monday promises to be fair and warmer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr. Charles S. O'Regan having severed his connection with the Union Printing Co., our customers are hereby notified that he is no longer authorized to solicit work or collect money for the same.

—A. DEGE, Treas.

OUR ANNUAL OFFER.

A coal hod and shovel with a pound of Tea; 19 pounds of Granulated Sugar $1. Dickson Bros. Tea store, 63 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike St.

I can't give you a gold dollar for 50c., $7.00 that others charge $11.00 and $12.00 for. Harris, 10 Appleton St.

We have made two hundred homes happy in the last two weeks by clothing the feet of the little ones with shoes at five and ten cents a pair. We have just received a splendid lot of ladies' boots that we will sell for 69 cents that are well worth a dollar. We have also a few pairs of slightly soiled ladies' shoes that are cheap at a dollar which we are selling for 50 cents a pair. We are selling misses' shoes at the same prices of 50 and 60 cents. There are no such bargains given in any other shoe store in the city. It costs money to advertise these prices, but we want to give you the full benefit of the bargains while they last. Everybody is invited to call and bring away these goods from William Wade's, 23 Merrimack street.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE.

The F. T. Greenhalge Debating society of the High school held a meeting at the school Friday afternoon. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that life in the city is preferable to life in the country." Mr. Hiram Savage spoke in the affirmative and Mr. Cyrus Cutter in the negative. The negative side won, and the club adjourned, having enjoyed a pleasant time.

BUILDING BOOM.

Aderman E. B. Peirce has leased three lots of land from the Locks & Canals company for building purposes. One lot is situated at the corner of Cheever and Aiken streets and the other two on Ford and Aiken streets. The lots are on either side of the newly constructed bridge. It is the intention of Mr. Peirce to erect three large buildings the street story of each to be taken up with stores.

FINE MUSICALE.

Mr. Wood gave a recital for his pupil, Miss Frances I. Bailey of Methuen, at his studio in Myrtle street, last evening. Mr. Louis Masson, tenor, of this city gave several pleasing selections. Miss Bailey's performance of her program, which included selections from Greig, MacDowell, Jensen, Mason and Leschetzki, showed both technical ability and power of expression.

COMPLIMENTARY DANCE.

About 200 friends of the W. W. club attended the complimentary dance given by that organization last night in Highland hall. Dancing was the only order of the evening and was continued from 8 o'clock until midnight. Those in charge were: General manager, Frank W. Reeves; assistant, Albert Bernard; treasurer, Hugh McDermott; floor director, Peter Vallerand; chief aid, Albert Bram. Ice cream and cake were dispensed during the evening under the direction of Mark Bywaters. Mr. Harper and his partner were awarded the cake, although Albert Reeves and Miss Dupont seemed to be the favorites with the spectators.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Farther Lights society of the Branch street church, the following officers were elected:

President, Miss Ella Bernhart; vice president, Miss Gertrude Butler; secretary, Miss Edith Fletcher; treasurer, Miss Rhode Deane; program committee, Misses Nellie Smith, Mamie Deane, Hattie Fowler and Edith Fletcher; music committee, Misses Ella Bernhart, Gertrude Butler, Magaret Sloan and Lilian Stephens; literature committee, Misses Sadie Deane, Faith Daust, Grace Eldridge and Ethel Fletcher; membership committee, Miss Bertha Phinney, chairman, and every member of the society belongs to this committee.

WHAT THEY WANT.

The Tremont & Suffolk, in its case now pending asks for a reduction in valuation of $500,000 for each of three years.

The four corporations have paid the following taxes for 1898 under protest: Tremont & Suffolk, $39,276; Appleton, $10,016; Hamilton, $34,630; Boott, $25,541.

The Lawrence Manufacturing company also paid its tax of $20,430 under protest Thursday afternoon and even had a sheriff serve a formal notice up on the city treasurer. While the corporation has not yet asked the assessors for a rebate, it is assumed that this will be done.

If the four corporations should obtain a 25 per cent. rebate, as is asked by the Tremont & Suffolk, in its pending case, the loss to the city would be $27,165.88.

Dr. Cohen DENTIST 51 Merr'k St.

A LABOR REPORT

Work Done by Hand and Machine Compared.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT BY COMMISSIONER WRIGHT.

Results of His Inquiry Pointed Out.

The thirteenth annual report of the commissioners of labor for 1898 takes up the subject of hand and machine labor and is one of the most exhaustive documents of its kind that has ever been issued. The report is in response to a joint resolution of congress providing for an investigation relating to the effect of machinery on labor under the provisions of which resolution the commissioner of labor was authorized and directed to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive industries and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and further, whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or the introduction of power machinery. This joint resolution was approved Aug. 15, 1894, since when the investigation has been in progress.

The results of the inquiry bear upon all points specified in the joint resolution except the question relating to the effect of the use of machinery operated by women and children upon wages, and upon the question as to whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of power machinery. Commissioner Wright says in the preface of the report that the facts collected may be used in an argumentative sense upon these two points, but cannot be considered as conclusive. As wages have constantly increased since the factory system was established it will be difficult to decide positively whether such increase is due to an increased standard of living, or the increased productivity of labor supplemented by machinery, or to others causes or to all causes combined. Wages have never been steady. During periods of depression there is usually a decrease, not only in rates, but in earning. The provision of the joint resolution therefore, involves too much of speculation for a statistical representation; that is, the statistical method can only be suggestive of the arguments which might be used for or against the use of machinery in its effects upon wages.

There can be no quarrel, he says, with the conclusion that machinery has lowered the cost of products, and when it is known that under the machine method, there is increased demand for labor, as a rule, the bearing on the supply of labor becomes problematical. Sometimes there is a lack oftentimes there is a surplus of labor. The causes of the changes in cost are therefore involved and the statistical method, as in the effect upon wages, becomes indicative of the truth, and, to those who believe that machinery has in general lowered cost, conclusive. It is evident on examining the statistics presented in this report and expressly in studying the text analysis, that there has been a large increase in the number of persons required for the production of the articles considered, in order to meet present demands than were necessary to meet the demands under the hand labor system.

One of the interesting results of this report is to show how extensive is the hand method of production even at the present time. Hand methods are, however, going out of use, and yet it is surprising to learn in how many directions it has been possible to ascertain facts in regard to obsolescent processes.

Data were obtained and have been given in tabulated form of 81 different branches of manufactures and also in agriculture, mining, quarrying and trasportation, embracing a total of 678 articles, in which hand and machine labor could be contrasted. The tables accompanying the report show fluctuations in prices at different periods, both in the hand and machine methods of labor, which was owing to seasons of depression or overproduction, or both.

Herewith are given a few extracts from the report as showing the number of men employed, the time consumed in manufacture and the cost of certain articles of manufacture:

Ten ploughs, which cost $54.46 by hand labor and on which two men were employed a total of 1108 hours, cost, when made by machinery, $7.90, and took 52 men a total of 37 hours and 28 minutes to make.

One hundred blank books cost $210.79 when made by hand and on them three men were employed a total of 1272 hours. The same number of books made by machinery cost $69.97, employing 20 men 245 hours.

Ruling 100 reams of paper by hand took one person 4800 hours, and cost $400, while two persons did the work by machine in two hours and 45 minutes, costing only 56 cents.

One hundred pairs of men's fine boots, made by one person by hand in 2225 hours, cost $556.25, while by machinery it took 296 hours, with 140 men employed and cost $74.39.

One hundred pairs of women's fine shoes made by hand by one workman, in 1596 hours, cost $199.16. By machinery ' 'would take 140 workmen a total of 173 hours and cost $51.65.

To make 100 dozen brooms by hand took nine men a total of 445 hours' time and cost $73.19. By machinery the same work was done in a total of 295 hours' time and cost $47.93, with 105 hands employed.

One gross of wire-drawn brushes cost $16.75 when made by hand, employing 12 men a total of 200 hours. By machinery the same work was done in a total of 37 hours' time, employing 25 men and costing $3.70.

Forty gross of vegetable ivory buttons cost $1.26, employing six men a total of 115 hours, while by machinery the same work was done by nine hands in a total of 14 hours' time and cost $3.70.

One thousand yards of body Brussel carpet by hand cost $270 in a total of 4017 hours, 16 men being employed. By machinery the work was done by 81 men in a total of 509 hours and cost $91.25.

One hundred and twenty yards of rag

One thousand axle chips made by hand took two men a total of 66 hours' time and cost $233.33. By machinery it took nine men a total of 23 hours and cost $4.27.

A larger deduction in cost and hours of labor is exhibited in the manufacture of carriage hardware and equipments. The cost of a buggy made by hand, six persons being employed making a total of 20 hours, was $45.66. By machinery one can be made at a cost of $8.09, employing 116 hands in a total of 39 hours.

To make 1000 watch movements by hand it costs $80.28 while by machinery they can be made for $201.

Engraving a wood cut 7¼x9 inches by hand cost $17.80. Made by machinery they can be made for $14.40.

Fifty dozen files cost when made by hand $131. Made by machinery the cost was $28.

Lithographing 1000 copies in 10 colors, size 10x15, cost by hand $92.87, and by machinery $52.76.

The figures given above as the cost of articles are for labor only.

Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin: the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

Write to the Doctor.

Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

MERRIMACK LODGE

OBSERVED ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The sixth anniversary of the organization of Merrimack Lodge, Manchester Unity, Odd Fellows, was observed last evening in Manchester Unity hall. There was an entertainment and dancing. The entertainment program was as follows:

Overture, Manhattan orchestra; song Mrs. Leggatt; readings, Miss Alice Leith; song, Mr. M. Gorman; song and dance artists, Messrs. H. E. Hall and George Shanks; reading, Miss Hattie Fox; song, Miss McCaffry; song, Mrs. Leggat; song (coon), Mr. M. Gorman; reading, Miss Hattie Fox; song, Miss McCaffrey; comedy sketch, Messrs. H. F. Hall and George Shanks; Mr. W. F. McAleon, accompanist.

Dancing lasted until midnight. The officers were: General manager, Wm. Flexney; assistant general manager, Arthur Black; floor director, William Haslem; assistant floor director, Wm. Bell; chief aid, Arthur Hatch; aids, Thomas McEvoy, E. Leith, A. Gordon, A. Grant; reception committee, Walter Killerby, chairman; J. R. Greenwood, Charles Cullum, Merritt Johnson.

FRIDAY CLOSING

MOVEMENT IS SURELY TO BE A SUCCESS.

The Friday night closing movement is surely becoming a grand success.

The observation committee of the clerks made a tour of the city last night and were gratified at the results of their wanderings. It has been decided to give all storekeepers who have not signed the agreement, until Friday, Nov. 4, to come into line with the rest and on Saturday morning the names of all the storekeepers in the city who will close Friday nights will be published. There are a few now who have not signed the agreement but there is hope that they can be convinced of the justice of the movement before the time expires.

Arthur Cornelier, the barber in the Associate Building, visited Mr. Hastings Friday afternoon and promised to close his shop every Friday evening at 6 o'clock. Will Bell on Central street is the only other barber who has come into line. Other dealers who have signed the agreement since the last list was published are: Alexander, the furnishing goods dealer; Sinard and Ricard, jewelers, and Callaghan and O'Flahavan, stove dealers.

The total amount of money paid into the city treasury for taxes for 1898 is $903,000 and of this amount $500,000 was paid Thursday.

FOOT BALL.

The following members of St. Patrick's Boys' school eleven will be awarded medals for their grand-stand playing: McCluskey, Brown, Riley and O'Brien, Kearney and Shea. Brown's punting will also be commended.

The team is playing at Collinsville today.

James McLaughlin of the Big Seven is still connected with that eleven notwithstanding reports circulated to the contrary. McLaughlin issues a weekly challenge to all the teams in the city except the Palmers and Sophomores. In his latest letter he expresses his sorrow for the early demise of the Tigers and is of the belief, as are many others, that their disbandment was due to mismanagement and lack of harmony. On the gridiron, they could hold their own, but in private team meetings, each member wanted to hold more than he should.

It now appears that the Palmers are only rivalled by one eleven besides the Glenmores in the city. The Almonts will infuse sufficient courage into themselves this afternoon to try their speed against the South Enders at Atherton and it is quite possible that they will win. Willis of the Glenmores who is a regular member of the Almonts will play with the latter team, while the Palmers will have their own team.

The Wildcats is a ferocious name, but teams which accept challenges from the above team will be guaranteed as much tender usage as the game allows. The Wildcats will play a red hot game at Bunker Hill with the Colburn street Stars today. The players of the Wildcats are: Morris, c; McGarvey, qb; O'Brien, fb; Flaherty rg; Smith lg; Joyce, rt; Carroll, lt; McKenzie, rl; White, le; Riley rhb; Raymond, lhb; Joseph McGarry, manager; Charles O'Brien, captain, 69 Fulton street. The latter will receive challenges.

The Young Tigers have organized for the season of 1898. They are as follows: Provencher, c; St. Amand, rg; Costello, lg; Killian, lt; Evans, rt; Quinn, re; Sharkey, le; J. Fitzgerald, fb; Joyce, qb; F. Fitzgerald, lhb; Foxcroft, rhb. We would like to play the Young Victors, Hillside Club, Young Fairmonts, Young Westerns, or any team in Lowell whose average is about 87 pounds. Arrangements for a game can be made at Hosford Square next Tuesday night at half past seven. Send all challenges to J. Fitzgerald, captain, 13 Rogers street or G. Quinn, manager, Perry street.

There is a movement among the Ledger admirers to change the team name to Tigers, in memory of the gallant feats that team had performed in years past.

Mike Keegan long ago had no use for the Ledgers but though still loyal to the north end of the North common it is said that he even coaches for the Fletchers, the Ledgers' greatest rival nowadays.

MATRIMONIAL.

The M. E. church in West Chelmsford was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday evening, October 20th, when Miss Agnes M. Clark, second daughter of Mr. William Clark, was married to Mr. David Billson. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Guyer, at 6 o'clock. Many friends were present. Miss Eva Clark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Amos Billson, brother of the groom. The ushers were Mr. Fred Clark and Mr. Charles Trull. The church was simply but effectively decorated with potted plants. As the bridal party passed down the middle aisle, Miss Agnes Naylor payed the bridal chorus from Lohengrin on the organ. The bride was given away by her father. She was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of hunter's green poplin, trimmed with braid and white silk. The maid of honor also wore hunter's green. After the ceremony, while an informal reception was being held' an anthem, "Oh, Perfect Love" was sung by a quartette consisting of Mr. J. A. Parkhurst, Miss Maggie Brown and Messrs. Clark and Marshal. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts. About 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Billson left in a coach for Lowell, taking a train there for Boston for a short wedding tour, after which they will be at home to their friends at their residence on Main street.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

Mary Jane Leary of 63 Adams street fell down a flight of stairs yesterday afternoon at her home. She received internal injuries and was taken to St. John's hospital.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Well I remember the pleasant interview I had with Miss Gertrude MacKenzie a few weeks ago as she waited for a car to take her to the depot en route to New York for no less an undertaking than to enter the theatrical profession. One might expect that in taking such a serious step she would feel agitated or disturbed, but no; it seemed the happiest day of her life. She was beaming with joy at the anticipation of realizing the ambition she had nursed for years and for which she had studied and practiced long and hard. She was accompanied by her three sisters, all ladies of fine presence and engaging manners, and her mother, a venerable lady of about 65 years of age. I glanced at Mrs. Mackenzie's countenance expecting to see there some sign of sorrow at the departure of her fair young girl for few mothers want their daughters to go upon the stage; but instead of sorrow I noticed a serenity and satisfaction almost equal to that of the young actress herself. And yet it was surprising under the circumstances, for young Miss Mackenzie years ago convinced all her friends that her life vocation lies in the theatrical profession. Consequently her sisters and her mother as well as her devoted brother Hugh L., th popular clerk at the Belvidere, Hotel, felt elated that the time had come when her ambition was to be realized.

Before leaving for New York, Miss MacKenzie had received several very acceptable offers to travel with first class companies but relatives in Brooklyn with whom she stopped induced her to remain in New York and await an opportunity to join a stock company in the latter city.

Meanwhile she is attending the school of the distinguished professor of expression and vocal culture, Signor Frank de Rialp, who is endorsed by the leading lights of the American stage and such vocalists as Jean de Reszke and Col. Mapleson.

A graduate of the High school and of a school of oratory in Boston with such a supplementary course, Miss MacKenzie will make her debut upon the professional stage as a highly accomplished actress, rather than an amateur—one who is bound to make a wide reputation. She is a talented girl who has the will power and the enthusiasm necessary to attain the goal of her ambition. Her splendid work in "Ingomar" and other plays before her departure gave ample proof of her natural talent for acting, a talent which by proper culture and application we predict will yet make her a star that will shed a lustre upon her native city.

WOMEN'S ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Mary B. Davis, corresponding secretary of the national branch of the Women's Alliance, addressed the members of the local branch at the Unitarian vestry yesterday afternoon. She gave a highly interesting talk on the general work of the Alliance. Afternoon tea was served at the close of the meeting by Miss Anderson and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. W. S. Lamson poured.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.

44 CENTRAL ST. LOWELL.

Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30, and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

You Do Not Need to Have a New House to Have a

Fire Place

We can put one into your old house. We are headquarters for Mantels, Tiling, Gas Grates, Gas Logs, Coal Grates, and Irons, fire set, etc.

Everything for the Fire Place.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

4—QUEENS OF PALMISTRY—4 32 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

10 CENTS. 10 CENTS.

These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 5, 1898. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you? ADMISSION FREE. Fortunes told by the world's best palmists for 10c. No humbug. A. L. MORRELL, Manager.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

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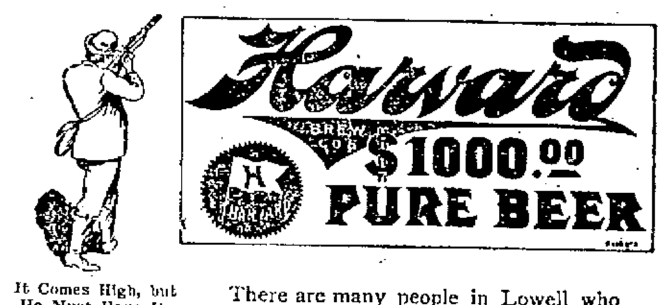


It Comes High, but He Must Have It.

There are many people in Lowell who do not not know that the Harvard Brewing Company of this city is brewing Lager Beer and Ale which is already attracting attention through a large portion of the United States. Shipments are being made from this brewery as far west as Chicago and Pittsburg, as well as to New York and other points. This is purely on the quality of the goods, as Harvard Beer and Ale do not compete with cheap brands on price.

HARVARD BREWING CO.
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

Ready-Made Garments

POPULAR PRICED JACKETS A SPECIALTY.

See what we are showing for $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

Fine JACKETS never were so cheap. Buy early while the assortment is at its best.

Stealing Your Coal? Yes!

That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their

GLENWOOD

You will find it where you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy the Lowell Sun.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE
The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

FASHODA QUESTION

Threatens War Between England and France.

British Admiralty Gets Navy Into Readiness—The British Cabinet Hastily Summoned—Disturbances are Arising.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The British admiralty has ordered every sea going war ship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization.

The order of the British admiralty practically means the complete telling off prospectively of every ship's company in detail.

Four torpedo boat destroyers which tube boilers have had their orders were about to be fitted with new water tube boilers have had their orders countermanded and have been instructed to withdraw their stores.

Officers on leave of absence or unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission the reserve ships if required.

CABINET SUMMONED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The British cabinet has been summoned to meet early next week for the purpose of discussing the Fashoda question and it is understood that the government proposes to take the steps necessary to insist upon an early and indefinite statement on the subject from France.

FEELING EXHIBITED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The excitement over the Fashoda question led an Irishman this morning to smash with an umbrella a window of the office of Punch on Fleet street, where was displayed a cartoon depicting John Bull threatening a French organ grinder who does not depart when ordered to do so. The Irishman shouted: "Vive la France!" as he broke the window, and he was arrested. When asked if he was a Frenchman, the prisoner said: "No. I'm an Irishman. Had I been a Frenchman, I would have blown down the place."

BOURSE AGITATED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The Bourse today was agitated during the early portion of the day, but subsequently the uneasiness experienced regarding the outcome of the Fashoda dispute, subsided. This was due to a growin gbelief that the matter will be amicably arranged.

COMMANDER SNOW

In Charge of Porto Rican Naval Station.

Adm. Schley Returns to United States With Report of Evacuation Commission—Chart of Premises Relinquished Received by Naval Department.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—By an order issued last evening by the navy department, Commander A. S. Snow has been directed to take charge of the naval station at San Juan de Porto Rico. Admiral Schley was originally selected to take temporary command of this station but his return to the United States with the report of the American evacuation commission made it necessary to change the original order.

Commander Snow is at present on waiting orders. He will proceed to San Juan on the hospital ship Solace, leaving Norfolk on the 24th inst.

Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, has just received from one of the naval officers at San Juan a chart of the premises relinquished by the Spaniards to the United States navy department. It is not yet known just what stores and naval properties are within the station, but the naval officers here are satisfied that it can be made, at small cost, a most valuable accessory to the United States navy.

ARGONAUTS LOST

Eleven Bostonians Lost in Northern Seas

CHICAGO MAN PICKED UP IN OPEN BOAT.

After a Long Trip Without Food.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.—Tappan Adney, a correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who arrived here from St. Michael's on the steamer Roanoke with the news of the probable loss of the small steamer Abbie Rowe in Norton Sound, with eleven Bostonians aboard, also reports that while searching for the missing vessel a man in an open boat was picked up several miles at sea. The man had been without food or water for several days and was Sterling Martin of Chicago, who was left adrift on a barge which was being towed from St. Michael's to Golofria Bay by the steamer Fortune Hunter with a Chicago party on board.

The Fortuna Hunter was caught in a storm and was forced to cut the barge loose. Several days after the Fortune Hunter was picked up by the steamer Tillamook in a waterlogged condition. After being cut loose, the barge foundered and Martin put to sea in a small boat.

MASS. CLUB DINNER.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The annual dinner of the Massachusetts club, a leading republican organization, was held at Young's this afternoon. Among those in attendance were Hon. Stewart L. Woodford former United States minister to Spain, Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell and Hon. George F. Hoar. Mr. Woodford was the principal speaker.

OFF THE BALLOT

Chicago Platform Democrats Barred by Supreme Court

AND CANNOT GET ON N.Y. STATE TICKET.

Justice Chester Has Denied Their Petition.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Supreme Court Justice Chester today after a two hours' hearing on the question, refused to issue an order directing the secretary of state to file the Ulster county petition of the Chicago platform democracy which was presented yesterday, on the ground that the secretary of state had no power under the election law to accept and file the certificate after the regular date for filing had expired which occurred on the 14th of this month.

As there is no appelate division sitting in this district at this time, Justice Chester's decision cannot be reviewed and as secretary of State Palmer is directed by law to make up the official ballot on Monday next, the nominees of the Chicago platform will not get a place on the ballot.

100,000 Women Wanted
To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Mild, sweet and fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 60c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

LATEST

TROOPS IN CUBA

Additional Soldiers Not Required Until Dec. 1.

ACCORDING TO GEN. WADE OF CUBAN COMMISSION.

Spanish are Earnestly Hurrying Evacuation.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—According to the latest advice from General Wade, president of the American Cuban commission, it will probably be December 1, before additional troops will be required in Cuba. This statement, in connection with the assurances that the Spanish officials are earnestly trying to complete the evacuation of the island has tended to reconcile the authorities to a postponement of the original date for the completion of the evacuation a month beyond the date originally fixed upon. It is felt, however, that there is no actual loss of time, for more time will thus be available wherein to complete details to insure the comfort of the troops when they shall arrive there.

HELD JOINT SESSION.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The bishops and deputies of the Episcopal convention united in joint session today to consider a report from a joint committee on Christian education. The report gave in detail the educational work in progress, indirectly through the public schools and directly through the church schools and colleges. The public schools were referred to as worthy institutions necessary to our social system. The work in them could be advanced, the report stated, by having teachers grounded in religious principles, thus making the public schools an ally of the church. The need of church colleges in the north was pointed out, the present ones being local, small and without resources. A tentation plan was submitted for joining the Episcopal college sin an academic conference on the theory of the great English Universities having detached colleges.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota spoke of the importance of Christian training.

FUNERALS.

LIVINGSTON—The funeral services of William T. Livingston, the well known machine printer were held last evening at his home, corner Reed and Seventh streets. They were attended by machine printers of the Merrimack and Hamilton companies and a delegation of the Knights of honor in addition to many relatives. Rev. C. W. Huntington officiated. The body was sent to New York this morning for burial.

POSTAL COMMISSION.

IN PORTO RICO SAILS FOR HOME TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Chairman Stuart of the Postal Commission in Porto Rico, cabled today that the commission sails from that island today on the transport Manitoba for the United States. The commission will make a prompt report on postal operations in the island and recommendations for the permanent organization of the service there. All the post offices of Porto Rico are now stated to be under American management.

VON VOULIER DECLINES.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Pierre Von Vouleir of Holyoke, who was nominated for state treasurer by the democratic state convention, has declined to accept the nomination and has sent his withdrawal to the secretary of the commonwealth. The vacancy will be filled by the democratic state committee.

KENTUCKY NEGRO LYNCHED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22.—A special from Tompkinsville, Ky., says:

News has reached here of the lynching of Arch Baur, colored who assaulted and attempted to murder Annie Morrison, eldest daughter of Henry Morrison, a prominent farmer of Cumberland county, yesterday.

Gentlemen's
OVERCOATS

Quality in Materials,
Quality in Fashioning,
Quality in Fitting,
Quality in Making.

Short or medium length, blue, black, brown and olive, Meltons and Kerseys, numerous shades of light and dark coverts, Chinchillas and Montaigniacs, etc.

Come and see for yourself. You'll find our Overcoats superior in fit and finish. They have a graceful, easy appearance and hang in a way not often seen in "Ready-to-wear" apparel.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

THE SUN EXTRA

STEAMBOAT LOSS

84 Passengers Out of 850,000,000 Lose Life

ANNUAL REPORT OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR.

Shows an Increase Over Last Year.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—In his annual report, James A. Dumont, supervising inspector general of steamboats, states that the total number of accidents to steamships resulting in loss of life during the yea rwas 31. The resultant loss of life was 283, an increase over the last previous year of 100. Of the lives lost, 84 were passengers and 199 crews. The estimated number of passengers carried in vessels inspected by the service during the year is 850,000,000.

GRATEFUL MATANZAS.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—One of the most fervent expressions of gratitude which as yet been uttered by the residents of any of the Cuban communities, that have fallen under the military occupation of the United States government, was that addressed by the people of Matanzas to the two officers of the United States army, Captain L. Niles and Major Albert Niskern, who were charged with the distribution of relief supplies in that famine stricken community.

PRINCETON GAME.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—Worse weather for a football game could not be found than existed at Princeton today. Rain began to fall yesterday afternoon and continued all night. Rain fell in squalls during the morning.

The Cornell team arrived at 11 o'clock. The team, with one exception, was in fine condition. The supporters of the Tigers rejoiced over the report that Captain Hillebrand might play part of the game in spite of his injured arm. An unusually large crowd arrived early from New York and Philadelphia.

YELLOW FEVER BULLETIN.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The weather bureau today issued the following bulletin on frosts in yellow fever districts:

This morning's reports show frosts generally throughout the infected district. In Alabama, Eastern, and Louisiana, the frosts were heavy and killing; Southwestern Mississippi and southern Louisiana light frosts were reported.

REGULAR "CINCH."

READVILLE POST OFFICE BROKEN INTO AGAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hyde Park, Mass., Oct. 22.—The sub post office at Readville, was broken into by burglars at 3 o'clock this morning. Three burglars were discovered by Officer Sohnah at the rear of the office and ten shots were exchanged but no one was hurt and the men escaped.

The office was broken into about a week ago. Little of value was taken.

BACK IN WASHINGTON.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—President McKinley returned to Washington at 2.30 p. m. from his western trip.

Mrr. John F. Dillon, the well known employe of Sylvanus Bartlett & Co., is a candidate for the council on the democratic ticket in ward five and his many friends are confident of his success.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

MONEY DEPOSITED
On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.
C. J. Gliddon Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

Overcoats!
For $25, $30, $35, $40, $46 and $50.
We can give you the best Overcoat that you can buy for the money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER AND TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.
PAUL O. KABLE, Assistant.

RECORD OF CRIME

Two Quincy Men Charged With Manslaughter Discharged

ATHOL PHYSICIAN ARRESTED FOR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Discharged Servant Poisons a Child.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Quincy, Mass., Oct. 22.—Frederick L. Hayden and Daniel Fitzgerald, charged with causing the death of Michael Saville, the West Quincy crossing tender were discharged in court this morning, the district attorney stating that the evidence was insufficient to convict the defendants.

Saville was killed by a train while attempting to prevent Hayden and Fitzgerald from crossing the tracks. It was charged that the gate tenders death was due to their refusal to obey Saville's order not to cross.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Athol, Mass., Oct. 22.—Dr. G. H. H. Larkeque of Athol is under arrest charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. Arthur Blanchard, who died in Pinedale, August 8th last. Mrs. Blanchard was ill and Dr Larkeque was called in. After her death charges of criminal negligence were made but the doctor remained unmolested for over two months. Yesterday a capias was issued by the superior court at Worcester charging the doctor with manslaughter. Deputy Sheriff Donne took the doctor to Worcester where he was placed in jail.

POISONED A CHILD.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 22.—Lizzie Renko, a Swedish domestic, was today held for the higher court on a charge alleging murder in the first degree. Its alleged against the woman that she administered poison to Louis Ciglar, the three year old son of Joseph Ciglar, by whom she was employed. The woman had been discharged as a servant.

A FATAL QUARREL.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 22.—W. E. M. Grube, an architect, was shot and killed yesterday by John G. Chaffin, a contractor and builder. The men quarreled over a small amount of money involved in some business transactions Chaffin is under arrest, the coroner's jury having returned a verdict of willful killing.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Giuseppe Antonio Barone was today convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Filipe Forestino, whose dismembered body was found in the Blackwell canal.

Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OPENED AT LYNN TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 22.—The third day's session of the 32nd annual Y. M. C. A. state association opened with sectional conferences at the First Methodist church. One for bible study was addressed by Don O. Shelton of New York Cullen B. Stell of Haverhill, and L. L. Doggett, president International Training school. At an educational conference J. Knowles Cooper of Springfeild, and Charles F. Powlison of Holyoke and F. P. Speirre of Boston presented papers. A boys' work conference under the direction of E. M. Robinson, was addressed by Clare Nichol of Providence, Charles Golkey of Watertown and M. C. O'Brien of Cambridge. The conferences were followed by an address on a study of the bible by W. G. Ballantine, D.D., LL.D.

In the afternoon papers were presented by G. K. Hudson of Fitchburg, Major Russell Sturgis of Watertown and A. Stratton, who told of the work of the army Christian commission in the war camps.

EIGHT DEAD.

SOLDIERS SUCCUMB TO ILLNESS EN ROUTE FROM MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22.—The transport Rio de Janeiro arrived today from Manila via Hong Kong and Nagasaki with sick soldiers on board, supposed to number about 150. The vessel was sent to the quarantine station at Angel island and particulars of her voyage were unobtainable at the time.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

KILLS TWO MEN AT OAKLAND, CAL. TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22.—One of the houses of the Judson Dynamite works blew up today. The explosion killed two men.

COM. POTTER ILL.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Belvidere, Ill., Oct. 22.—Commodore Potter, a well known retired naval officer, is dangerously ill at his home here. He suffered a stroke of paralysis severals days ago.

Putnam & Son

You Are Sure

To be well dressed if you wear a Rogers, Peet & Co. suit.

We offer you a selection of ten styles of these high grade suits at

$12 and $15

They are made of fashionable Cheviots in new fall colorings, absolutely correct in style, collars and buttonholes of hand work.

There are some tailors who make as good suits, but their prices are twice as much.

If you must have a black or blue suit, we've thirty styles of smooth and rough faced Serges, double and single breasted sacks, silk faced and plain, all elegantly tailored,

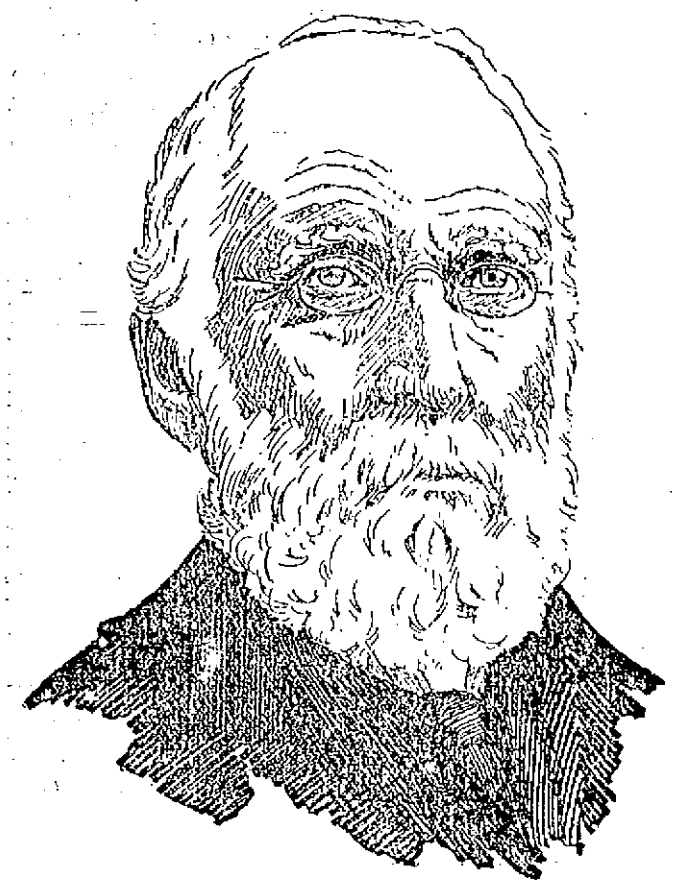
$8 to $24

Some new patterns in fancy vests, single breasted high cut and double breasted.

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.

You Might As Well Buy a
PARLOR STOVE
NOW!!
YOU HAD BETTER BUY IT AT
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack St.
A fine line of PARLOR STOVES—Penninsular Feed Feeders, Century Square, Crescent, Round; Star Crescent, Our Victor, Oak stoves.
A large lot of Second-Hand Stoves. Two very large store Stoves for sale cheap. Cash or credit. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack street.

THE SUN LATEST! 5 O'CLOCK



J. WILDER, Who Has Charge of the Bailey Farm at Billerica.

ITALIAN VILLAGE

At the Bailey Cranberry Farm in Billerica

DONKEYS BRAY AND HURDY GURDIES PLAY.

Sketch of the Big Cranberry Bog There.

In a tour of the Billerica district a Sun representative happened upon what might be termed a most unique experience on Dr. Bailey's farm near Billerica Centre. About a mile distant, his attention was attracted by the braying of donkeys, and on approaching the farm, a whole herd of these noisy quadrupeds were seen, together with ten or twelve small ponies all lodged at the farm as boarders for the winter. The donkeys are of all ages from three weeks to ten years and belong to a Boston concern that has used them around the different beaches and places of amusement all summer.

It has been known in a general way that a considerable portion of the farm is a cranberry bog. For the past six weeks cranberries have been ready for picking and as many as sixty Italians, men, women and children are employed in this business. They live in a hut with bunks similar to those which might be seen on board a ship doing their cooking in rustic tents in the open air with fires made of brush and branches gathered from the woods. The entire number of Italians is under control of one boss who has a contract for the work or else does it by the day receiving a certain amount and paying those employed as much or as little as he pleases.

In a corner of the hut in which they live is a little store where macaroni, beans and other supplies appreciated by the Italian palate are offered for sale. There seemed to be a considerable number of families consisting of parents and children, all huddled together and mixed indiscriminately. Around the hut at different points, laid up against a gravel bank are the tents formed of branches of trees covering a fire in which one family does its cooking. The smoke from the burning wood had evidently affected their eyes as the eyes of many were badly inflamed. The Italians seemed happy as they carried on various games, some playing accordeons, some dancing and some playing cards.

The culture of the cranberry is a peculiar industry. The bog on the Bailey farm is fifteen acres in area and is drained or flooded as necessity requires by a regular system of water works. The supply comes from a lake at an elevation above the bog and is shut off by locks and gates which can be opened or shut at will, turning on or off the water. Whenever a frost threatens the crop there must be all-night watch kept upon the fall of the temperature. To assist in this work there is a mechanical apparatus which rings a bell when the temperature falls to 34 degrees above zero. This gives notice that it is time to turn the water on the bog and flood it so that the berries may escape being killed by the frost.

It is a picturesque sight to see the Italians at work each with a little box into which they drop the berries as they wrench them from the vines between their fingers. On fair days the mothers leave their babies in cradles at a convenient distance in the rear so that they will be always under the maternal eye.

The produce of this cranberry bog amounts to about one thousand barrels a year and the average price is from six to eight dollars a barrel, although around Thanksgiving time the price goes up to ten dollars and even higher. The berries on the Bailey farm are mostly all sent to Michigan, where there is great demand for a first class berry. The mode of preparation for the market is quite elaborate and ingenious. There is a machine through which the berries are passed with three sections, one of which receives the harder or unripe berries, another the softer or over-ripe berries, and a third the perfect berries. They are then put up in crates or barrels and shipped to the purchasers. The general management of the Bailey farm is at present under the charge of J. Wilder, assisted by Thomas Harrigan of Billerica. Mr. Wilder is a native of Franklin county in this state and is now over 85 years old. He spent many years as a railroad builder, having built a considerable portion of the Central Vermont, the Ogdensburg, the Troy & Boston, the Hoosac Tunnel and other lines. He invented the refrigerator car in 1851 and the coupon railroad ticket in 1853. He has resided for a considerable time in Bristol, Va., and built several telephone lines in the south and in Mexico. He has two sons in Woodstock, Vt., one a cashier of a bank at Woodstock, and another the proprietor of a hotel. Mr. Wilder is remarkably active for a man of his years. He had been associated with Dr. Bailey in many railroad and telephone schemes and consented to take charge of his business until the affairs of the estate are cleared up.

MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Talbot company of North Billerica have made several additions to their storehouses during the summer and have now in process of erection three large tenement blocks to be used as corporation houses for their employes. The houses will have all the modern improvements, and will be rented as low as possible so that it will be an extra inducement to skilled mill help to locate there. The Talbot company is widely noted for its liberality and kindness towards its employes.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

FOR NEW TEXTILE SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR.

M. W. McCarthy of Lymansville, R. I., a former Pemberton mill official, has accepted a position as instructor in woolen carding at the Lowell Textile school. Mr. McCarthy has many friends in this city and when a former resident was a prominent member of the Old Residents' association. For the present Mr. McCarthy's family will continue to reside on Lawrence street. The following is taken from the Providence bulletin of last week: "M. W. McCarthy overseer of carding at the Lymansville mill for four years has resigned his position to take a position as instructor in a Massachusetts Textile school. A few minutes before the closing hour the other day Mr. McCarthy was enticed into another part of the mill and found upon his return that his help in the carding room had prepared a surprise for him. Arthur Broomhead, as the spokesman, presented him with a smoking set. Mr. McCarthy has made many friends in the community during his connection with the Lymansville company, and all wish him the best of success in his new position.—Lawrence Tribune.

JANITOR DISCHARGED

SUPT. TRUE MAKING HIMSELF STRONG FOR ELECTION TIME.

Michael Leonard, one of the most efficient of all the local school janitors has been discharged from his position at the Morrill school in Adams street to make room for a republican named Wright. Mr. Leonard has a wife and nine children to support, but that evidently cut no figure with Supt. True. Election time is coming and True being on bad terms with Mayor Bennett was obliged to do something to square himself and accordingly did it.

BROKEN PLEDGES

Mayor Ramsdell Says Republicans are Faithless.

THE PROMISED PROSPERITY HAS NOT COME.

Mark Hanna Carried the Last Election.

Lawrence, Oct. 21.—Despite the inclement weather, a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the city hall tonight at the first democratic rally of the campaign.

The speakers were Mayor Ramsdell of Lynn and Harry Lloyd of Boston. They were escorted to the hall by a band. A brief reception was held in the common council chamber previous to the rally.

Hon. A. B. Bruce, Senator Flynn and other prominent democrats were seated upon the platform. Col. John P. Sweeney presided. In his opening address, he spoke of the glorious achievements of the United States in the war with Spain, and said that the republican party was responsible for the disgrace and ignominy which had followed. He introduced Mayor Ramsdell. The latter said in part:

"Two years ago when the people of Lawrence were wondering if there was ever coming an end to the depression of business and stoppage of industry which kept them in poverty, there was heralded the coming of an advance agent of prosperity.

"You know how the appearance of the circus posters on the fences inspires you with visions of splendors under the canvas, of acrobats and of bareback riders, of jugglers and tight rope walkers. In about the same way the prosperity circus was advertised and by the advance agent sent out by the republican party.

"The circus came and turned out to be like all other circuses; there were lots of things advertised on the bill boards that did not materialize. Prosperity which was expected to come out driving business and industry in double harness, was left somewhere back on the road and in place of it appeared only a miserable apology in the shape of a temporary boom in wheat.

"Confidence was going to be the star performer but there proved to be a lack of it. It was a cheat, that circus and they did not give your money back at the door. 'Open the mills rather than the mints,' was the tune which the republican band played in the campaign of 1896. I do not know what the mints are doing but the mills have opened to let labor out rather than bring it in.

"The mills of New England have opened about as they have in the city of Lawrence and I don't believe you are ready to hold a jubilee over what the opening has done for you here. Countless thousands voted the republican ticket in 1896 because they were honestly convinced that their votes were to save the honor of the country and cause a return of prosperity. They were led to believe this by various means and where they were not ready to make up their minds from what was said to them there were things done calculated to bring them to a conclusion.

"Although the republican platform in 1896 had sound money and other good things for its principles, and although the great rank and file of the party which supported it believed they were fighting for those principles, the victory was really won on an issue that had no place in the platform at all. That issue is one that is alive today and must be fought out eventually if the liberties and institutions of this country are to be preserved. It is the issue between the trusts and monopolies, the banking houses and foreign syndicates and the people.

"If McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity, Mark Hanna was the advance agent of the trusts and monopolies. And it was Hanna's campaign which won. It was money, buying votes by the thousand in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, which carried the republican candidate into office and defeated that stanch and true and honest friend of the people, William Jennings Bryan.

"The republican masses should reflect upon this victory. It is a good deal like that one secured by the British at Bunker Hill; it made the enemy stronger and more confident than ever and insured their ultimate triumph. The Hanna method of campaigning may be successful for the time being but unless it is carried to its logical conclusion and a dictatorship established to override the will of the people it is bound to be defeated in the end.

"The spirit of democracy is strong in the breasts of all our people irrespective of party and they only need to know the dangers which threaten their institutions to spring at once to the rescue. We are told that protection as we are getting it in the Dingley bill is a good thing. We know better than that; we who have watched the steady decline of New England industries. The history of the past year, filled with the sufferings of the mill operatives everywhere in this state, shows the absolute worthlessness of the theory of protection as applied to New England.

"As a matter of fact, protection is not designed to be of any particular benefit to the people who are believed to need it most. It is fashioned by capitalists and the moneyed interests; they are its principal advocates and promoters and it is safe to say that they derive the most benefit from it. The duty on hides was not put on to benefit the shoemakers of Lynn and Haverhill but to put money in the pockets of Armour and Swift of Chicago."

Harry Lloyd followed. He declared that the democratic party was working for the interests of the wage earners. He heartily endorsed the platform adopted at the Worcester convention and assured his hearers that it could be relied upon.

He followed with a vigorous attack upon the republican party particularly its imperialistic policy. He declared that the standing armies of Europe had done more to impoverish the people than any other cause. He said the issue of this campaign was not one of gold or silver or tariff, but the question whether the people are to rule or to be ruled by an oligarchy.

"CURRY" FOLEY.

AS REMEMBERED BY ONE WHO SAW HIM PLAY HERE.

The death notice in yesterday's paper brought vividly to the minds of many base ball enthusiasts the sports of twenty years ago.

Charles Curry, better known as "Curry" Foley, was a famous base ball player and member of the Lowell Baseball Club. Mr. Foley was considered at that time the equal of any pitcher in the country, and his ability as a base ball player in the city of Lowell was most generously praised by those so-called cranks that attended the games. I remember way back in 1876, which saw the best Lowell base ball club, that some of the best clubs in the country visited our city and had a contest with the famous Lowell club. Among those that were vanquished were the Boston Reds, who in that year were the champions, as they are this year. They came up here to give an exhibition game on the Fair Grounds and wanted to show the Lowell cranks what expert ball playing was; but when the game was finished it showed that the Lowell's knew something about ball playing, as they whipped the Bostons by a score of 5 to 3. Curry Foley so astonished the manager of the Boston club that he at once opened negotiations with him, and shortly after that wonderful game we found that our favorite was to be a member of the Boston baseball club the following year. Curry Foley and his

CHARLES J. FOLEY, The Famous Ball Player, Who Died in Boston Yesterday.

running mate, Lewis Brown, the celebrated catcher, were certainly wonders as to watch their work seemed like clock work. Curry's work, not only at pitching, but at fielding, was something that brought admiration to the minds of everybody who witnessed his work. He would do it with such ease and grace that if a man attempted to get between the bases and Curry had a ball, you would almost gamble your last dollar that that man would be put out. He was a good fielder, a good thrower and an excellent pitcher and all round ball player. Baseball in those days was so popular that the business men on the street, as well as their clerks, had their minds so absorbed in the importance of a game that should any one call on the proprietors of the stores they would seldom find them in if there was a ball game going on. There never has been anything in this city since half as popular. The scores frequently in games would run one to nothing, and it was no uncommon thing to see a game played so perfectly that twelve, thirteen or fourteen innings were played without a run being made by either club. That was astonishing playing without a doubt. Among the Lowell players who found places open for them on the Boston team were Curry Foley, John Morrill, Dick Conway, Lewis Brown, McKenna and some others which at this time I fail to recall. Curry Foley was only a short time with the Boston base ball club when physical ills took hold of him and for several years past he has been an invalid in the city of Boston, where many testimonials have been given him as he was always popular.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

During the recent war with Spain there was for four long and weary months at Camp Algier and Meade a young evangelist and gospel singer who won the hearts and downright respect of all the men of the Sixth Massachusetts and other regiments. He is to be at the Branch Street Tabernacle tomorrow at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m.

J. A. Birkholz of New York city is the man and he was sent out by the Christian Commission to work among the soldiers. His clear, ringing voice has sent home the gospel message to the heart of many a soldier boy and tomorrow he will sing some of the pieces which were especial favorites in camp. Mr. Sankey says that his rendering of "The Ninety and Nine" is simply wonderful, both as to quality of voice and expression.

By special request he will sing this piece tomorrow evening. He is to be here only tomorrow. Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, the well known evangelist, will preach both morning and evening. Not only soldiers, but the general public are cordially invited to both services.

THE GRAND JURY

Makes Its Report on Several Lowell Cases.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST ALL LOWELL OFFENDERS

Burglaries and Felonious Assaults in Majority.

The Middlesex County grand jury came in with its report this morning.

Judge Lilley was on the bench.

After the calling of the roll the jury made its report on the Lowell cases.

To the credit of the police department a true bill was found in all cases.

The jail cases and the pleas of the defendants are as follows:

Edward S. Sheehan and Joseph McDonald, breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen property, pleaded not guilty.

Frank Lessard and Emma Mason lewd and lascivious cohabitation, pleaded guilty.

Annie Shea, adultery, pleaded not guilty.

Amelia M. Toupin, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, pleaded not guilty.

Philip Aubin, breaking and entering and larceny, five counts, pleaded guilty.

Frank Reed, attempting to break and enter, pleaded not guilty.

James Volkarris, felonious assault, pleaded not guilty.

Dennis F. Kenney, adultery, guilty.

Joseph W. Desrochers, rape, pleaded not guilty.

John Cusick and John Ryan, breaking and entering, not guilty.

Thomas Dean, larceny and burning a dwelling house, not guilty.

Edward Keyes, larceny from person, pleaded not guilty.

John Stone, adultery, pleaded not guilty.

Peter Ferry, breaking and entering and larceny and receiving stolen goods not guilty.

Albert H. Raynes, embezzlement, not guilty.

Joseph Moran, rape, pleaded not guilty.

Wilbert F. Wentworth, lewd and lascivious conduct, pleaded not guilty.

William Tenney, felonious assault, not guilty.

Albert A. Paris, breaking and entering and larceny, pleaded not guilty and guilty.

Pierre Boissoneault, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty; breaking and entering, guilty; larceny, guilty.

William Hines, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas P. Welch, robbery, all pleaded not guilty. They offered to plead guilty of larceny but the district attorney declined to accept such plea.

John F. O'Brien, breaking and entering and larceny, pleaded not guilty.

THE BAIL CASES.

Cases of defendants out on bail were not read and are as follows:

George Bernard, Angelmie Bourdeleau, Gary S. Gilchrist, Alphonse Guizlas, William Earle, larceny from building; Charles Wordsworth, obstructing a railroad.

There were also many appealed cases to be tried at this term of the superior criminal court which opens on Monday.

POLITICAL CLUB.

The Oakland Social and Political club has organized with the following officers: President, Arthur J. Mountford; vice president, Edward Cunningham; secretary, Water Pearson; treasurer, John Upton. Joseph Beharrell is preparing plans for a club house.

ALDERMEN'S MEETING.

There will be a special meeting of the board of aldermen at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FUNERALS.

OSGOOD—The funeral of Mrs. Mabel Osgood took place from her late home, No. 9 Damon street, Wigginville, Friday afternoon. Rev. Smith T. Ford of the First Baptist church officiated and Rev. Mr. Merriam of the Highland Congregational church assisted. Miss Mabel Miller and Miss Kate Ross sang "Asleep in Jesus," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Many floral tributes surrounded the casket, including a broken circle, from husband and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Osgood; pillow inscribed "Our Mabel" from Mr. and Mrs. W. Tilton; open book inscribed "Sister Mabel" from brothers and sisters; spray of white pinks from Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Osgood; pillow inscribed, "Mabel" Mr. John Tilton; crescent from grandmother, Mrs. Joseph Tilton; cross, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tilton and Mr. Fred Tilton; cluster, cinnamon pinks, Miss Minnie Tilton; cluster tea roses, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garney of Maynard; spray 20 white chrysanthemums, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Garfield; cluster white pinks and tea roses, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Midgeley; "Gates Ajar," employes of parks and commons department; cluster white pinks, Mr. R. H. Atkinson; spray 20 white pinks, Miss M. E. Burbeck; spray 20 white chrysanthemums, Miss Bessie Cushing; cluster white pinks, Miss French's Sunday school class of the First Baptist church, of which deceased was a member; spray 20 variegated chrysanthemums, Messrs. Ernest and Godfe Gardner; cluster white pinks, Mr. and Mrs. Damon; cluster calla lilies, tuberoses and pinks, Mrs. C. H. Nelson; basket, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Chase; wreath, Mrs. Dodge and Charlie Dodge; cluster tube roses and pinks, Miss Carrie Mortimer; bouquet, Mr. Henry Nichols; cluster white pinks, Miss Evelyn Plummer of Meredith, N. H.; spray 20 white pinks, Miss Stella Sleeper; spray of white pinks, Mrs. G. A. Manchester.

The bearers were Messrs. Fred N. Tilton, Andrew Armstrong, Ernest and Goldie Gardner, Sam'l Davis, and William Webb. The ushers were Messrs. Charles L. LeClair, Andrew A. Gray and Charles Halstead. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

O'DAY—The funeral of Michael O'Day will take place from the home of his mother, No. 7, rear of 542 Gorham street at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Mysteries defeated the Riversides on West Sixth street yesterday afternoon. Score, 4 to 4, when the latter quawked.

Mr. J. B. Keyes, son of J. V. Keyes, is drawn as a juror and has been made foreman of a jury at the court-house.

CONTINUED OVATION

To the President's Party in Indiana and Ohio.

Large Crowds at Railroad Stations—Felicitous Addresses Elicited Hearty Applause—Episcopal Convention Defers Action on Divorce Question.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22.—A continuous ovation marked the passage of President McKinley over Indiana and Ohio. Defying the wind and rain of a most disagreeable October day, the citizens of these states congregated in great numbers at every station along the line, and never were they disappointed, for the president appeared at every point to speak a few words to his constituents.

Perhaps the most imposing demonstration of the day was in Indianapolis, where the streets through which the president was driven to the state house were jammed with cheering people. Here, on the steps of the capitol, Mr. McKinley delivered one of the most striking and eloquent addresses of his western tour.

At Connersville, Ind., a two months' old baby was handed over the railing from the rear platform into the arms of Secretary Wilson, who presented to the president his youngest namesake—William McKinley. Another humorous incident was when Secretary Wilson was introduced after the president had finished his remarks at Connersville. Twice Mr. Wilson commenced to speak, and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gage shouted: "The eloquence of the secretary of agriculture starts the wheels going." Amid great laughter Mr. Wilson then concluded his brief address.

The president in his speech in Noblesville said: "Rejoicing as we do over the victories of war, let us be careful in justice and right to gather the triumphs of peace. The soldiers have done their part; the citizens must now do theirs; and I pray God that wisdom may be given all of us to so settle this vexed and vast problem as to bring honor to our country, justice to humanity and the general good of all."

The last stop before Cincinnati was reached was Hamilton. Here the president addressed a great crowd. He said: "I trust that when we come to write the final conclusions of this struggle into the permanent forms of treaty, they shall be based on justice and right and humanity."

The presidential train reached Cincinnati at 4:30. The president bowed his acknowledgment to the crowd in waiting, but made no speech. Congressman Shattuck and a party of citizens boarded the train and shook hands with the president, but the stop was only long enough for railroad officials and newspaper men to board the train to accompany the president as far as Columbus.

The chamber of commerce telegraphed the executive, asking if he could not stop here for a reception, but the engagement in Columbus and elsewhere prevented the president from leaving his train.

RECEPTION IN COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Oct. 22.—The presidential train arrived at Columbus about 6:30. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour an immense crowd had assembled at the depot and the building resounded with cheers. Seven thousand persons heard the president say in the Auditorium among other things: "My countrymen, the past is secured. We know the extent of our country now. Some additions have been made since I left you. Our flag floats triumphantly over Porto Rico. Our troops are in unquestioned possession of that island. The same flag floats over Hawaii. We know what our country is now, know its history, but we do not know what it may be in the near future; but whatever it is, whatever obligations shall justly come from this strife for humanity, we must take up and, as free, strong, brave people, accept the trust which civilization puts upon us."

DIVORCE MATTER REFERRED.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Episcopalian deputies yesterday disposed of the question of marriage and divorce for this general convention by adopting a resolution creating a special committee of 13 members, to whom is referred the entire subject, with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

A discussion on the christianization of Jews occupied the greater portion of the morning session of the bishops. It was started by the report on the society for the promotion of christianity among the people of that race. There was considerable difference in the views of the speakers as to the result of the work of the society. The bishop coadjutor of Minnesota said the history of the association was that of a shriveling cause. Bishop Potter of New York thought that the true agency for the Israelites was in the parish church, while Dr. Huntington of New York said the Jews were being gradually absorbed into the christian world through different channels. A resolution was finally carried recommending the society to the sympathy of the clergy.

REVIEW OF TRADE

The Mercantile Agencies See Prosperity.

A BIG OUTPUT OF WESTERN WHEAT.

Shoe Factories Doing Good Business.

New York, Oct. 22.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says that "the outgo of wheat staggers all prophets of disaster." While the price has advanced 3 cents at the west, the rise would have been much greater but for the feeling that the enormous foreign demand may not last.

While cotton spinners are said to have agreed upon a selling agency and a curtailment of production, there is a better demand for staple goods, with the prospect of a better demand in future. In woolen goods also there have been a marked improvement during the past week and better sales, with extensive inquiry. This is reflected in the larger transactions in the woolen market, sales having amounted to 4,556,400 pounds, of which 2,714,400 were domestic. With few orders as yet for the next season, the manufacturers are altogether encouraged by the increase, and have reason to believe that the expected demand has set in. But there is yet the fact that the current demand is largely for low priced goods.

The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped from the east in three weeks of October 265,642 cases, against 249,120 in the same weeks of 1897, while in 1892 their shipments in the same weeks were 226,536 cases. Although a slight decrease appears in leather, and at Chicago a general weakening in hides, there has been as yet very little change in quotations of boots and shoes, though jobbers are running close to the point beyond which they cannot wait, in view of the strong increase of retail trade caused by cold and wet weather in many sections. It is the general belief that prices of hides, leather and boots and shoes must all yield more or less, and the waiting policy of dealers and manufacturers has thus far been justified.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 224 last year and 24 in Canada, against 36 last year.

SENTENCE OF A DUELIST.

Rome, Oct. 22. — Count Ferruccio Lacola, proprietor of the Venice Gazette, has been sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment for killing F. C. Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist and radical member of the chamber of deputies, in a duel last March. Lacola's plea of extenuating circumstances, on the ground that he was the victim of an insult and gross provocation, was not allowed.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

North Adams, Mass., Oct. 22.—Severano De Stefani, aged 35 years, was arraigned in court yesterday on a charge of assault and placed under $5000 bonds. It is alleged that during a dispute with W. J. Ryan at the Arnold print works he threw Ryan into a vat of boiling water, the victim dying after 12 hours of intense suffering.

AN APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 22.—Trouble between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff and leader of the independent movement against the White Man's Union association, was shot dead. Adams was fired on by unknown parties. The shooting was precipitated by a negro, who fired on the white men in the court house. The sheriff has wired Governor Culberson for troops.

TWO WERE KILLED.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 22.—The Pentwaller Furniture company's factory in Pentwaller was wrecked by an explosion of two or three of the boilers. Louis Tuppar, electrician, and Miller Sorenson, laborer, were killed. Engineer Palmer cannot survive.

Salt Rheum On the Hands

Lloyd B. Chase, a well known farmer living in Pottersville, Mass., was afflicted with salt rheum on his hands for several years. He tried many remedies but did not obtain relief. His hands would crack open and bleed, and he said the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh is healed and his hands are as smooth as he could wish. All who have any symptoms of this troublesome disease should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial and they may depend upon receiving benefit. This medicine promptly cures all blood and skin diseases. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

Credit to All.

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Co-operative Supply Co., 28 Central street. Open evenings.

FALSE ON IT S FACE.

KNOX TO VOTER:—"Don't look behind you; look there. There's where our prosperity is coming from."]

MANY RECEPTIONS

Planned for the Soldiers on Their Return.

BANQUETS, SMOKE TALKS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Other News Concerning the Soldier Boys.

If present arrangements are carried out, it looks as if the boys of Companies C and G will get a grand welcome when they return home.

Many of the members of the companies belong to fraternal organizations in the city and these societies propose to make their home coming a royal welcome. Committees have been appointed to arrange banquets, smoke talks and entertainments for the soldiers.

The various Odd Fellow lodges claim some of the soldiers as their fellow members and they will receive them in a proper manner.

Six members of the Sixth are members of the Mathew Temperance Institute and the temperance boys are arranging a good time for their soldier boys. A grand banquet will be held as soon after their arrival as the boys wish. The banquet will be served in the Mathews' hall and it is proposed to have several speakers.

Wm. F. Thornton will preside over the gathering and the address of welcome will be delivered by Edward J. Slattery. There will probably be an address by one of the members of the old Sixth regiment.

The Y. M. C I. of Belvidere will hold a smoke talk in honor of the return of their soldier members. A committee will also be sent to Boston to greet the members on their arrival.

The members of the Reform club are arranging for a grand reception to the soldiers of the Sixth and Ninth regiments connected with their organization, also those not identified with any other organization. It is the intention to serve a supper which will be followed by a smoke talk and entertainment.

The following committee is already making arrangements for the event which will be held shortly after the arrival of the Sixth regiment members in Lowell: P. J. Ryan, chairman; Edward M. Bowers, John Harrington, John H. Kenney, William Ball, Richard Reidy and James O'Laughlin. There are 11 members of the club in the two companies.

According to telegraph dispatches the Sixth regiment is on its way home, but when Mayor Bennett communicated with the governor and adjutant-general yesterday, neither of them had any knowledge whatever that the regiment had started. The mayor has sent a letter to the adjutant general in view of the fact that the soldiers of the Sixth will have a long furlough and are ordered to report at the nearest military station, to say what he would recommend them to do.

At a meeting in Boston, yesterday, one of the officers of the Volunteer Aid association furnished a glad surprise in the announcement that there would be few, if any, sick soldiers in the regiment. He said that the source of his information could not be doubted and that the Sixth regiment left Porto Rico in surprisingly good health.

The officers of the Volunteer Aid association decided to proceed with their preparations, however, just as if they expected a sick aggregation to arrive on the Mississippi. While they fully believe that sickness in the Sixth regiment has been on the decrease for some time and that there will be comparatively few cases that will require medical treatment when the transport comes in they will take no chances. A slip in a case of this kind would cast a cloud over the halo of the work they have been doing.

The matter of overcoats for the boys was brought up and it was said that these would be taken down the harbor and distributed before the steamer came in.

One of the physicians who was at Santiago during the entire campaign spoke of the suffering endured by the Ninth. He said that this regiment remained in the trenches longer and was exposed to the distressing tropical weather more than any other regiment. It was little wonder, he said, that the Ninth has had so much sickness.

BOWLING MATTERS.

After taking a strong grasp on the leadership in the first string, the Y.M.C.I.'s weakened in the second and third and lost by 124 pins to the Calumets. The game was played on the Y. M. C. I. alleys and was the first of the season. The result:

CALUMETS

Halstead	78	93	76	247
Fullerton	89	86	95	270
Whalen	79	89	83	251
Sparks	71	73	88	232
Carpenter	71	86	84	241
Totals	388	427	426	1241

Y. M. C. I.'s.

Fee	78	64	81	223
Jordon	101	89	69	259
Sweeney	71	81	79	231
Bridges	86	81	72	239
King	84	74	67	225
Total	420	389	268	1117

Only two of the eight games scheduled for the two-man handicap team tournament at the Highland club alleys were played last night. The scores:

Team 10—Bradbury, 163-144—307; F. W. Wellman, 155-138—293. Total, 600—handicap, 10 pins; total, 610.

Team 0—Larrabee, 135-153—288; Stiles 152-153—305. Total, 593.

Team 14—Galer, 161-172—303; L. Kittredge, 140-156—296. Total, 629.

Team 15—Steele, 144-121—265; Read, 144-172—316. Total, 581—handicap, 40 pins; total, 621.

The Calumets will play a team called the Fairmounts on the Les Miserables alleys some night next week. The Fairmounts is composed of the players of the Y.M.C.I. team.

MUSIC HALL

Owing to the weather, only a fair-sized audience gathered at Music hall last evening to witness the second performance of "The Butterfly Burlesquers." The audience was treated to a different style of burlesque than that which they have been accustomed to. Instead of a burlesque opening, the olio starts the show and introduces some very clever people. Gallagher and Hild won three or four encores and certainly deserved them. The Eldridges were as pleasing as ever. Al. Lubin the Bowery "Ole Bull" repeated his success of the previous evening. The performance concludes with a musical burlette entitled "The Sultan's Dream" which introduces the entire company. This afternoon and evening will be the last two performances of "The Butterfly Burlesquers."

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION

POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, food dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Says the Lawrence Tribune:

"Senator Flynn was one of six senators who voted against a resolution in approval of the Lodge bill to restrict immigration. On this account he is declared by republican papers to be an enemy to labor.

"Senator Flynn's friendship for labor is not a new thing. His legislative career is marked with evidence of his efforts to make the lot of labor less burdensome. His fight for weekly payments, his stand against the gigantic Whitney gas scheme, a stand which Governor Wolcott approved in a ringing veto, his efforts in behalf of free transfers, his vote for every act that would benefit labor, are of too recent occurrence to require more than general mention to recall them to the public mind.

"Senator Flynn's labor record calls for no defense. In contrast with anything his opponent has ever done for the working people Senator Flynn's record stands out as a monument of devotion to the interests of the toilers.

"Has Congressman Knox ever done anything for labor except to promise a prosperity that never came, that he can afford to assail the labor record of Senator Flynn?

"As to the Lodge immigration bill, why did it not become law? Why did not the republican congress of which Mr. Knox is a member, pass the bill when it came up at the last session. It was a republican measure, and as such should have been of a character to have insured republican support. The house of representatives at Washington possesses a republican majority of 153—a majority larger than the combined vote of democrats, populists, fusionists and free silverites. Why then was not this immigration bill, if it possesses the merit to support Mr. Knox's congressional campaign, passed and made a law by the republican party at the last session of congress? Why should Senator Flynn's vote against approval of the bill by the state of Massachusetts be held up as of more importance to the public than the failure of a republican congress to pass it?

"Mr. Knox would have us believe he is friendly to labor by favoring an immigration bill, that would shut out immigrants from Europe who cannot read or write the English language. How many among us, good, reliable citizens and defenders of the constitution and the flag, who, if such a law had been in force when they came, would have been deprived of the privilege of becoming American citizens? There are Irish, English, Scotch, German, French and other nationalities, who would have been shut out of free America if the Lodge bill had prevailed during the past fifty years.

"If Mr. Knox is consistent in this matter, he should be opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. That proposition favors the admission of ten million of people, practically savages, to the American union. How can Mr. Knox favor the admission of the untutored savages of the Orient, and oppose the admission of immigrants from Europe, civilized in all respects, but unable to read or write the English language?

ORIGINAL ALMONTS.

IMITATED LIKE SOME OTHER GOOD THINGS.

Mr. Editor:

I see by the reports in the Mail that the would-be Almonts still continue to call themselves by that name. Now, whoever wrote that piece in the Mail yesterday did not know what they were talking about, when he said that G. Jacques was center in the Almont team last year. He might have been for the No. 2 team. If Manager Smith wants to play scientific football he has not need to go looking out of town for it, for the original Almonts will play his team at any time or place. So when the public see an account of a game and it has not got Almont No. 1 they will know it is not the original team. It is no wonder that they would like to use the name as all good things are imitated.

—Original Almonts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Columbia Council and Lexington Council, O.U.A.M., met in union last night at the Knights of Pythias hall and were visited officially by State Councillor William I. Proctor of Marblehead, State Council Secretary C. C. Littlefield and Deputy State Councillors Thompson and C. A. Gale of Haverhill.

As is usual on such occasions, the visitors delivered short but spirited addresses, after which a general good time was enjoyed.

The Ladd and Whitney circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., held their regular meeting last night. Prior to the meeting a supper was served by the unmarried women of the circle. Hardly any business came before the body and an early adjournment was taken.

Dorcas Temple, Rathbone Sisters, will receive an official visit from the state officers next Wednesday evening. A banquet will be served and an interesting program of exercises has been arranged for the occasion.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

WILL SPEAK IN LOWELL SHORTLY.

Eugene V. Debs has sufficiently recovered from his long illness to resume an active part in the labor movement, and his two weeks' tour of Massachusetts for the social democratic party will be his first sustained public effort since his recovery. In July, 1897, while addressing a meeting of striking miners in West Virginia, he received a sunstroke which was the primary cause of this illness.

The opening speech of Deb's present tour will be made in Springfield on the 23rd. Thence he goes to Northampton, Holyoke and Worcester on successive days, reaching Cambridge, where he speaks at Brattle Square hall on the 27th, and Boston, Paine Memorial Hall, on the 28th.

From Boston he goes to Whitman and Brockton, and then to Amesbury Newburyport, Haverhill and Lawrence and Lowell. It is confidently expected by the social democratic party that the next legislature will include at least two representatives of that party.

EXCITING AND HEALTHFUL.

That Maine is the greatest Paradise for those of sporting inclination, was long since granted, but to the average New Englander the Sportsman's Show in Boston last spring, was an eye opener. Hundreds who visited this marvellous exhibition declared that this fall they should participate in this, the most fascinating sport; and that the promises are being made good is already evidenced by the great travel toward the Maine hunting grounds. On every east bound train will be found great quantities of trappings and outfits of the huntsman, while the sportsmen talk over and dream of the excitement incident to the deer hunt. Many are the city men now-a-days who are enjoying a palatable spread of venison, the result of the good luck of some friend.

The Boston & Maine railroad and its connection pervades every part of this resourceful country and its trains are run at convenient hours; and in the parlor sleeping car service that is in effect, you can go there in luxury and comfort.

If you want to know of the hunting regions of Maine, send a two-cent stamp to the General Passenger Agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the book entitled, Fishing and Hunting, which is profusely illustrated.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

LOWELL MAN.

NOMINATED FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Plymouth and Norfolk county democratic district committees appointed at the recent conventions held in the counties to meet and select a candidate for district-attorney, convened at Mr. Dennis J. Sheerin's office this forenoon at 9.30 o'clock and named the candidate.

Norfolk county was represented by Bushrod Morse of Sharon and George O. Wenworth of Stoughton. Plymouth county was represented by Dennis J. Sheerin of this city, Andrew Shanahan of Rockland and Lawyer Bonney of Whitman. Without parleying Mr. Sheerin was chos on chairman and Mr. Wentworth secretary. Mr. Charles A. Gilday, one of Brockton's promising young lawyers, and formerly of Lowell, was then named as the candidate for district attorney to oppose Robert O. Harris, the republican candidate.—Brockton Enterprise.

TEWKSBURY ENTERTAINED.

The City of Lynn, credited the luckiest tub in the Veteran Firemen's league, met with a set-back on the way up the muster which threatened to prevent their being present at the muster, except in spirit. The train in which they came up ran off the switch at Tewksbury and delayed the outfit for about two hours; the Okos of Marblehead and the Torrent of Peabody, who were on the train ahead waved a fond goodbye as they rounded the curve and left the sad Lynnites sitting on the cold, unsympathetic iron.

Lynn ardor is not dampened easily, so while the repairs were being made on the defective switch, they marched around the town of Tewksbury with music and shouting, stopped in front of the almshouse and rendered some sweet Lynn solos for the benefit of the inmates. Feeling that they had done a noble deed, the band of red-shirted warriors from the shoe city went back to the train on their way to Nashua light of heart lasters, but not least.—Nashua Telegraph.

ONOSKAS' HOP.

The first social hop of the '98-'99 season was held in Prescott hall last evening. The Onoska club was in charge and had arranged a grand program of enjoyable dances for their friends of whom there were about 400 present. Atwood's orchestra furnished music. The officers were: General manager, Charles A. Gallagher; assistant, George M. Doyle; floor director, Lawrence J. Farley; assistant, James P. Garrity; aids, John O'Hara, James Curry, George Quinn, Thomas Welch, James Powers and Joseph Whalen; reception committee, Harry Farley, James Gookin, Hugh Gildee and James Casey.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Harvey E. Buxton and Lydia F. Buxton to me, dated May 4th, 1885, and recorded with Middlesex North District Deeds in book 173, page 490, will be sold at public auction upon the premises, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, rain or shine, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely: "A certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated at the corner of Powell and C streets in Lowell, Massachusetts, and described as follows: viz: Residence, stable, 6100 square feet of land, No. 121 Powell street. The house has ten rooms also bath room, two store rooms, cellar, etc., has all modern improvements, including gas, sewerage, city water, water closets, set bowls, open fire places, hard wood finish, etc., is exceedingly pleasant as a home; is very nicely arranged; is up to date in all finish; needs very little outlay, and at the price it will in all probability sell for, will come within the reach of many respectable families who are only in moderate circumstances. The stable has conveniences for two horses, the carriage house has room for three carriages, the lot has a frontage of 66 feet on Powell street, 85 feet on C street, is nicely fenced, has concrete walks and driveway. Think of what a desirable corner for a block of stores and tenements. You can move the present building to one side of the lot on C street, making a splendid home there and have the best corner in precinct two of ward eight to improve. J. E. Conant & Co. are the auctioneers.

—Perley P. Perham, Mortgagee.
Charles H. Conant, Attorney.

Have you got to get a heating stove this season? If so, the place to purchase one is at Gaynor & Co.'s furniture store at 35 Prescott street. Call there and he will please you in price and quality.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank my many friends for the attention and many kind favors that I have received from their hands. I shall never cease to remember the association of the past few days, and wherever fortune may cast my lot I will never forget the attention and kindness that was made me largely by your generous efforts and willing co-operation. I will ever cherish your beautiful gift as a memorial of our pleasant days together, and can only wish that each of you when endowed with the good wishes of your friends may be as warmly supported and assisted as I have been since my return to Lowell. Thanking you all for your many kind gifts and your generous words of approval, accept my warmest thanks and remember me as your constant friend.

—James A. Duffy,
Co. M., 6th Regt.

A WORD TO COMMERICAL TRAVELERS.

And others who travel, being subject to our changeable climate. Prepare yourselves before going on your journey with a bottle of Cleveland's Lung Healer. It will cure you of all Throat and Lung troubles, a sure remedy for acute and chronic coughs. F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street, have the sole agency for Lowell. Call on them and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

THE PAUPER LAW

Relative to Settlement in Places.

OLD INMATES MAY NOT BE REMOVED

From Their Present Place of Abode.

Friends of some of the inmates of the almshouse are excited over the probability of the poor people being removed to the state almshouse in Tewksbury.

Throughout the state, many poor people who have been wards of cities and towns for years are being sent to the state institution because they have ceased to have legal settlements in the cities or towns.

The last legislature made a radical change in the statute governing the settlements and a correction of the erroneous notions that are in circulation, seems proper. Prior to the passage of Chapter 425 of this year, a man gained settlement in a town by service in the army and navy for one year in the quota of the town unless discharged for disability, and then a shorter term gave settlement by paying three taxes in a period of five years; by derivation through is father or mother; by serving as a town officer for one year; by being an ordained minister or by owning and occupying a piece of real estate for three years; and a woman gained a pauper settlement by marriage and if her husband had no settlement (she did not lose any other she had); by living in a town five years without aid; or through her father or mother.

The new chapter changes the law only in these particulars: If a man was 21 upon the first day of May, 1860, he must then gain a settlement of his own independent of the settlement of his father or mother; that is, by one of the ways recited other than through his parents; if by payment of taxes, those he must pay within the period.

Under the new law, the taxes must be paid within the five years and cannot be paid after the lapse of the five years.

A mother is now liable, civilly, for the support of her children but before this law, the father only was chargeable. These changes in the law were made at the request and representation of the associated relief organizations of the whole state; the clerks of the overseers of the poor and such other members as join the organization, together with charitable organizations of all kinds which form a society and suggest such changes in the law as they think will be most just to all the committees interested.

Thus any man who has paid three years' taxes in five years, who has held any public office, who has owned and occupied real estate for three years, who was under twenty-one years in 1860, and whose father or mother had a settlement in Lowell, has a settlement now in the city, and the city must give relief if he becomes destitute or falls into want.

These matters are controlled by state laws. However, there is a movement on foot to have the board of overseers of the poor in the different cities decide not to disturb any aged person who has been supported by any city for so long a time that they have become attached to their present home.

FIRST CASE.

TRIED UNDER THE NEW DEBT LAW.

The first case under the new state law touching small debts was tried at Woburn last week Wednesday and the decision given is of interest of tradespeople in general. In this particular case at Woburn, the creditor had obtained a judgment for rent amounting to $96.

The debtor, an employe under the gypsy moth commission, had ignored all previous attempt of the creditor to collect the claim. The debtor was not personally present in court when the case was called, but was represented by counsel who endeavored to secure a continuance of the case. Justice Johnson ruled, however, that as the statute provided that the examination was to be held at the time and place named in the notice on which the debtor was summoned into court, the creditor was entitled to have the case proceed. The creditor thereupon proved his claim for necessaries by offering the judgment of the court, and further showed that the debtor was earning $2.60 a day when employed and about $600 a year and that he had a family consisting of a wife and three small children.

Judge Johnson ruled that the creditor had shown sufficient evidence to bring this case within the statutes and ordered the debtor to pay $3 a week for the benefit of the creditor, and as the statute is silent as to the method in which the debtor should recive notice of the decree ordering payment, the clerk of court was ordered to send notice to him.

Counsel for the debtor asked leave to claim an appeal to the superior court. Judge Johnson refused to allow this claim and held that no right of appeal existed under the statute. The debtor must now pay the instalments as ordered or go to jail.

As the first case under the new law, the facts and ruling of the court will undoubtedly be read with interest by attorneys and the public generally.

Man wants but little here below but he wants that little, good. Hence the immense sale of Dow's Menthol Cream—it's little, but good; a trifle in the nostrils makes a clear head.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

It's a Winner.

Our great sale started off two weeks ago with a booming trade and the buying ever since has been brisk and without abatement. Many people who came "just to see what we had" looked at the goods, bought them and left the store fully satisfied that we are doing just what we advertised to do, viz: selling our enormous stock in connection with

Mark Andrews & Co.s Stock

No reserve—no exceptions—from 25 to 50 per cent. below their regular price. We can show our customers more clothing received from Mark Andrews & Co.—not consigned—but paid for since the fire, many times over than any one or all the houses in Lowell combined can exhibit. The concessions we received on account of the fire we give our customers. So great was the demand since the beginning of this sale, that an extra force of clerks had to be employed to wait upon customers. Every man, boy and woman who has bought garments here will be a walking advertisement for us. If you would like to save some of your dollars for future use, take advantage of this Great Money Saving Sale.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-88 MERRIMACK STREET.

"You Get No Pig in the Bag"

When You Buy

SHOES

At the "Sunlight". Our Shoes are money savers.

In our Ladies' Department we carry a complete line. Good Shoes are a combination of honesty and skill. Take away either element and the quality vanishes. Our Shoes are made by the best makers the country produces, and we stand by every pair.

Sunlight Shoe Store
100 CENTRAL STREET.

Shopworn

Are not what you are looking for. What you want is something that is stylish and up-to-date, and that is what we have. Being a new concern this fall, our stock of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

is new and up to the minute. Your inspection of this new line is respectfully solicited. Remember it is no trouble to show goods. Our clerks are at your disposal.

TEAGUE & TEAGUE
Leading Haberdashers,
COR. CENTRAL AND MIDDLE STS.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

A BEDROOM SUITE

With bevel plate glass, nicely carved bed, fine antique finish, all complete, for

$15.00.

They are all right.

DINING TABLES.

An elegant Solid Oak Polished Top, 6 ft. Extension Table, for only

$5.00.

WOOD STOVES, only $2.50.
OIL STOVES for $3.00.

GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 6 O'CLOCK

NEW YUKON LINE

Discovered and Reported to Washington, D. C.

A NEW OPENING TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Survey of the Route Now Completed.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The discovery of 2500 miles of additional territory of the United States on the Alaskan coast and of a new channel for the Yukon bound vessels which will minimize distance is officially reported to the Geodetic Survey department by John F. Pratt, the assistant in charge of the expedition in those waters. The new channel discovered is the "Kusilvak." It will carry eight feet over the bar at low water and will permit ships of moderate draught to proceed directly into the Yukon to a safe landing before trans-shipping to the smaller boats which will go the remainder of the way up the river. This will put the Yukon river into much closer access from the south. All the information obtained by the survey party will be embodied in a chart which will be ready soon.

ON THE BOWERY.

A fierce fight took place on Essex street, last night, in which a Lowell man and several local men figured. The former, it seems, got into a dispute which ended with harsh words and blows. The three fellows pounced upon the Lowell man and no doubt he would have been terribly beaten, but for the interference of friends. The men were all under the influence of liquor but when a policeman appeared they made good their escape.—Haverhill Gazette.

POLICE COURT.

Seven drunks.

Elizabeth C. O'Connell was sentenced to one year at the Massachusetts reformatory.

The case of James Taylor for drunkenness continued from yesterday was again continued until October 25th.

One drunk was released and four were fined $1 each.

Edward Seelee, drunkenness was fined $12.

George Williams was found guilty of assault and battery on his mother, Mrs. Emma Williams but on promise of better behavior, he was placed on probation.

PRESIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22.—The train bearing the presidential party arrived in Pittsburg at 3.43 o'clock this morning and after changing engines proceeded eastward. There was no sign of life about the train, everybody evidently being asleep. On account of the unseasonable hour and the uncertainty concerning the time of the arrival of the president, no one was at the station but the railroad employes.

CAN'T PUNISH.

THE CREEK INDIANS FOR MURDER OR OTHER OFFENCES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 22.—According to Federal Judge Springer, there is at present no legal way of punishing a Creek Indian for murder or any other offence, the trial of which began in the tribal court before its abolition on January 1, 1898. Upon a murder case carried to the federal court, the court has decided that the tribal court did not err and remanded the case to the latter for execution. Congress abolished the tribal court and hence Judge Springer's decision.

STAFFORD-KEEGAN RACE.

The five-mile match paced race between Capt. Hobart Stafford of the Spindle City Wheelmen and P. Keegan of the Tremont & Suffolk mills, which was postponed from Saturday last on account of the rain of that day, will be run, weather permitting, on the boulevard at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This promises to be a hot race, and considerable betting is on, the friends of both men being confident. Mr. Keegan holds the record which is 19.55 minutes for three times around the boulevard. He is in good trim and feels like a winner. Captain Stafford on the other hand has the utmost faith in his racing powers.

BRADY-GUATHIER RACE.

Big money is up on the Brady-Gauthier 100 yards' race at the Fair Grounds this afternoon.

FORMER LOWELL MAN.

Nelson Larrabee, formerly of Lowell, prevented a man from committing suicide by jumping into the Saco river at Biddeford, Me., recently. Larrabee was a well known young resident of this city and formerly worked in the Boott mills. He was also prominently identified with the labor organizations of this city.

SNOW IN RUSSIA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—Snow has European Russia, except in the Crimea and Caucussus. Navigation of the Volga has been partially suspended.

FATAL POISONED WATER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kelly, Mo., Oct. 22.—Four persons have died from the effects of drinking poisoned water from a well near Aurora. No hand by whom it was poisoned is a mystery.

O'KEEFE'S WEALTH

Denis O'Keefe of Marlboro a Miser

HIS CLOTHES FOUND LINED WITH MONEY.

Thousands of Dollars in Bank and Bonds.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 22.—It has developed since the death of Dennis O'Keefe, a man apparently in destitute circumstances on Thursday night, that he was possessed of considerable property, $1,100 of which in bills and bonds he carried sewed into the lining of his dilapidated coat and vest.

O'Keefe had been an inmate of a boarding house here for six years and he died after a short illness. He was believed to be very poor as he always wore old clothes and never seemed to have any surplus money.

On searching his room two bank books were found which recorded savings of $3,000. This led to a more thorough examination of the effects of the man and the $1,100 in bills and bonds were found in the linings of his clothing. O'Keefe has brothers in Lynn and this city and a daughter in England.

SERIOUS CHARGE

MAIL OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR TAMPERING WITH MAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22.—William A. Nebel, assistant superintendent of mails in the post office in this city, was arrested last night charged with tampering with the mails. He was taken before United States Commissioner Bloodgood and released on $1,000 bail.

Nebel acknowledges having tampered with the mails but denies that he ever took any money.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN—Mrs. Mary J. Buchanan, aged 80 years, died yesterday at her home, 106 Beech street. She was the widow of the late John Buchanan and was one of the oldest residents of this city. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DONOHOE—John Donohoe, aged 60 years, died yesterday at his home, 16 Merrill street.

ROBERTSON & CO.

A NEW YORK PAPER HAS A WORD TO SAY ABOUT THIS INTERESTING FIRM.

(From the New York Furniture World.)

Robertson & Co., Lowell, Mass., represent one of the most progressive furniture houses in the "City of Spindles." They carry a large and complete stock of goods in one of the best locations in the city, that of the Manning & Leighton block. At one time Manning & Leighton composed one of the leading firms in Lowell and Robertson & Co., are worthy successors occupying as they do, 15 rooms formerly used by that firm.

Mr. Robertson is a man who keeps ahead of the times, is a frequent visitor in the large markets, where he is a heavy but discriminating buyer. As a firm they possess the confidence of both the buying and the selling public and are firmly established as one of Lowell's leading commercial houses."

This statement is made through The Sun to inform the public that Robertson & Co. are still the "people," doing a square up and up furniture business at Manning & Leighton's old stand and any other firm claiming or making any such statements are misleading to the public.

—Robertson & Co.

October 20th.

STATIONERY ENGINEERS.

At a meeting of the local branch of the National association of Stationary Engineers much discussion on the test of the Highland and Varnum school boilers was heard. At the next meeting another hearing on the same subject will be held.

OHIO BANK

GOES INTO THE HANDS OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22.—A special from East Liverpool says:

There was a great upheaval in Lisbon yesterday when the doors of the First National bank were closed and the following sign displayed:

"This Bank Is In the Hands of the Comptroller of the Currency.

William E. Boden,
National Bank Examiner.

The examiner called at the bank on Thursday and was courteously received by Cashier M. J. Childs, who, after a brief talk, turned the inspector over to one of the clerks and left, saying that he was going to attend a sale at a woolen mill. It was learned yesterday that he hired a man to drive him to Kensington, where he expected to take a Cleveland & Pittsburg train for the east. An investigation of the bank's affairs is now in progress and enough has bee ndiscovered to assure the directors that Childs is an embezzler. There is great anxiety among the depositors, but assurance is given that obligations to them will be met. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000 and the resources $113,000, according to the last statement.

Childs was city treasurer and treasurer of the United Presbyterian church and the funds of these institutions are in the bank.

The Late MICHAEL O'DAY, Who Dropped Dead at Work in the Tremont & Suffolk Mills Yesterday and Whose Funeral Will Take Place Tomorrow Afternoon at 4 O'Clock.
(Photograph by Freeman.)

ROYAL COURTESIES

EXCHANGED BETWEEN SULTAN AND GERMAN ROYAL PARTY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Constantinople, Oct. 22—At the grand farewell banquet here last night, the Sultan sat between the Emperor and Empress of Germany. At about ten o'clock their Imperial Majesties withdrew to the Merassin Kiosk and the Emperor afterward returned the farewell visits of the diplomatic corps. In the meantime the Sultan and his son conducted the Empress and the maids of honor to the harem, where they conversed with the Valides, the Sultana, the princesses and other ladies.

Emperor William presented a gold snuff box to the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha.

HILDRETH CLUB.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The Hildreth Social club of North Chelmsford held its second assembly of the season in the town hall last evening. Hibbard's orchestra furnished music for the dancing.

The success of the affair is largely due to the efforts of the following committee General manager, Miss Loretta O'Neil; assistant general manager, Miss Tessie McCabe; floor director, Miss May Fisher; assistant floor director, Miss Lizzie Nelson Constantineau, William O'Neil Seymour; aids, Messrs, James Barrett, and Samuel Seymour.

ORDERED TO PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Manila, Oct. 23.—General Whittier, the collector of customs here, has been ordered to proceed to Paris for the purpose of testifying before the United States peace commission.

NEW POST OFFICE

U. S. Establishes an Office at Cavite

AS A BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

Manila Transports to be Discharged.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The post office department has ordered the establishment of a military post office station at Cavite, near Manila. It will be known as Military Station No. 2, of the San Francisco post office.

PRINCETON'S ANNIVERSARY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—The 152nd anniversary of the founding of Princeton University was celebrated today with commemoration exercises in Alexander hall. The address of the occasion was delivered by President Daniel C. Gilman of the John Hopkins University. President Gilman, who was a member of the Venezuelan commission and was appointed a member of the war investigating commission, spoke on territorial acquisition, including the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIJOU THEATRE.

This cozy little theatre is putting up one of the slickest vaudeville entertainments that could be desired. They have continued shows at 1 5 and 7 o'clock. This week they have a very excellent bill, and particular feature alone is well worth the price of admission. It is something that might be called an illusion sketch, which shows a couple of characters in a title role of male and female, making the change without leaving the stage, not only changing their dress, but also their voice, as they sing very nicely. They have a number of good specialties. Considering the very low price of admission, which is only five and ten cents, it makes it almost positive that this house will do a large and prosperous business in our city. No rowdyism will be allowed on the stage or in the audience. The aim of the management is to make this cozy little playhouse in every way popular.

FASHODA TROUBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—Commenting upon the recent speech of Sir Michael Hick-Beach, the Novoe Vremya charges the chancellor with making a violent attack upon the French government and says he failed to bear in mind that France has in Russki, "an ally resolved to support her in the Fashoda question in view of the full solidary of their interests.

MILLS SHUT DOWN

New Agreement Goes Into Effect in Fall River

MILLS GO INTO A POOL ON MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Textile Council Will Discuss the Affair.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 22—The Chace the Sagamore, Wampanoag, Weetamoe and Stafford mills will shut down next week under the curtailment feature of the new agreement. It is understood that the trustees will be empowered under the pooling agreement to borrow money on the manufactured product placed in their hands and that mills which has cloth in the pool mill be able to secure loans fro mthe trustees. The sales for the week in the print cloth market have amounted to about 250,000 pieces.

The day spinners at the Hargraves stopped work this noon and will not return to work until the management sees fit to discontinue employing a night shift.

The weavers held a meeting last night but did not take any definite action in the matter. The majority were not disposed to interfere.

The Textile Council will meet tomorrow and take up the matter.

LOWELL BARBER

WHO IS NOW A RICH KLONDIKE MINER.

A despatch from Montreal announces the arrival in that city of Napoleon Dupras, the rich Klondike miner who left Lowell early this week after a five days' stay. Dupras says that a trip to the Klondike is one that the people may well consider carefully before undertaking the journey. They should be hardy and well supplied with money and provisions. Last winter Mr. Dupras lost by fire a $11,000 house at Dawson City. The house was nothing more than a cabin but it cost that amount.

Mr. Dupras worked in Lowell as a barber for ex-Overseer of the Poor Joseph Dextra, 15 years ago. Shortly after leaving Lowell he went to the Klondike region.

TRANSPORTS DESTROYED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22—The number of men to be sent on the remaining transports has been so reduced below the number the ships carried on their first passage to Manila, that it will not be necessary to make use of the transports not yet returned. It is General Merriam's intention to send back the City of Pueblo and to discharge from commission the Rio de Janeiro, the Peru and the City of Para.

PROOF-READER KILLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cincinnati, Ohio., Oct. 22.—The body of a man was taken from the Ohio river near Aurora, Ind., yesterday. Two gashes in the throat are such that the coroner declares they could not be self inflicted. The body was identified as that of Lawrence Treat, who was until Wednesday last a proof-reader on the Commercial-Tribune.

WARD FOUR MEETING.

The ward four Independent club will hold a meeting at its quarters on Hale street, Monday evening to take action in the representative contest. All who are opposed to Representative Ramsay are invited to attend.

A ROYAL SON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Turin, Oct. 22.—The Duchess of Aosta, wife of Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, eldest nephew of the king of Italy, was safely delivered of a son today. The Duchess was formerly Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late count of of Paris. She was married June 25, 1895.

CORBETT—SHARKEY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 22.—The management of the Lenox Athletic club of this city have completed all the details for the twenty round bout between James Corbett and Tom Sharkey, which is scheduled to take palce here on November 22.

KAFFIRS REPULSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, Oct. 22.—The Magato Kaffirs have been repulsed by the force of Burghers sent against them. The Burghers chased them into the mountains, killing several of the natives. The Burghers' artillery did good execution and the Transvaal forces suffered no loss. The fact that the natives attacked the Burghers is regarded as a declaration of war.

PEOPLE'S CLUB.

Arrangements are now completed for the classes which the women's branch of the People's club will carry on during the winter from Nov. 1 to April 1. There will be classes in dressmaking, embroidery, millinery, plain sewing and button holes. The nights to be devoted to these classes are: Dressmaking, 12 lessons, Mondays and Thursdays; embroidery, 20 lessons, Wednesdays ano Fridays; millinery, 10 lessons, Tuesdays; plain sewing and button holes, 20 lessons, Tuesdays.

There are to be day classes in embroidery Friday and Saturday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30 and these classes will be limited to ten members.

COL. UPHAM DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22.—Colo J. J. Upham, retired, of the Eighth Cavalry died last night of Bright's disease, aged 61. Col. Upham was one of the best known military men in Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT DEPOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 22.—President Daily of the Tacoma & Columbia River railroad, denies that Mr. Balles, former president of th eMechanics & Mechanics' bank of New York, who was deposed yesterday, was ever connected with that road.

COREAN MONEY ORDERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The post office department has arranged with the postal department of Japan for the indirect exchange of money orders between this country and Corea, and on and after January, 1899, money orders may be drawn in the United States for payment at the Japanese post offices at Chemulpo, Fusan, Seoul, Yuensan and Mukho in Corea and in like manner at those offices for payment in the United States.

OBJECTS TO VERDICT.

During the session of the superior civil court yesterday City Solicitor Quin filed a motion to set aside the verdict of $217 given Plaintiff Larkin in his case against the city for damages caused by his fall from a bicycle on Varnum avenue. It is not the amount involved but the solicitor claims that the verdict is contrary to the law and evidence.

EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia paraded all the troops at Tsin-Tau fort yesterday in honor of the birthday of the Empress of Germany, his sister-in-law.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The village of Clairsville, Cal., was totally destroyed by fire. Pompey Pedrini and four others are reported to have been burned to death.

The Lawrence Democrats opened the state campaign with an enthusiastic meeting last night. The speakers were Walter L. Ramsdell of Lynn and Harry Lloyd of Boston.

Writs of temporary injunction have been served on 31 railroad ticket brokers in Chicago. The petitions upon which the injunctions were granted set forth alleged fraudulent deals.

John Chatterton, whose wife had been Lillian Russell since Jan. 21, 1894, yesterday received a decree of divorce in the chancery court in Jersey City. Miss Russell is now in London.

Reports are current that there has been some speculation in Matanzas in the Red Cross supplies, and those will be carefully investigated and the abuse, if it exists, traced to its source.

A New York man who arrived in Seattle from St. Michaels reports the probable loss of the schooner Annie Rowe in the North sound and the drowning of 11 passengers. When the Roanoke left St. Michaels a party was preparing to go in search of the missing schooner.

The students of Tufts college, Medford, Mass., have voted unanimously to abolish hazing and to do away with the Greek letter organization which has been a terror to the freshmen and has been in disfavor for years. The unique custom of the "sophs" entertaining the "freshies" will be established.

ALABAMA SOLDIER KILLED.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22.—Friday morning Calvin McCou, sergeant-major of the Third Alabama regiment, was found dead on the street. He had been shot, the ball entering the left ear. He was seen Thursday with considerable money, and when found his pockets had been cut out and the money was gone.

PORTO RICAN SPOILS

Anti-Spanish Officials Looking for Office.

The Autonomist Holdovers Sternly Opposed by the Office Seekers—The Baffled Expectants Protest—Harold Frederic Rejected Medical Treatment.

San Juan, Oct. 22.—Considerable excitement prevails here owing to the fact that the president of the recent autonomist council of secretaries, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of justice and the secretary of the interior—all elected last March on the autonomist platform—are continued by Major General Brooke in their respective offices. Their political opponents suggest public demonstrations against such continuance.

Investigation by the American authorities, however, has led to the conclusion that they are all men of excellent standing, and that their retention in office will be the best way to preserve tranquility in the insular administration until such time as the United States congress can take action regarding Porto Rico. It is distinctly understood that this cabinet will act under the control of the military government. During the continuance of the military administration a strong attempt will be made to hold in abeyance insular politics. All government institutions, local and general, will be continued, partisan politics being eliminated.

The administration of local affairs in San Juan is progressing as before. Dr. Brochemin, who succeeds Dr. Huidekoper, is vigorously taking hold of matters relating to public health and sanitation. A system of street cleaning will soon be inaugurated. The oath of allegiance to the United States has been taken by five judges of the superior court in Porto Rico, who later will administer the same oath to their subordinates. Spanish judges who do not desire to forswear their allegiance to Spain will be returned to the peninsula.

The dissatisfaction felt by Porto Ricans at the increase in foreign postage is widespread. Formerly the rate was 5 cents; now it is 10 in local money. Insular postage has been increased from 8 to 4 cents.

The percentage of sick among the American troops quartered at the San Juan barracks is very small.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN DOCTORS.

London, Oct. 22.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper man and author, who died suddenly Wednesday in Henley of heart disease, was adjourned until Wednesday next. The evidence was somewhat sensational.

Mr. Frederic's daughter said her father did not believe in doctors, and that it was with his consent, but under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a christian scientist, was summoned to attend.

Kate Lyon, a member of the Frederic household, testified that the deceased had asked her to call in Mrs. Mills, and the latter came to the house and expounded the system followed by the christian scientists. On the following day Mr. Frederic dismissed the doctors who had been in attendance on him. Most of Mrs. Mills' treatment, continued the witness, was what was known as "absent treatment." At the request of friends of the sick man the doctors were again summoned, but the patient informed them that when they had previously been attending him he had not followed their directions.

The physicians said the deceased had suffered from rheumatic fever and was paralyzed on one side. His death, they asserted, was due to syncope. Both declared their belief that with proper treatment the patient would have recovered.

NOW HORSE FLESH

is to be Exported for Food.

BRIGHTON ABBATOIR WANTS A LICENSE.

To Carry on the Slaughter of Horses.

Boston, Oct. 22.—A petition was filed with City Clerk Galvin Friday by Charles Weiss of Somerville for a license for himself to carry on the business of slaughtering horses at Brighton abattoir for food purposes. In his petition Mr. Weiss states that the "business is to be carried on and the product to be sold or used for food, packed in barrels for export. The estimated number of animals to be slaughtered every week is 120 horses, slaughtering to be on each day, except Sundays, and at all times of the day."

The health commissioners will next be called upon to act, if the board of aldermen grant the license, as the final decision rests with them. One of the commissioners states that there is no law in Massachusetts against the slaughtering of horses for food, but that this is the first time that it has come before the health department for consideration. He also states that there is quite an export business carried on by concerns outside of the commonwealth, a very large portion of the horse meat going to Germany.

FOUR-CENT FARE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Oct. 22.—The city council has passed ordinances making the single cash fare on the Little Consolidated and Big Consolidated street railway lines of the city 4 cents, and requiring the companies to sell seven tickets for 25 cents. Not one member of the council voted in the negative. The directors of the roads will map out a plan of action to contest the ordinances.

George C. Mulhern, superintendent for the Little Consolidated, says: "It is simply a case of confiscation of property and no court will permit those ordinances to be enforced. Our directors will take up the matter. I personally would at once enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinances, and the courts would decide in my favor on looking into the case."

WOODFORD IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 22.—General Woodford, minister to Spain, is the guest of the Massachusetts club.

Many people of prominence, not only in municipal but state affairs, met in this city last night to inaugurate a movement in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. Warren Spaulding advocated a change in the penal code making it possible to indict a man on a charge of murder in the second degree as the first step in the direction of the abolition of capital punishment. The meeting decided to work upon this line.

Catherine Harriman's residence was robbed of diamonds, jewelry and clothing, valued at between $1200 and $1500.

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 22.—The total registration for the third day in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was 67,637, total for three days, 240,224. For the third day last year the registration was 63,217; for three days, 261,974. The registration in the borough of Brooklyn was 36,215, making a total for the three days of 152,510. For the third day in 1897 in the borough the registration was 49,895, and for the three days of last year, 166,163.

In the borough of Queens the total for the third day was 4570; for three days, 17,793. For last year the third day's registration was 6653; for three days, 20,985.

BIGAMY CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The charges of abandonment and bigamy against Hiram Maxim, the gun inventor, by Helen Leighton of this city, were withdrawn Friday afternoon and Maxim was discharged. At the same time he was served with a summons in an action for damages brought against him by Miss Leighton.

Counsel for the complainant agreed to withdraw the charges of abandonment and bigamy if the defendant would consent to service in a civil suit for damages. After much discussion the defence consented. Counsel for Mr. Maxim stated that he was prepared to prove the innocence of his client, and he asked to have the record show that the complaints were withdrawn in the presence and with the full consent of the complainant. The plaintiff's attorney said that he would be prepared to prove that Maxim represented himself as a single man and inveigled Helen Leighton into a worthless marriage when she was 16 years of age, subsequently casting her off and making her unworthy to become a good man's wife.

BANQUETTED BY THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The emperor and empress of Germany, with the sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops yesterday from a window. Their German majesties saluted the flag of each regiment. Emperor William wore the uniform of a German general, with several Turkish orders. Empress Augusta Victoria wore the Chefakat order, and the sultan the order of the black eagle.

Later in the day the prefect of police presented the visitors with silver vases, subscribed for by the populace, remarking in the speech of presentation upon the friendship between the two countries in the appreciation felt by all Mussulmans at the visit of their majesties. Sultan Abdul Hamid presided at a farewell banquet to his imperial guests, at which all the Turkish ministers and foreign envoys were present.

After the review the sultan escorted the empress to luncheon, taking her on his arm. An immense crowd of Turks surrounded the palace and cheered until Emperor William appeared upon the balcony. Considerable comment is made upon the extraordinary fraternizing of the German and Turkish soldiers.

MARCHAND MUST MARCH.

London, Oct. 22.—Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. At the same time the determination is reiterated not to budge from the position which the British government has taken up no matter what the outcome may be. It is said on good authority that the government has also determined not to brook unreasonable delay, and that in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, the Marchand party will be removed from that place, though it is not expected that it will be necessary to go to extremes.

DRAMATIC AND SPORTING

THE STAGE IN GOTHAM.

Arthur Crispin Reviews Mansfield's Production of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

[Copyright, 1895.]

Richard Mansfield has made many commendable productions in his long and honorable career, but he has never been connected with one which was in any way comparable with that of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which is the current attraction at the Garden theater. This famous play by Rostand has created a veritable sensation in this city, where, as is well known, it is very difficult to arouse the theater going public from their habitual apathy. New York very often condemns a play that is really worthy, but when it becomes enthusiastic over a production it is safe to assert that the piece will be more than a "succes d'estime" in the rest of the country.

Seats at the Garden theater may nominally be procured three weeks in advance, but those persons, outside of a few early birds who seem to be always able to get in on the ground floor, who attempt to buy seats in the usual manner are invariably doomed to disappointment, for the demand is so enormous that there is constantly a long line at the box office window. And indeed so great is the interest aroused by "Cyrano de Bergerac" that the gallery is occupied by a class of persons who go to the theater intending to pay $2 apiece for their seats and who are literally forced in spite of themselves to save $1.50 by ascending to the gallery, where the view is equally good, and where, with an actor like Richard Mansfield, whose enunciation is as clear as the tones of a silver bell, the beautiful language of the poet may be heard with practically the same distinctness as though one were in the second row of the orchestra.

It is like saying that the world is round to assert that Richard Mansfield is the best actor in this country. For many years we have had no stage figure who could be justly considered anything like his equal. Just glance back at some of his productions with which the public is most familiar: "The Parisian Romance," "Prince Karl," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Nero," "Richard the Third," "Merchant of Venice," the ill fated "Don Juan," which Mansfield admitted that he wrote, and "Beau Brummel," which he made possible, although Clyde Fitch was the author of the piece, "The Devil's Disciple," the "Scarlet Letter" and "Cyrano de Bergerac"—what a list!

Where, aside from Mansfield, is there an actor in the United States, or, for that matter in the world, not excepting the great Coquelin himself, who could enact the principal roles of these plays and do each of them as well as they could be done by any living performer who makes a specialty of the class of work most prominent in each of the characters?

Henry Irving's stage management has been praised "ad nauseam" by the press of this country, and it has deserved most of what has been said of it, but while we have been commending the Englishman, we have somehow or other come to overlook the genius who is one of us. Mansfield has never made a production which was not as carefully and, when the occasion demanded, as elaborately staged as anything that Irving has done, and in "Cyrano de Bergerac" there is some stage management which I do not believe has ever been excelled, at least in my day and generation. When the Saxe-Meiningen company came over here, bringing their supers so that the production of "Julius Cæsar" might not be marred by an undrilled mob, I saw the play with the idea that there would be a revelation in the way of stage management, but in my humble opinion it cannot be compared with Mansfield's handling of the crowds in "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the scene at the theater in the hotel and during the battle with the Spaniards at Arras.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" is one of the few plays ever given in New York in which large and moving events are made to appear like bits taken from real life. The slightest detail is worked out in the Mansfield production as carefully as the business of the principal performer, and it is to this phase of the representation, as well as to the excellent work done by Mr. Mansfield and his assistants in the rendering of the lines of the gifted author, that the marvelous success achieved by the play may be attributed.

The history of "Cyrano de Bergerac" before it was attempted in England is almost as interesting as the story of the play itself. It was produced at the Porte St. Martin theater, Paris, Dec. 28, 1897, with Coquelin in the title role. On the morning of Dec. 29, 1897, Edmond Rostand, the author, was famous, and Coquelin had added another to his long list of triumphs. About six months later the same actor took his production intact to London, where it was presented—of course in French. Henry Irving had meanwhile secured the English rights for the United Kingdom; but, possibly discouraged by his recent nonsuccessful ventures at production during the past winter, he was, according to report, about to give it up, when Coquelin arrived upon the scene. His success in the British capital caused Mr. Irving to change his mind.

Mr. Mansfield had read of the wonderful play, and he succeeded in securing the American rights, but not until after it was too late for the author to protect himself under the copyright law in this country. A number of English translations had already been made, and they were public property, so far as the United States was concerned. Mansfield, however, determined to keep faith with the author and to send him his royalties as they became due, an agreement which he has religiously kept, as in fact he does all of his undertakings.

Augustin Daly had one of the translations of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and he announced that he would produce it at an early date. As a matter of fact he did produce it in Philadelphia on the night that it was first made public in New York by Mr. Mansfield, and whereas, as has been stated, the latter created a veritable sensation here, Mr. Daly's presentation of the piece has been received in a not-over-enthusiastic manner, despite the advantage which he at first blush appears to have in the possession of Miss Rehan, to whom was of course assigned the role of Roxane, the heroine of the play.

This advantage, however, is not so marked a one as every one had a right to believe it would be.

Mr. Mansfield has as his leading woman Miss Margaret Anglin, who is as certain to shine prominently in the American theatrical firmament as day is to follow night. Miss Anglin is a Canadian who a few years ago was the ingenue, and a little later the leading woman with Charles Rohlfs, who was at the time starring in the "Leavenworth Case" and "Merchant of Venice." Her work at this time gave promise of better things, but even her warmest admirers did not dare hope that the opportunity would ever be given her to demonstrate what a really marvelous actress she is. Her reading of the lines allotted to Roxane is delightful, and practically without flaw. Her voice is peculiarly pleasing and her gestures are natural to a degree not to be looked for in one whose stage experience has been so limited. She can be sympathetic without whining, and intense without ranting. No theatrical gasps ever escape her as a substitute for emotion; the face shows that without resort to such time worn devices.

But to return to the play. A certain manager has announced that he will send half a dozen companies on the road at once to present Rostand's drama. Mr. Mansfield, however, need feel no alarm. "Cyrano de Bergerac" is possible to but one man in this country, and that man is Richard Mansfield. There is no other actor on the American stage who can even begin to suggest the possibilities of the character as they are so fully developed by Mr. Mansfield. The swashbuckler, the roistering Gascon, the poet, the self sacrificing friend, the lover, the philosopher and the brave man at the moment when the final summons arrives all are portrayed by him in the most positive colors with nothing left undone which should be done and nothing done which should be left undone.

To sum up, it is no exaggeration to say that "Cyrano de Bergerac" is the sensation of the present generation, and if arrangements can be made with out-of-town managers with whom Mr. Mansfield is already booked he will not only be able to remain at the Garden theater during this season, but well into the next. The play is a gem which, while one highly appreciates upon a first visit, increases markedly in brilliance with the lapse of time; its beauties cannot all be grasped in the three hours and a half required for its presentation.

Mansfield has achieved the most marked success of his career with "Cyrano de Bergerac." He has made a number of pecuniary failures in his time, but in this case the happy conjunction of artistic and financial success is no more than America's greatest actor richly deserves.

There are few weak spots in the cast of "Cyrano de Bergerac" as presented by Mr. Mansfield, and while outside of the star and Miss Anglin there is no one whose work is worthy of especial mention there is likewise no one whose performance is sufficiently commonplace to merit unfavorable criticism for marring the magnificent "tout ensemble."

It seems almost superfluous to attempt to tell the story of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The hero is a Gascon who is a member of the famous cadets. He is a philosopher as well as a roisterer, a man who jests while his soul is teeming with sentiment, a fellow who jokes even while Death has his icy grasp upon his throat. Brilliant to a degree, with a voice which cannot be resisted by ordinary mortals and with an aptness of expression that makes his tongue as much to be feared as his sword, he might be considered a mortal to be envied were it not for the fact that he is afflicted with an absolutely impossible nose, at which the people laugh in private, though they dare not express their ridicule where it will reach the owner of the aforesaid generous proboscis.

Cyrano has a cousin, the beautiful Roxane, with whom he is madly in love, but keenly sensitive as he is to his deformity, he does not hope that any woman—much less Roxane—will ever regard him with more than toleration. She in turn sees and falls in love with a handsome and brave young soldier, Christian by name, who is as dull as he is good to look upon. After a time a meeting is contrived and Roxane so works upon the feelings of Cyrano that he promises to protect the young man, who has that day joined De Bergerac's regiment. When Christian appears at the barracks, he is informed by his new comrades that to refer to De Bergerac's nose is equivalent to giving one's order for a grave, but when the terrible duelist appears the young man, not at all awed by the warnings he has received, makes pointed allusions to his disfigurement in order to demonstrate to his fellows that he does not fear him. De Bergerac with difficulty controls himself, and when the other Gascons retire, expecting to return after a few minutes to find Christian stretched out cold in death, they are astounded by seeing the two men with their arms about each other. One of them remarks that the wolf has become a lamb, and makes an insulting allusion to De Bergerac's nose. Thereupon he is promptly slapped upon his own.

Later De Bergerac does Christian's wooing for him, and so successfully does he act in the capacity of agent that Roxane accepts him and a hasty marriage is celebrated. De Guiche, the evil genius of the play, who is a nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, is in love with Roxane. Finding that she has slipped forever from his grasp, he orders her new made husband away to the war against Spain. De Bergerac goes along as a member of the Gascon regiment, and as is developed later takes to writing two letters a day to Roxane, signing Christian's name. Roxane, moved strangely by these eloquent epistles, hastens to the camp with food for the starving men, and shortly after her arrival there, Christian, learning that she loves him for his supposed qualities of mind and not for himself, implores Cyrano to tell her everything. He leaves for another part of the defenses at this moment and within a few minutes is brought back dead. Cyrano of course does not reveal the secret.

The last act occurs 14 years later. During all this time Roxane has been in a convent where Cyrano visits her every Saturday afternoon. On this particular day Cyrano has been injured by the servant of an enemy, who hurled a heavy fagot upon him from a window as he passed, but true to his soldierly idea of punctuality, he limps in at the appointed time, and again expressing a desire to read the last letter which Roxane had received from Christian, he is handed the paper. Night falls, and the letter in Cyrano's nerveless grasp drops to his side, but he continues to read in the most impassioned manner. Then Roxane for the first time realizes that he was the author of the letters and that it was his mind that inspired them and his tongue that uttered the eloquent words of love which had won her heart for Christian. Two friends arriving at this moment, Cyrano's serious injury is made known to Roxane, who implores him to live for her sake, but it is too late, and rising and scorning support except from a st[illegible] oak Cyrano recites his own epit[illegible] his sword, lunges wildly at [illegible] destroyer Death, whom he i[illegible] tion sees approaching, and fa[illegible] stage—dead.

This is the end of the play, exc[illegible] only the curtain call, which invari[illegible] follows.

Arthur Crispin

New York.

CHARACTERS IN NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

France's National Theater.

Sarcey writes apropos of the French national theater: "Where is the theater—I do not say in France, but in Europe and the whole world—which can so vary its attractions, play old and modern plays, in turn, in verse and prose and send away the audience always satisfied, sometimes charmed? Without doubt there are abuses in this organization, * * * but where is the perfect thing? The Comedie Francaise is no more perfect than other organizations—less perfect, if you wish—but it has one great merit, and that is to exist. If it were destroyed, it would be impossible ever to rebuild it. Let us keep it, then, without thinking too much of the small or big abuses that one sees in it. 'There is no honest man without one or two vices.'"

Triple Barrel Shotgun.

Sportsmen are interested in a new rifle which has three barrels arranged in a row and provided with a selective single trigger action. This gun weighs a trifle less than seven pounds, and in an experimental test made with clay pigeons the results were eminently satisfactory. The mechanism allows of a selective action in firing and is said to work admirably, an indicator showing which of the three barrels has been fired. This attachment discloses at a glance the condition of the rifle for further shooting.

SUCCESSOR TO THE "TERRIBLE TURK."

[Copyright, 1898.]

The art of wrestling is one of the most ancient forms of athletic exercise and long antedates boxing. The old Greek heroes used to practice it, and it was one of the favorite sports at their games. Homer in his immortal "Iliad" speaks of a wrestling match between the great Ulysses and Ajax.

The Greeks, however, were not the inventors of the art, for they learned it from the Egyptians, and it was also well known to the Phoenicians.

Ever since wrestling has been practiced in the peninsula formed by the countries of Turkey and Greece, and famous exponents of the sport are to be found there today. In Turkey the sultan is a great patron of the wrestlers and keeps a number of them to afford him amusement. The pashas and other rich men of the Ottoman empire also have their favorite wrestlers, to whom they give big sums of money besides backing them against other strong men.

Some months ago one of these Turkish wrestlers came to this country and challenged any man in America to throw him. He went under the title of Ismalel Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," and relied as much upon his ability to frighten an opponent by his terrible facial contortions as upon his knowledge of the art. After several encounters with a number of our well known wrestlers he took passage for Europe on the ill fated steamer Bourgogne, which was sunk after a collision on the banks of Newfoundland. Yousouf was drowned, because, it was stated, he had incumbered himself with a large belt filled with gold coins.

Another Turkish wrestler has recently come to this country to win fame and American dollars. He is said to be an undefeated champion in his own land. His manager and backer, Antonio Pierri, says that he defeated Yousouf at Adrianopolis in 1893, in a terrible struggle which lasted four hours.

The newcomer, whose name is Halil Adali, does not pride himself so much upon his great strength, which was Yousouf's boast, as upon his skill. He told me, through his manager, that since his victory over Yousouf five years ago he has met and defeated every wrestler of prominence in Turkey. His record includes victories over Pannali, a giant of the sultan's house guards, whose back he claims to have broken in a public encounter; Auer Mulcousouf, a gigantic Armenian; Kara Osman, Felix Nola, Ibrahim, and Kara Ahmet, all prominent wrestlers of the palace. Adali was waiting for another chance at the "Terrible Turk" when news arrived of his untimely taking off. Having conquered all rivals in his native land he was easily persuaded to seek new fields in America.

Adali wears his national costume and is an extremely picturesque figure in baggy blue breeches drawn tight around the calves and ankles, a broad maroon sash and short blue jacket. On his head is perched the regular maroon fez surrounded by a multicolored turban, which he wears with a rakish tilt. His hair is cropped short. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 225 pounds when in condition, though when I saw him he was considerably above that figure owing to enforced idleness on board ship. He has, however, secured training quarters in a gymnasium and is rapidly rounding into shape. His chest measurement is 47 inches, his waist 36 inches and his thigh 27 inches. The circumference of his neck is 19 inches, and he measures 17½ inches around the biceps.

When I called on him, he and his manager were at luncheon. If the Turk prove as good a wrestler as he is a trencherman he certainly is a wonder. He ate enough while I was present to satisfy four pretty hungry men and topped it all off with several plates of ice cream.

Adali is a native of Adrianopolis and is of a family the male members of which have been famous wrestlers for many generations. During the time when the sultan and his court are away from Constantinople and Adali is not required to be on duty he lives at his country villa, high up in the Balkan mountains. I asked his manager how many wives he had, for, contrary to the teachings of the Koran, many wealthy Mussulmans practice polygamy.

"Only one wife," was the reply. "I told you he was a very sensible man," and I thought I detected the faintest suggestion of a twinkle in Pierri's eye as he said this.

Adali has one son, a boy of 5, of whom he is very fond, and whom he intends to train to be a wrestler. Adali wanted to bring the little fellow to America with him, but was dissuaded from doing so.

It is the custom in Turkey to call the famous wrestlers by some special title or nickname. Adali's is the "Sultan's Lion."

He says that he is willing to meet American wrestlers at any style, Greco-Roman and catch as catch can preferred. Should he be successful in his engagement here it is his intention to make a tour of India. Many of the nizams, rajahs and maharajahs of that country keep wrestlers and strong men just as is the custom in Turkey. Halil thinks he could make lots of money and have a pretty easy thing of it against most of them. He may also make a trip to Japan, where there are many experts, for wrestling is the national sport of the Land of the Chrysanthemum.

ELBERT WOOD.

HALIL ADALI.

THE PLAYER FOLK.

Smyth & Rice have made upward of $100,000 in two seasons on "My Friend From India" and "The Man From Mexico."

Clara Belz, the artist's model appearing in the New York Casino success, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," wears nothing but flesh colored tights and a "property" smile.

R. A. Barnet's successful musical extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," will be sent on the road again this season by Klaw & Erlanger. It is one of the most profitable ventures ever made by this firm.

John Hare opened his autumn tour at the Theater Royal, in Birmingham, England. His principal play this season is "The Prayer," an adaptation by Mr. Harold Child of Francois Coppee's "Le Pater," not previously seen in England. He will also revive "Ours," appearing as the elderly Prince Perovsky, the part he originally sustained under the Bancroft management at the old Prince of Wales theater, London.

G. P. Bancroft's serious drama, "Teresa," which has been revived at the Garrick theater, London, after being shelved for several months following its trial performance in the provinces, is a well written, interesting but morbid play. Violet Vanbrugh has scored a triumph in the leading feminine part. Arthur Bourchier is starred jointly with Miss Vanbrugh in the piece.

Della Fox has a double in New York, who has been purchasing millinery and having the same charged to Della Fox. The scheme was worked successfully for awhile.

It is said that Sadie Martinot's disrobing act in "The Turtle" at the Manhattan theater in New York outstrips anything ever before shown on the American stage.

Daniel Frohman has decided to produce Anthony Hope's own dramatization of his "Rupert of Hentzau" in New York this season, with James K. Hackett in the dual role.

An enthusiastic writer says that Chauncey Olcott has a fillip of mountain dew in his voice, a sparkle in his eyes and a freshness in the music of his songs that make Irishmen think of their old homes in the Emerald Isle.

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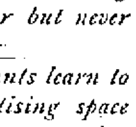
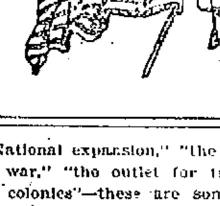




"National expansion," "the glory of the war," "the outlet for trade with our colonies"—these are some of the high-sounding phrases by which the republicans are endeavoring to delude the people into supporting them once more.

OPENING THE PHILIPPINE PORTS.

Now that the American flag floats over Porto Rico, a certain class of business men, who are ready at all times to grasp every opportunity of making a dollar, have appealed to President McKinley to open the ports of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines to trade. Porto Rico is already in our hands and Cuba will undoubtedly come under the control of the United States in December, but according to the promises made to the Cuban leaders, we are not to hold the island as a colony, but after establishing a stable form of government, leave it to the people to work out their own destiny. It may be that in the end Cuba will be added to the United States by request of the Cuban people or as a matter of necessity for the benefit of the island itself and to prevent contention with other powers.

But in regard to the Philippines the request that the ports be open exclusively to American trade is utterly absurd. The Philippine islands have not been conquered by the United States, and our government has consequently no power to open the ports for the merchants of this or any other country. Furthermore, the question of taking the Philippines and holding them as a colony is one of the gravest that has arisen out of the war with Spain. It is all very well to speak of holding the Philippines, but it must be remembered that the inhabitants of these islands have determined to be independent, and that they would probably be as troublesome under American sway as they have been under Spanish rule. The people are restless and but semi-civilized and the government of fifteen millions of people scattered over perhaps fourteen hundred islands would be a most difficult task. It would require first of all a large standing army with a powerful squadron of war vessels to be ready to quell an uprising whenever it might appear. Then the opening of the ports to American trade and barring out the merchants of other nations would undoubtedly lead to trouble with European powers. The chief danger in this whole matter is that before we should long possess the Philippines as a colony, we should be plunged into a war with some European power or perhaps with a couple of European powers, or one European and one Asiatic power, such as Japan or China. These dangers are not to be dismissed as improbable. Our army and navy are not so strong as to warrant any extensive scheme of colonization in the eastern hemisphere. A naval officer writes that if the United States keeps building war vessels for about three years more our navy will be as large as that of Italy. From this it is plain that if the United States should enter a war with a first rate European power, she would have a different story to tell than in a war with Spain, the weakest power in Europe.

The people who oppose the holding of the Philippines do so honestly and in accordance with the sound advice given by the Father of his Country to keep free of foreign entanglements. It is all right to hold Manila or to get a piece of territory that will serve as a coaling station and a base of supplies. It might be all right to hold the island of Luzon, but to undertake to conquer and colonize the entire Philippine islands would involve extreme danger to this nation. It is unwise and against the traditional policy of the fathers of the republic which has guided the nation in its development until the present day, and from which we hope there will be no radical departure.

REPUBLICAN ALARM.

The republicans of the seventh district are panic stricken, as appears from the alarm of the Essex club and representatives at a recent meeting in Lynn. Senator Lodge did not get there but he sent a letter warning the district of the danger of a democratic house encouraging Spain. Just think of it, the democrats siding with Spain. Pray what was the majority of the army by democrats. A poll of the army would show them in the vast majority as they always are when the country needs defenders. Lodge is badly off for a rallying cry this year when he has nothing else to put forth. The cry of "Open the mills, not the mints," has been exploded; it has deluded the people and now it is the danger of a democratic house encouraging Spain or the vast outlet of trade with the Philippine islands which we have not taken, and in all probability shall never possess, without a European war. The republicans are excited at the prospect of defeat. The warning came first from Maine, Vermont and Connecticut and now Massachusetts will strike a blow to republican bluff and deception.

If Alger has done his full duty as secretary of war, then it should be easier for his friends to show that he has done right than to find so many things that his opponents have done wrong. To prove that every one of the latter is in error would not prove that Alger is correct or that he had done his duty. The man indicted cannot be exonerated by an arraignment of the prosecuting witness as in the case of Dr. Seaman and others.

FALSE PROPHETS.

Here is a reminder to Mr. Knox from the Lawrence Register:

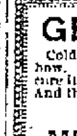
"Congressman Knox promised prosperity as a result of the election of himself and a republican congress two years ago. Instead of prosperity came a reduction of wages to cotton mill employes. In the old days false prophets were cast out. In the new days people refuse to again send them to congress. That will be the fate of Mr. Knox."

Orders from Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaii are pouring into this country, and soon the wheels will turn in response to the new demand.—Citizen.

This is the sort of stuff upon which the republicans expect to catch votes in the coming election. It is the purest clap trap specially designed to delude the people into voting against their best interests.

The drummer who tries to talk a merchant into purchasing a bill of goods may be handicapped by a face rendered unsightly by pimples and blotches and by a foul breath. Some men imagine that bad health does not handicap them in business. A bigger mistake was never made. The slightest disorder may be the biggest kind of a detriment to a business man. An unsightly skin is caused by impurities of the blood. A foul breath means a weak stomach, an impaired digestion and an inactive liver. A sweet breath means that the stomach is sweet, the digestion good, the liver active and the bowels regular. It is an indication of a thoroughly constitutional sweetness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, gives edge to the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the great blood-purifier. It makes the eye brighter, the skin clearer, the breath sweeter and the step more elastic. It imparts both mental and bodily activity. It cures all diseases resulting from impurities in the blood. Found at all medicine stores.

"I was a complete wreck; appetite gone, nervous system impaired; could not sleep; and was so weak that I could not stand on my feet ten minutes," writes Miss Ella Bartley, of No. 213½ South Grant Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I only weighed 95½ pounds. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and now I have an excellent appetite, sleep soundly and my friends say they never saw me so well."



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CHANGES IN PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Two Decades Ago Few Had the Temerity to Advocate the Single Gold Standard—How That System Bears on the Workingman.

Twenty years ago there were not 20 public men that dared to advocate the single gold standard—not 20. Conditions are worse today than they were then. Why do they advocate it now? Because the people have suffered so long they have got used to it, and they think they dare now go where they desired to go then, but did not dare. The American laborer is hopeful. He is self respecting. He will bear the evils of this life so long as they can be borne. Turned out of employment himself, he will seek new labor. He will seek it day after day until the days have lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months and the months into years. He still hopes against hope that the times will improve, that not only the old factories will open, but new ones will be built to employ him. When at last he realizes the vanity of that hope, and instead of new factories being built to employ idle labor he sees the old ones close and new laborers turned upon the public streets in idleness, then his hope turns to despair. At night when he goes to his humble home and looks into the pale and hungry faces of his wife and children he ceases to be a peaceful and law abiding citizen, and he welcomes any change—revolution itself—as an improvement of his condition.

Ah, my countrymen, they call us anarchists. They are multiplying the anarchists of this land by narrowing the field of labor through this long and disastrous fall of prices. But, fellow citizens, I must not detain you long. I desire to say in conclusion that here in this splendid state, above all others in the Union, the people are looking for grand results. The Democrats of Indiana have proved themselves faithful in darker and more trying times than this. Throughout the war, when your opponents unjustly stigmatized you as sympathizers with the rebellion, when the war was over and they sought to place upon you the odium of that unhappy struggle, yet you bore it all with a courage, with a manliness, with a devotion to duty which has commanded the admiration of your fellow Democrats in every quarter of the Union. In Texas, in Mississippi, in Maine, in far-off California we have learned to expect that an Indiana Democrat will do his duty. We expected it last year, and some of those whom you have honored and trusted betrayed the people's sacred cause. You have separated them from you today, and many of their misguided followers are anxious to come back and join you in this supreme and mighty struggle for the rights of the masses and the purity of the government. That you will do your duty I have no doubt. You have done it on every field of battle when American courage has been tried and proved. You have done it in great civil conflicts which involved even more than the issue of a battle. Everywhere you have responded nobly to your country's appeal.

I will not permit myself to doubt that you will respond again. Here is the very place to test your splendid devotion to the principles of our party. In my state it takes neither courage nor conviction to be a Democrat, because our majority is overwhelming; but here, where every election is closely and stubbornly contested, a man is only a Democrat because he reverences the principles and cherishes the traditions of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. While yours is the struggle, yours is also the honor. It takes neither courage nor devotion to espouse a cause that has no enemies to meet and no battle to fight. The time which tries a man's soul and puts his principles to the test is when false friends betray and malignant foes revile.

A timid heart may venture out to sea when the winds blow fair and the waves lie peacefully sleeping before him. But when the storm king awakes from his slumber and goes riding with the blasts with furious haste, when darkness is over all and danger is everywhere, then it takes a bold sailor, with a lion's heart, to stand by his post and do his duty, but he is a hero who stands there and he deserves above all other men what the matchless leader has said is the true glory and the true honor, and the glory of duty done, the honor of integrity and principle. Such glory and such honor have been the portion of Indiana Democrats in the years that have gone. I confidently believe it will continue to be their portion in the years to come.—Hon. J. W. Bailey in a Speech at Indianapolis.

Won't Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Wool is not holding up in price as the chairman of the committee on ways and means promised, and some of the newspapers are talking about it. Mr. Dingley is the constant victim of those persons who will not let bygones be bygones. Still if the gentleman from Maine had established a record of statesmanship to be remembered by all would be well.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Trifle Awkward.

Is it not just a little bit awkward to have the Wool Exchange closing on account of "depression in the wool business" during a McKinley administration and under a Dingley tariff?—New York World.

Let's Clear Up at Home.

Now that we have righted the wrongs of the Cubans, let us inquire if some Americans should not have a similar office performed for them.—Farm, Stock and Home.

NEGRO RACE SUFFERING.

Its Only Hope Is Emigration to Africa, Says Bishop Turner.

Bishop Henry M. Turner of Georgia is an enthusiast on the subject of negro emigration—a movement with which he has been closely identified for several years. Eventually, he thinks, the discussion of the question will bring about a grand exodus of negroes to Africa. It is emigration or extermination, in his opinion. He said the other day in an interview:

"Africa is the negro's fatherland, and the sooner he goes there the better for him. Statistics show that the negro race is dying out, and it certainly is not growing healthier, wealthier, happier, wiser or anything else which goes to make life worth living. Africa proffers the greatest possibilities on earth for the negro to emigrate to—that is, if he has any idea of being anything this side of the day of general account giving. Even nature is invoking the negro to return to his God given home. The trade winds which once blew from 300 to 400 miles out at sea from the west coast of Africa have mysteriously changed their course, and are now fanning the shores, moderating the equatorial climate, diminishing the heat and humidity and driving away the death dealing fevers and malaria. I believe this is the work of God preparing Africa for the reception of her children who are suffering in America and who must return sooner or later. If I had $5,000,000, I would invest every cent in ships, and would see that every negro who wished to go to Africa got there. Now, some of my people want to know why I do not go to Africa and stay there. I believe I am needed in America, but the very moment I can get 50,000 or 100,000 negroes to go with me I am off like a quarter horse, and I will think it the best day's work I ever accomplished."

"Has the African emigration movement met with the approval of a majority of the race?"

"No, indeed; but, on the contrary, a lot of ignorant negroes have opposed it from its very inception. They prate about the sickness of Africa and many other things of which they are in dense ignorance. The thoughtful and intelligent of the white race indorse the emigration policy, and it will yet prove a success and of untold blessing to the negro race."—New York Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
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WM. E. LIVINGSTON
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WHERE OTHERS OFTEN DEAL

PETER H. SAVAGE.
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If you force them too hard, likewise swell prices on Meats and Vegetables, and we are the fellows THAT CAN DO IT.
This week we will sell best Sugar Cured Shoulders 8c. lb.
Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh Pig Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh " Shoulders 8c. lb.
Fresh Roast 8c. lb.
20 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c.
5 qts. Cape Cranberries 25c.
Blood Beets 15c. pk.
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Best Onions 20c. pk.
All other goods correspondingly low.
Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

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Our line of Ladies' Shoes for fall wear have been made on lasts that allow the foot to sit correct in the boot, giving the foot a natural position without crowding the toes and are truly a close fitting dressy boot that will insure comfort to the wearer,
$3.00 a Pair.
J. J. LONERGAN.
215 DUTTON ST.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY
Must come soon. Until the war is ended we have concluded to bear our share of the war tax by putting our ROCHESTER LAGER at the
Ante Bellum Price,
$1.25 per case of 24 bottles. A large invoice of fresh beer just in.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
65-67 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

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NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
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W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Oct. 20, 21 and 22, with Saturday Matinee, the Mastodonic Burlesque Company of the Twentieth Century, the
BUTTERFLY BURLESQUERS!
28—Handsome Ladies—28.
10—Great Comedians—10.
10—Strong Specialties—10.
Beautiful Wardrobe.
New and Elegant Scenery.
October 24, 25 and 26, with Wednesday Matinee.
Big Sensation Double Show
White Artists and Creoles.
Under the direction of Matt T. Flynn. Beautiful wardrobe and scenery.
Seats now on sale at box office.

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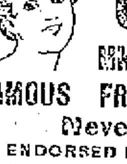
Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall.
Polite vaudeville. Continuous show from 1 to 5.10 and 7 to 10.30 p. m. Admission:—All down stairs 10c., gallery 5c. Ladies 5c. to any seat.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WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU
With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, ¶6.42, *7.45, *8.50, ¶9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, ¶3.00, 4.35, ¶5.44 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.43, 6.29, ¶6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.49, w*8.16, *8.07, ¶9.19, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50, 11.03, *11.19 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.43, 1.48, w2.30, w*3.03, 3.10, *3.47, w4.05, 4.08, w5.10, 5.21, ¶6.13, w*6.15, *6.23, 7.00, *7.19, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.23, w8.16, 8.48, 9.19, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.25, w5.50, 6.58, w7.25 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 x7.83, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.28 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.50, w7.25 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.50, 7.83 a m; w12.05, 1.23, w5.10, 6.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, x7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, ¶11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.50, 7.25 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.50, x7.83, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, x7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Dear Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.48, 11.03 a m; 1.48 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.19 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.10 a m; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.10, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 3.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.41, 1*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, *1.40 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *‡8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *‡8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; 1*8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a. m., 1*8.10 p m.
References: *Express; †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. x Via Wilmington Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. D. C. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 1, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.39 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
C. PETER CLARK, G. S. }
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A. } Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D. }
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AT MODERATE COST.
In Diamonds we keep only perfect white stones. All kinds of settings.
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Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
The secret of the success of this school is in giving first-class personal instruction. In this way the student acquires the most thorough knowledge of actual business, shorthand, etc., and gains full confidence in his own ability.
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Runels Building, Merrimack Sq., Lowell, Mass.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

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(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
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And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND
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They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
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All Kinds.
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A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
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Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
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House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
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SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
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MISS HELEN WRIGHT
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SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
4 HILDRETH BUILDING.

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MANY strange peoples will come under the protection of the stars and stripes if Uncle Sam's commissioners, now in Paris negotiating a treaty of peace with Spain, shall decide to retain possession of the Philippine islands. Not only will the United States have to take under its wing some of the most peculiar beings that live, but some who have sailed under the black flag of the pirates whose depredations in that section of the world are only equaled by those of the freebooters who once infested the Spanish main. The inhabitants of these islands, which occupy a large space in the eastern seas, are composed of many different tribes and mixed races. While little is known of the history of the people found there by the Spanish explorers it is believed that they were negroes, small in stature, but very powerful. Now nearly every race or kind of people can be found there, from the civilized white man, to the savage whose traits and characteristics are similar to the aborigines. The islands, more than 1,200 in number, are situated near the mainland of China, Siam and the Malay peninsula, while to the south and east are the islands of Java, Sumatra, New Guinea and Borneo, from which flocked adventurers and the lower class of criminals and desperadoes in search of riches that were supposed to be stored in abundance in the hills and mountains of the Philippines. These people not only pillaged the natives within the borders of their land, but sent out pirates from their shores to prey upon the merchant marine of the surrounding country.

It may be said that there was little work other than piracy among the tribes people at that time, and from what can be learned of them they also seized each other's vessels and destroyed each other's property. The islands have been the center of piracy ever since they were known, and records show that the deeds of desperate daring committed by some of the chiefs or kings were only equaled by the famous Black Flags of China (some of whose members and descendants are supposed to have emigrated to the islands), the pirates of the Barbary states on the north coast of Africa and those of the Spanish main.

The Spaniards under Magellan discovered the islands in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1565 they started to establish colonies and conquer the natives. Their struggle to get control is so well known that it would be useless to chronicle it here. For more than three centuries Spain has been fighting to get rid of the pirates and subdue the natives of that section of the world, and now that her nominal sovereignty at least over some of them is to cease it may be truthfully stated that many of the tribes, especially those in Mindanao, Tawi Tawi and some of the smaller islands are as independent of Spanish rule today as they were when Magellan first set foot on Zebu, the first of the group to be discovered.

There are nine large and more than 1,200 small islands. The large ones are Luzon, Panay, Zebu, Leyte, Bohol, Negros, Samar, Mindanao and Mindoro. There are nearly as many different tribes as there are islands. The Chinese and Malays next to the native Tagals and Visayas predominate. Wild Malay tribes, from whom sprung some of the early pirates, are found in large numbers in the islands of Luzon, Negros and Mindanao and in the mountain regions of Panay and Samar. The tribes in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi Tawi are independent and control the interior of those islands, while Spain, until recently, held the coast.

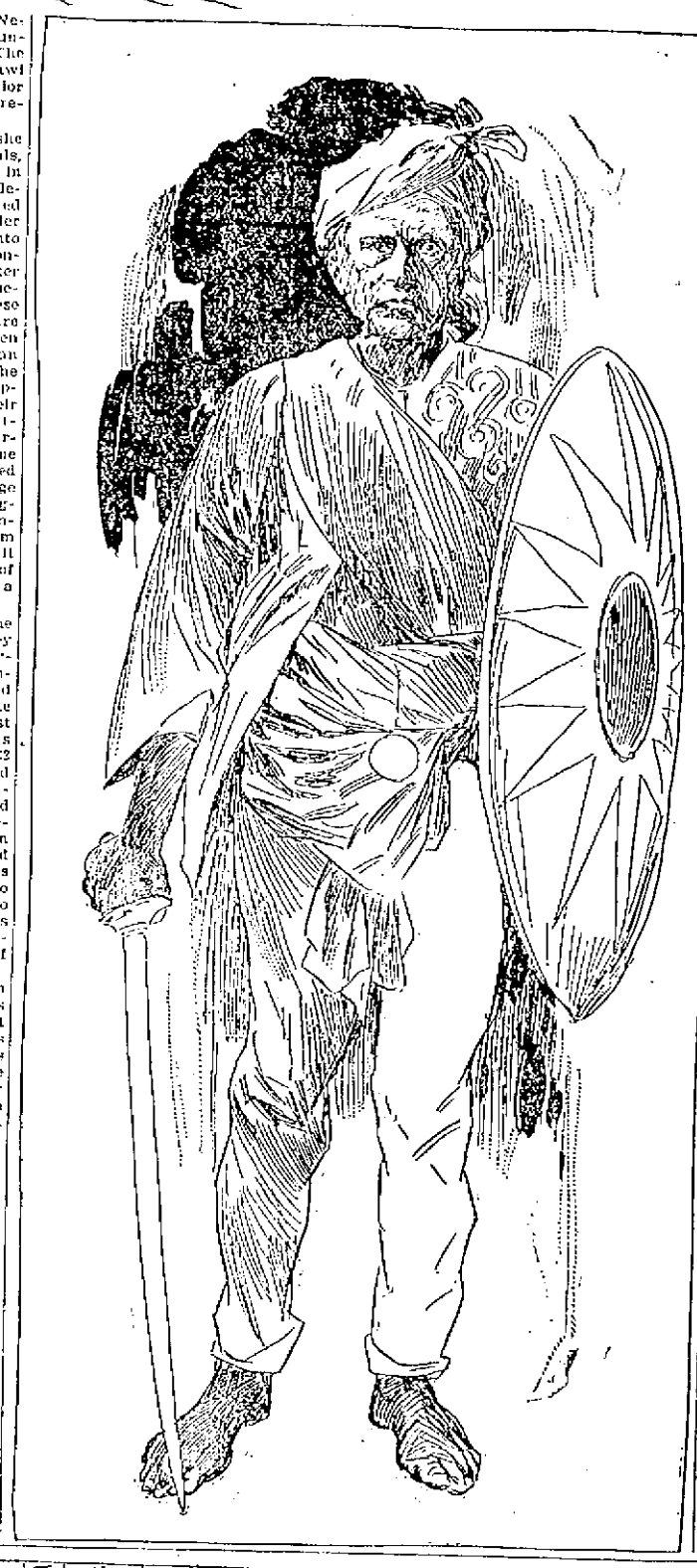
In the early part of Spain's rule she was given most trouble by the Tagals, in the northern, and the Visayas, in the middle islands. They not only destroyed her peace on land, but fitted out craft to seize her ships, plunder them and send the crews captured into the strongholds of the pirates to be condemned to death or slavery. After many years of struggling Spain succeeded in nominally conquering these tribes. This, however, did not insure peace, for no sooner had these been brought into apparent subjection than the Moros, as the Spaniards called the tribes in the southern islands, began operations. They were not alone in their attacks. Several Chinese fleets attempted to take Manila. The most daring of the pirates were those that came from Sulu and Mindanao. They carried their deeds of destruction and pillage to the very doors of the Spanish strongholds, and they have never been conquered. Piracy was exterminated from the northern islands of the group, but it continued with telling effect in those of the south, which were ruled over by a sultan.

The Chinese pirates also caused the Spanish considerable trouble. They swooped down and captured or destroyed the small towns along the coast until it was found necessary to build watch towers and forts to prevent the Mongolians from landing. The first Chinese pirate to attack the coast was Li-Ma-Hong. In 1501, with a fleet of 62 warships or armed junks, he started for the Philippines. He sacked the villages along the coast and captured many Spanish ships before he met defeat in Manila bay. In 1662 Koxinga, a famous Chinese pirate king, threatened to invade Manila. The Spanish officials got wind of his coming and prepared to give him a warm reception. They also prevented him from finding any allies among the Chinese population by attacking and killing more than 10,000 of the latter.

The sultans of Sulu have given Spain trouble from time to time, and it was not until the early sixties of the present century that the sultan's power was broken. This in a great measure was done by Great Britain, who was in the van of a movement to clean out piracy in that section of the world, as had been done elsewhere. She was ably seconded by the other powers.

As early as 1695 the sultan of Sulu became a thorn in the side of the Spaniards. He held sway over a large part of northern Borneo, nearly all of Mindanao, the islands of Palanan, the Pangutitarang, Tawi Tawi and the Basilan groups. His subjects in Sulu numbered about 200,000, while in his vassal lands there were more than 1,000,000 who obeyed his commands and paid him tribute. He levied tribute on the Europeans as well as the natives and was a terror to commerce even on the China coast. His powerful fleet of fast vessels infested all the waters of the archipelago, and many foreign ships became his prey.

The vessels then used by the pirates and even now employed by those who remain are of a peculiar type and well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. They are long and narrow and sharp at both ends. They carry about 40 persons comfortably. They are called bancas, and the natives handle them wonderfully well. The prows are larger vessels, with covered decks. The sides are protected from small shot by a sheathing of a very hard wood that is found in the forests. They carry a tremendous sail, which is usually made of palm leaves. The natives have a trick of handling their boats by which they can sail them backward as easily as forward. An outrigger almost as long as the vessel is made fast to the side and prevents it from capsizing. Thus equipped the sailors take their vessels out in the teeth of a storm without the slightest fear.



It was with this class of craft that the sultan of Sulu worried the merchantmen who ventured near the coast of his domain, and as late as 1820 he threatened Manila with a fleet. His downfall was foreshadowed when steam was introduced as a means of propulsion in that section of the world. Both England and Spain joined in sending a fleet of light draft gunboats into these waters, and a great change was made. About 1851 the pirates were nearly cleaned out. England sent her first steam fleet to the Philippines as early as 1828 to 1830. In 1851 the Balabac pirates sent a squadron to the walls of Manila, but it was beaten off and early in the sixties complaints concerning the depredations of pirates practically ceased. It was the delight of the latter day pirates to worry the Spaniards and Portuguese. They seldom interfered with either the English or Americans and would never attack them except when in overwhelming force.

Many of the pirate crews were composed in part of Spanish and Portuguese renegades. They were well organized, and their vessels were fitted with armament taken from prizes. The flagship of the sultan of Sulu carried several 6 pounder guns. Many of the vessels used by him were stolen, and among them were a number of fast American trading schooners. The spoils were divided between the officers and men of the crew according to their ratings, and they in turn had to pay tribute not only to the sultan of Sulu, but the subsultans of Palanan, Pampango and southern Mindanao.

The Mindanao pirates were by far the most troublesome. They were re-enforced by the Malays, Chinese, European renegades and Spanish and Portuguese half breeds. They became famous for the part they took in the work along the coast of the Philippines and other islands. When the British Asiatic squadron started in to exterminate the pirates, they were to be found everywhere, and when they completed their work they had destroyed more than 1,000 vessels that had flown the black flag and killed more than 30,000 of the men who had manned the ships.

Canton records state concerning the Mindanao pirates that they got considerable ammunition and a number of guns in trade with the Chinese. They purchased some of the vessels and other material with which to carry on their business from the Chinese, paying for them in gold, of which they seemed to have large quantities. It is known that the gold mines of Mindanao were worked and guarded by the pirates. The Moros, who still inhabit the islands, make their own coin. This is done by filling quills with coarse gold dust, and some of the quills weigh from two to three ounces.

The Moros are not a pure race. They were originally supposed to have come from the surrounding islands and to have mixed with the native tribes and the captives. They present a peculiar appearance, for in no two of the tribes in which the Moros are to be found do the people look alike. All shades and colors are to be found among them from the black man, who resembles the inhabitants of New Guinea, to the red brown of the Tagals. They are a powerful people, brave and very warlike, and would rather fight than eat. From the treatment they have received at the hands of the Spaniards they are suspicious and do not take kindly to foreigners. They hate the Spaniards and other Christians who live in the islands, and they feel it is a commendable act to dispatch a Christian, especially if he be a Spaniard. Some of the men of the tribes have taken oath that they will spend their time in killing these people. They will not trust a foreigner, and they are in turn not to be trusted.

Spain has tried to keep firearms and ammunition out of their hands, but this, like many other things the dons have undertaken, has proved unsuccessful. Most of the tribes are well organized and equipped with modern weapons. They do not, however, handle them well and depend more upon their native arms in battle. They are provided with fine implements of destruction of their own make. The principal of these is the barong. It is similar to a butcher's cleaver, with a heavy blade. It is said that an expert tribesman can cut a man in half with one blow from this instrument. Besides this they use the creese, which is a double edged sword. It was with this class of weapon that they would swoop down from the hills on the Spaniards and massacre them. All males over 16 are armed and instructed in the use of the barong and creese. The natives forge the brown spear and arrow heads and do exceptionally fine work. The way they temper the spearheads and swords is really wonderful. They are very artistic, too, some of the spearheads being inlaid with gold and silver, while the handles are beautifully carved.

The Moros do not live like the tribes of the interior. They are natural born pirates and have dwelt on the coast for centuries. They build their houses on piles over the sea and have their boats kept at the door of their huts that they may be ready for use at short notice.

General Juan Arolna, formerly governor general of the Philippines and recently military governor of Havana, is the only man that Spain ever sent to the islands who could subdue the Mindanaos. He attacked them in their own stronghold at Malbun and cowed them as they were never cowed before. It is not unlikely that the United States, if Uncle Sam should conclude to hold the Philippines, will have some trouble with these people, and a close watch will have to be kept on them, as they are likely at any time to make an attempt to return to the evil practices of their forefathers.

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH.

Manila's Lighting Station.

There is a central electric lighting station in Manila which supplies current for 12,000 incandescent and 260 arc lamps. There are 720 miles of telegraph lines in the islands and 770 miles of steam railways. Manila has also a telephone system. The conductors are all overhead lines carried on poles with porcelain insulators.

How Diamonds Are Imitated.

To imitate diamonds so that the spurious ones are difficult of detection has been the endeavor of swindlers for a very long time. A method of successful imitation has been recently discovered, and the originator of this imposition actually defrauded the pawnbrokers of London alone in one year of upward of $500,000.

The general public as well as the jewelers are aware that diamonds of a yellowish tinge, or, as they are technically termed, "straws," are worth very little. Large stones of this color, even when weighing from 10 to 100 carats, are quite common and will only fetch in the market from $5 to $20 per carat. Diamonds of the same weight, if of the first water or perfectly colorless, are worth from five to ten times as much.

The methods of the individual referred to were as follows: He purchased a quantity of "yellow stones" and then, by a simple yet ingenious process succeeded in imparting to them an evanescent purity of color. This was done by procuring two ordinary glasses, a kettle of boiling water and a packet of mauve dye. The "yellow" diamond, which was perhaps set in a gold ring or pin, was merely dipped in the glass containing the dye and then in clean boiling water half a dozen times and allowed to dry, when it presented all the appearance, even to the eye of an expert, of a magnificent stone of the first water. The next move was to place the ring on the finger, and the well dressed diamond dyer would sally forth, enter a pawnbroker's and pledge the ring for at least three times its worth. Within 12 hours, however, the effects of the dye would have disappeared, and the poor pawnbroker could only wonder what on earth was wrong with his eyes when he advanced so much money on such a yellow stone.

Fortunately, owing to the magnitude of this individual's operations, the fraud has been discovered, and now pawnbrokers, if they are suspicious of a diamond's color, immerse it in nitric acid, which of course destroys any dye that may be present without in any way injuring the stone.

Rubies, sapphires and emeralds may be imitated so excellently in "paste" as to deceive any eye, but the hardness of these gems cannot be imparted to glass or "paste." For fraudulent purposes "doublets" are manufactured, which even rival the beauty of genuine gems. "Doublets," as the name implies, are made in two pieces. The top half is usually a genuine stone, generally a white sapphire beautifully cut and polished. This is joined by an invisible cement to a "paste" bottom or even to another white sapphire, painted on the side where the joint is effected, red, blue or green, according to the stone it is desired to counterfeit. These "doublets" look as well as, usually better than, bona fide stones, excepting those of the finest quality, and are to be discovered by only one test. Take them out of their setting and cast them into boiling water, when, if they are "doublets," they will speedily come asunder. A jeweler will experience no difficulty in reuniting them as before, but it must be remembered that such stones are to all intents and purposes valueless.

No Place For Burglars.

There is a very rich man, one who is rated as a millionaire, in fact, living in the suburbs of Boston who has not a piece of solid silver in his house. He buys the newest and prettiest things in plated ware and replaces them before shabbiness sets in. His house is rather unprotected, as it sets well back from the street. It is also some distance from any other house and is surrounded by trees, whose shade is very friendly toward night prowlers.

About four times a year he discovers that his house has been entered at night and every piece of silver tested. But not one will be missing, for it is not worth carrying away. He quietly chuckles as he remarks that all the silver in the world would not be a compensation for disturbed slumbers and the anxiety of caring for such valuable property. An easy mind assures deep sleep, and so he retires each night with the consciousness of having nothing about to excite the cupidity of unscrupulous persons. Reports of poverty, like those of wealth, soon spread in the profession, and the house which several burglars have voted worthless is never disturbed now except by newcomers who do not credit the stories. The whole place is fastened in the most superficial way, just securely enough to keep out sneak thieves and make easy work for professional housebreakers.

So all the beautiful tableware which has adorned the tables of millionaires on great occasions is quietly reposing in vaults, and its duplicate in plated ware is adorning the country home. Even at Newport, where entertaining is as lavish as in New York, solid silver is conspicuous by its absence, and the entertainers are at no pains to conceal the fact. These complete sets cost as high as $6,000, but that is principally for workmanship. The intrinsic value of the lot is very little. They include large dishes for fish and roasts, and from those a whole series of articles down to knives, forks and spoons. They are heavy enough to wear well for three seasons, and that is all that is expected of them.

Wales as a Horse Trader.

The Prince of Wales is in the horse trade, and he is in it to make money. It is doubtful whether there is a more successful horse dealer in England than his royal highness.

The other day the prince had a sale of 54 Shire horses at Sandringham, his country place in Norfolk. These are an English breed of horses fitted for the heaviest kind of work. They may be fine animals, but they do not as a rule bring fancy prices.

The prince got $60,000 for his 54 draft horses. One of them, a filly, brought $6,000 from Sir Blundell Maple, a furniture maker, who is bravely fighting his way into society. Mr. Hadley, another struggling millionaire, paid $2,000 for a dray horse. Lord Rothschild secured a horse for $3,000.

Birthdays Celebrated In Egypt.

The custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. Pharaoh's birthday festivities are mentioned in the Pentateuch.

THIS WORLD'S GREAT ONES.

Frederic Harrison has figured it out that Queen Christina is a descendant of William the Silent, one of the fiercest enemies Spain ever had.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakespeare was of Welsh descent.

The queen of the Netherlands is a great-granddaughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. So the court of St. Petersburg was represented at the coronation by one of the czar's uncles.

The Emperor William has conferred the honorary colonelcy of the Fifteenth Hanover hussars, stationed at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, on the queen of Holland in honor of her accession and has informed her majesty and the queen dowager of this appointment in cordial terms. He has also informed the regiment, adding that it must be regarded as a special distinction.

The ex-queen of Servia lost some valuable diamonds while staying at Biarritz not long ago and at once advertised in the local papers that if the gems were returned to her she would sell them and give the money to the poor. Within a few days the diamonds were returned, wrapped in a sheet of paper across which was scribbled, "I wonder if the queen will keep her word!" The queen did keep her word, and the jewels were put into a lottery for the benefit of the poor.

It is told of General Butler that toward the close of his career, when he ranked at the top of the criminal lawyers of Massachusetts, he was sent for by a prisoner charged with murder. "Are you innocent, or are you guilty?" asked the general upon being urged by the prisoner to save him from hanging. "Oh, I am innocent—entirely innocent!" "Then you don't need me," quietly responded General Butler, rising and reaching for his hat. "Innocent men are not hanged in Massachusetts. Good day, sir."

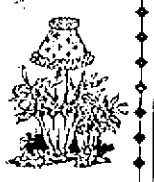
When Verdi applied for admission to the Milan Conservatory of Music, he was rejected after examination on the ground of "absolute lack of musical faculty." And now King Humbert has decreed that the school shall hereafter be called the Conservatorio Giuseppe Verdi.

Czar Nicholas has appointed his mother colonel of the Pereyaslav regiment of dragoons.

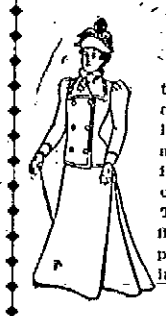
The World of Woman.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

Up-to-date widow's mourning for the house demands a tiny white cap and very deep bands of heavy crape upon the gown. The cap is an innovation from the English custom.



Novel holders for the candles which decorate every well appointed dinner table on occasions of state are some of them shaped like lily cups, two to three cups in a group.



Coming winter's tailor made gowns are to have broad lapels, large buttons and deep stitching around the edges of the coats. The skirts are flounced or quite plain, braiding being little used.

The short round jackets open at the throat over a fine white tie are smart when worn with a tailor made skirt of faultless cut. These jackets are preferably of a color and material different from the gown and with contrasting lapels.

The pretty rattan baby carriages are adapted for use as infants' reclining chairs or as mail carts for older children.

An overdress of pink batiste trimmed with plaited frills of surah silk brightens a well worn school dress. The frills upon the shoulders and about the skirt add immensely to its attractiveness.

Very fetching is an evening hat composed of brown velvet, orange colored poppies, black and brown oats and bottle green ribbon.

A cloth sack coat with revers of chinchilla and trimmed with silk braid and military ornaments makes a pretty wrap for a child from 3 to 12 years of age. The coat is made of heavy broadcloth and lined to be worn on the coldest days.

An attractive tea gown has a foundation of ruby cashmere trimmed with tucked black chiffon, which is garnished with narrow bebe ribbon. The waist is bound with a scarf of ruby silk, edged with a frill of plaited chiffon.

BAB'S WARM TRIBUTE TO FANNY DAVENPORT.

[Copyright, 1898, by I. A. Mallon.]

This last month seems to have brought nothing but death and death and death. Today it is the young soldier boy who started off so cheerily, believing that the safety of his country depended on him. Tomorrow it is the young wife whose little children clung to her, loved her so dearly and could not understand that she had left them never to come back. The next day—who is it the next day? Perhaps somebody close to you or to me or to the neighbor over the way. One who has gone to sleep forever belonged to that group of great artists who made life understand genius and taught all the world that acting, like painting and singing, was an art and a great one. This artist, whose name is carved in the great book of immortality, was Fanny Davenport. Handsome, full of merriment, making gladness all around her, yet her art was first, and everything must give place to it. When you and I slept, she worked. She learned to become the woman she represented. She learned to know the Italian, the French, the Russian woman, as she really was. While I joyed in the artiste I think, most of all, I loved the woman, and now, when my eyes are filled with tears, it is not that they belonged so much to the great actress, but to the loving wife and sister and the fond and devoted friend. Every one who was of the Davenport kin, no matter how far distant, was recognized and made much of.

I shall never forget a stormy winter day when I met her on the train, that fast train that flies from New York to Buffalo. During the time we were together she was as gleeful as a child, inasmuch as she was trying to make her husband guess what his Christmas gift was. He thought it must be a jewel of some rare kind. She volunteered to describe it, and she thought, with his quick wit, her husband would have no trouble in thinking it out. She said it was blue and that it was curly. It was oval, and it was round. It was thousands of years old, and yet it was created not so many years ago. It was a jewel and yet it was gold. It was a stone and yet such stones are not found by the seashore. It was cut in and yet it showed best when its beauty came out. And so on she went, really describing the artistic gift and continually contradicting herself so that Mr. McDowell was perfectly dazed. Just before we reached Syracuse, where she was to leave me, she told me what it was in reality. It was a fine intaglio, the head of Cæsar, cut in a pale blue stone and with the hair closely curled all over the head, as her husband's was. It was a copy of that fine one in the Vatican. This stone, being oval, was set in a round ring, and so all her descriptions were correct. That was the last time I saw her, and as I waved my handkerchief from the car window I little thought that it was not "goodby" for a little time, but for all time.

Like a child in her love of children, she loved them all, and, best of all, dearly loved a little niece who was her namesake. She showered all sorts of wonderful toys and smart little clothes on this small woman and was most pleased when she was told of something witty that the tiny lady had said. At the time when Mme. Bernhardt was in Boston the French artiste, who also loves children, asked that the little one might be sent to pay her a visit. Dressed in her finest frock and warned that she must do her best in the way of speaking French—for she could chatter in the frivolous tongue a little—she started off with her nurse to call on the lady about whom she had heard them all talk. Mme. Sarah was in bed, but she had her visitor brought up, and she proved a rather embarrassing visitor, since, after being seated on the edge of the bed, she looked and stared as only children can look in that piercing way, as if they were reading one's soul. At last, annoyed beyond expression, the variable Frenchwoman asked her what she was looking at. Back came the response, "I am looking at you just as hard as I can, and I do believe that my Aunt Fanny is a great deal prettier than you are." Nurse and baby made a sudden exit, for it is a well known fact that the great artiste still loves to be considered beautiful. Fanny Davenport laughed and upbraided the saucy baby. Still, what woman would not be pleased at such an innocent compliment?

Another time when I was lunching with her, and we were having one of those delightful luncheons where no men are around and the conversation can range from frills and frivols to science and what is not known about it, a maid came and said, "Some one wishes to see Mrs. McDowell." There was a shrug of the shoulders and she thought that she wouldn't go. The maid laughed and said that the gentleman insisted upon seeing her, and after the second thought there was a pitying look, and in a voice that came from her heart she said, "Well, I would better go; perhaps it is some poor actor who wants help." In five minutes she was back, her cheeks as bright as a rose and her eyes sparkling like stars. As my face looked for an explanation, she said with a laugh, "It was only my Mr. Mac, who wanted to kiss me goodby and so fooled me in that way."

Then there was a time when I lay sick—sick almost unto death—and among the many beautiful flowers sent me came a huge made piece, with wires through the roses and the violets mounted on straw, making a stiff effect and requiring four men to fetch it up stairs, and yet it was only the work of the florist. It lacked heart, or else the heart was strung on wire. An hour afterward my friend came in, and, looking around the room, she spied this enormous piece of made up flowers. With a sigh and a smile combined, she announced, "I told them to send you some flowers, and that horrid piece is their idea of what one sends to those one loves!" Quickly she took from her belt a bunch of violets and laid them on my pillow, where I could see them and inhale their fragrance, and then we looked at each other, understanding.

And she is gone.

The woman who was strong of brain and yet the woman whose heart was so big, so loving, that she wore herself out in love giving and in joy giving. I sometimes think, when I am all alone looking out on the great world with nothing between us but a sheet of glass, whether the roughest and most ordinary looking man, possessing even a bit of sense or feeling, does not know the difference between a big hearted, gracious, loving woman and one who is coarse in appearance, lacking in love and all the charming attributes that make one say, "She is a gentlewoman." I wonder if you think, as I do, that a gentlewoman is one who likes to make people glad to meet her and regret to leave her? She seems to me to be one who gives courage to those who are tired and to quiet that loud, unpleasant argument, changing it into interesting talk. It is a talent seldom possessed by men and an art belonging to women.

It was an old fashioned writer, one who in our girlhood's days we thought the best of all, Maria Edgeworth, who said, "Every one who makes goodness unpleasant commits high treason against virtue." Not one of us is too poor to give the cup of cold water, and it is not always nectar for which one longs. Sometimes that is too sweet. Sometimes it seems to lack the purity that comes in the clear, colorless liquid that brings health and happiness. Oh, no: I am not a prohibitionist, by no manner of means, but I am a temperate woman. I do not believe that good things were made to cast aside, but instead, as the grapes were crushed into wine at the wedding where the great Teacher was present, and it was drunk of sparingly, so of the wine of today. It may be taken like the other good things—temperately.

The man that eats too much is never called by the name that he deserves—a glutton.

The woman who overdresses does not get her name—a fool.

The man, or woman either, who talks too much does not receive the title that each has earned—that of bore, while the impudent children do not find as a blessing (?) for bad behavior the outward, moral sign of the inward condemnation.

No, few of us are temperate, and yet that is the art of living. It is worth while to think it all out. Because when you know how to live you know how to die, and that is the art of arts, for it enables you to close your eyes without a fear and go into the presence of the Judge, who is going to be no more harsh in his judgment of you or of your neighbor than he is of

Bab

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, a talented young southern writer, who has already published two books, will bring out her third volume shortly. This clever woman's new work will be a novel, and its title will be "As the Hart Panteth." It promises to attract fully as much attention as did "Smoking Flax," her remarkable story of the south. Miss Rives was born in Kentucky and grew up in the Blue Grass country, but is now pursuing her literary labors in New York. She is a cousin of Amelie Rives, the author of "The Quick or the Dead?" The picture is from a photograph by Davis & Sanford.

Some Costly Rugs.

The costliest rugs in the world are owned by the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey. It is said that each possesses a rug covered with pearls and diamonds valued at a fabulous sum.

The Love Tragedies Of Two Beautiful Women.

"Beauty is but skin deep;" this is part of a popular locution, but inasmuch as people do not generally sit in their bones, beauty goes for a great deal. Renan, one of the plainest men, practically said that a beautiful woman might play the deuce with everything and everybody around her, and still none would say her nay. Two of the most beautiful women in Europe were the empress of Austria and the empress of the French. And heaven alone knows what a fatal gift it has been to them. But for her beauty, Napoleon III would not have married Eugenie de Montijo. It is not depreciating the ex-empress as a woman to say this. If Louis Napoleon had never seen the beautiful Spanish girl, he would have married some plain German princess, in spite of the rebuffs he received at first from the various courts of Europe when he asked them to provide him with a consort. But with his heart and mind set upon the Countess de Theba's daughter, he was rather glad than otherwise of the rebuffs, and pursued his matrimonial requests no further. "After all, sire, you'll have a wife whom you'll kiss because you'll like kissing her, not because you are obliged," said one of his cleverest counselors to him, and the emperor, with that sphinxlike smile of his, nodded assent. "You are right, Dupin," he said.

But for her beauty Mlle. de Montijo might, nay would, have married a man, good, bad or indifferent, but less exalted in station, and the joys and sorrows that fall to the share of all of us would have been less poignant, for though she might have lost both her husband and her son, time, that heals all wounds, would have healed hers. But the highest branches shake the most, and the world's tragedies in their intensest developments are always enacted by those who stand above the crowds.

But for her marvelous beauty, Elizabeth of Bavaria would have probably escaped the notice of her cousin, the then young emperor of Austria, whose troth was practically, if not nominally, pledged to some one else. It was a love match, at any rate on one side. But no young princess declines the hand of an emperor such as Francis Joseph was then and as distinct from what Louis Napoleon was 13 years before.

Never, not among the most romantic of the romantic middle classes -for it is a libel to say that middle class young people are not romantic—was a young fellow so much in love with his fiancee as was Francis Joseph with his 16-year-old bride. The staid, demure and sober courtiers of the then most buckram court of Europe were positively "shocked" at the indifference to all etiquette the young sovereign displayed. At the first state dinner Princess Elizabeth, contrary to custom, took off her gloves.

An elderly court lady remarked quietly upon it to the young fiance. "Why not?" he asked. "Because it is a deviation from all the rules," was the answer. "Then let the deviation henceforth be the rule," was the retort. And not that deviation only, but many more henceforth became the rule, because the new empress was not an ordinary princess. She was clever and accomplished in the highest sense of the word. And her will was law. Men, even emperors, will be men, and a man may be head over ears in love with his wife and still be tempted. A woman of Empress Elizabeth's character does not easily forgive an infidelity.

That was the beginning of the tragedy, which, though partly hidden from the world, dragged its terrible length along for more than 30 years, the husband repentant as no husband ever was, the wife unrelenting, though uniformly kind to the sinner, willing to forget, yet not to forgive, and roaming through Europe and elsewhere by herself. But for that voluntary roaming and deliberate seclusion the assassin could not have come near enough to execute his fell design. Peace be to Elizabeth of Austria's ashes! She has gone to rejoin, perhaps, the son and brother-in-law, both of whom she loved so well, and perhaps her death was a happy release, for life had nothing to offer, had had nothing to offer since the terrible tragedy of Mayerling. The one who suffers most is the lonely old sovereign at Hofburg.

A Duchess Who Visits Prisons.

Perhaps the woman who knows most about women convicts in English prisons is Adeline, duchess of Bedford. Her grace holds special permission from the home secretary to visit the convict prisons in which women are incarcerated for longer periods than two years, and very excellent use she has made of the great trust reposed in her. With her colleague, Lady Battersea, she does everything in her power to give the prisoners, upon their discharge, a fresh start under improved conditions. The duchess is a handsome woman in the prime of life, and when speaking from the platform her charming voice is curiously like that of her sister, Lady Henry Somerset.

He Knew the Sex.

Physician (to young woman patient)—You have a severe cold, Miss Smith, and you are threatened with pneumonia. You will have to remain very quiet for several days.

Patient—Oh, Dr. Pellett, I must go out! I have so much shopping to do!

Physician—I see also that your nose has a tendency to inflame at the tip, and—

Patient (thoroughly alarmed)—Oh, sir, I will do anything that you tell me to!

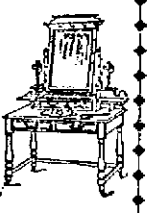
FANCIES OF FASHION.

Pearl or gray cloth edged with black velvet ribbons and cut steel buttons makes a pretty coat for a very small girl. A cap of gray trimmed with black velvet and a couple of quills should be worn with the coat.

A very stunning basque to wear with a silk blouse may be made of black glace, with buttons of cut steel and the front of the slightly pouched bodice embroidered in white kid and steel.

A lamp of colored glass covered with an openwork design in black iron makes an effective and useful ornament for a hall.

The new season's waterproofs differ but little from those long in vogue, except that the cape and skirt are fuller than before. The lapels that adorn the cape are wider, and the front is trimmed with large buttons.



During these days of fastidious attention to appearance no woman cares to be without a dressing table. The newest ones are long, low and wide.

A new blouse of striped silk, with fluted revers, lace and frills, makes a simple but pretty bodice to wear with a plain cloth skirt. Plain velvet forms the collar and velvet edges the flounces.

Blue and white checked surah silk, five pairs of black wings and a steel buckle may be combined into an admirable traveling toque. It sets well back on the head and is held in place by large jeweled pins.

A most elaborate bayadere arrangement of insertion and lace, with a high frilled collar, trims a specimen of the newest fashion in nightrobes. They have full flounced sleeves and shoulder pieces.

A new hat that ought to be as serviceable as the much worn sailor is a boat shaped felt prettily trimmed with silk and quills.

ALL SORTS OF WOMEN.

Progressive Chinese women have started a weekly publication called The Feminine Magazine. The staff consists of ladies only.

A woman from abroad tells how the people in the vicinity of Northamptonshire recount thrilling tales of the bravery and daring of the late empress of Austria. In 1878 she and many chosen friends hunted for six weeks in the surrounding parks, and she won the admiration of English hunters by her graceful carriage when on horseback, and also by her pluck. In 1879 she followed the Royal Meath hounds and won golden encomiums for her bold riding, and in 1881 she astonished some of the oldest huntsmen in England at Cheshire when following her favorite sport for two months.

It is announced that Lillian Langtry is going to live in California and that she will soon remove her effects from London to take up her permanent residence there. She will have house parties on a grand scale on her ranch in Lake county, and who knows but members of the nobility of England will be crossing the pond to call upon her.

The queen of Siam has received a gift from her royal husband of a thimble made of gold in the form of a lotus bud, the lotus being the royal flower, and the thimble is thickly studded with diamonds, so arranged as to form her name and the date of her marriage. And now the ladies of Siam are using thimbles.

American women are regretful that they did not see Queen Wilhelmina's crown when it was in this country some time ago incognito. It was once stolen and brought to this country and was later recovered by detectives in Brooklyn.

Up to date women are already planning how beautiful jeweled ornaments can be made to contain more diamonds, since a new diamond mine has just been discovered in South Africa.

ONE FAULT EXPOSED

Army Officials Slow in Honoring Requisitions.

Months in Sending Supplies—Important Evidence From a Witness in Georgia—Echoes of the War.

Atlanta, Oct. 22.—The war investigating committee, after calling upon General Pennington, proceeded to Fort McPherson yesterday. The only work to be done here was in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each to visit the various divisions of the institution. They found the barracks at the post had been transformed into hospital wards and, notwithstanding the day was wet, the wards were found to be comfortable and warm, made so in each case by a large stove in the center of the room. There are now 322 patients in the institution and many of them are convalescent. The commissioners talked with surgeons, nurses and patients. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and the nurses stated that the work was constantly growing less and less irksome, owing to the decrease in the number of patients.

The commissioners examined only two witnesses—Major Blair B. Taylor, surgeon in charge of the general military hospital, and Rev. Orville J. Nave, chaplain of that institution. Major Taylor said that recently he had no difficulty in securing supplies, as he had been given carte blanche to purchase them. This authority, however, had not been given until the first of August, whereas it had been asked for as early as the 25th of June. In the beginning of the camp's history he had considerable difficulty in getting requisitions filled, though he had no difficulty in having them approved by the authorities in Washington. One requisition made on the 16th of May and another on the 24th of June had not been entirely filled until recently. These requisitions had been made upon the New York supply depot, while all that were made on the St. Louis depot had been promptly filled. One hundred and sixteen cots ordered in the beginning of the season had only arrived a day or two since, and they were not now needed. Dr. Taylor, on account of delay in filling these requisitions, had been compelled to call upon the surgeon-general for a portion of his special fund, and had thus prevented any suffering among patients. Among the articles in which there was delay was bed linen. Dr. Taylor said he had found the 60 cents a day commutation fund more than sufficient to furnish food for the sick men, and expressed the opinion that 40 cents per day would be sufficient for the purpose of supplying food.

Rev. Mr. Nave had visited every patient who had been in the hospital, and he had never heard a single complaint from a man who was possessed of his reason, while on the contrary he had heard many expressions of gratitude and commendation for the excellent conduct of the hospital. Mr. Nave expressed the opinion that in the conduct of military hospitals generally there was too little care of the clothes and other property of patients. He said: "The thieving which has been going on and the petty peculation which has been practiced upon soldiers oftentimes by their comrades have been one of the saddest features of the war." While the bodies of patients were carefully guarded their property was not. "These articles were often," the chaplain said, "very sacred to the patient in case of his recovery, and to his friends and relatives in case of death." Chaplain Nave had seen some of the surgeons at the hospital under the influence of liquor, but not to a sufficient extent to interfere with the proper performance of their duties.

The commission left last night for Anniston.

TO UTILIZE THE MAUSERS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The board of officers of the ordnance department which was directed to inquire into the condition of the Spanish small arms captured in Santiago finds that the Spanish arm consists of two patterns, the Spanish Mauser of seven millimetre calibre and the Turkish of 7.65 millimetre calibre. The cartridges for these arms are not interchangeable. There is only a small percentage of the latter arm, however, not enough to take into consideration the subject of restoring them for use in the army. Of the Spanish Mausers it was found that about three-fourths of them could be utilized by taking parts of the remainder and supplying deficiencies in the best arms. This would make, at a rough estimate, 7000 Mausers available for use in the army if needed. No decision has been reached as to the feasibility of introducing them into the American army, and it is possible that for the present they will be held to await an emergency.

SQUEEZED BY INSURGENTS.

Manila, Oct. 22.—The insurgents are enforcing an export duty of $35 a ton upon hemp from southern ports brought to Manila. They are also enforcing five percent tonnage upon steamers and 20 percent upon freights. The American and British firms are compelled to pay these charges, though they protest strenuously against an arrangement all the more unjust because goods are entering Manila by railway from the north which evade duty and can undersell the legitimate trade.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

Bangor, Oct. 22.—A sensational report was sent out from Biddeford the other day to the effect that Captain Dodd of Troop F, U. S. cavalry (regulars), who was wounded at Santiago was shot by one of his own men, who hated him and swore that if they ever went into actual battle that he would not come out alive.

Private Pearlstein of Troop F is now in Bangor on sick furlough, having been wounded three times at Santiago. In the engagement he was stationed near Captain Dodd, who ordered his men to lie down, while he bravely remained standing in the midst of a terrible shower of bullets. Finally a bullet struck him in the forehead. Pearlstein denounced the reports as malicious falsehoods, and says that a very good soldier, who intends to do his duty, likes Captain Dodd, who is regarded as one of the best of officers.

POLICEMEN IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Oct. 22.—Mayor McLeary receives letters by every mail from the United States asking for positions on the police force. There are no vacancies, and if there were, the pay is very small. The chief of police receives only $70 a month, inspectors receive $40 and ordinary policemen $30.

General Wood has received a communication from Washington in which the government refuses to pay any compensation to the archbishop of Santiago, Mgr. Crespo.

VOLUNTEERS IN A DILEMMA.

Portland, Oct. 22.—Twenty-seven members of the Portland companies of the First Maine regiment who reside in other parts of the state found themselves in a dilemma yesterday. Their furlough expired Thursday, when they were ordered to report at the camp in Augusta. The camp there has been broken up, and the men had nowhere to go. They reported to Mayor Randall, who arranged to have them quartered and fed at the armory until they are mustered out.

"GAVE THEIR YOUNG LIVES."

Cambridge, Oct. 22.—President Eliot's address at the students' meeting to decide on a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war was one of the most eloquent that he has given. He spoke in substance as follows: "Colonel Roosevelt's phrase, 'Gave their young lives,' is a most common one, but how much it means. These men who have died in the Cuban war have given what you are now hopefully looking forward to. Human life has gone for them. What did they go for? Sometimes we get an adverse answer. Sometimes it is said that war is not worth fighting; that educated men in particular should know better than to enter it. These views seem to me unsound.

"What does this hall say to the men who have sat here? It says that they shall be remembered who gave their lives for their country. Shall we deprive them of that? What did they know, what did the young men of '61 know of the issues of the war in which they entered? So long as war is the inevitable method of settling disputes arising from human passion and ignorance, men are bound thus to answer the call of the government. Is not the reason of our success in arms as a nation that when there was a need our young men sprang to arms? Foreign nations knew that when the government called for troops they would be forthcoming. If in the future our country can get along without the standing armies and navies that are such a burden to European countries it will be because this is so."

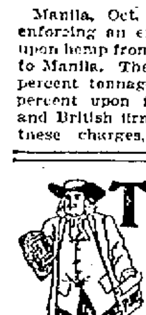
ARMY A CREDIT TO THE NATION.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Kernwood club, a social body well known throughout the state, held an army and navy night at its clubhouse last night, entertaining Colonel E. P. Clark of the Second Massachusetts regiment and Chaplain George A. Crawford of the navy. A reception was followed by addresses, chief of which was that of Colonel Clark, who recited the experiences of his regiment on Cuban soil. He said: "Too much praise cannot be given to the regular army, and the army is a credit to the nation. It was the regular army that did the work, and the volunteers were simply an aid to the regulars. They have not received the credit due them because they did not have the correspondents with them that the state militia regiments had.

"We remained in the vicinity of El Caney until July 11, when we encircled the city of Santiago. On the next day we were in our earthworks ready to fire upon the enemy, and a few hours later we received word that the city had surrendered. Three days later came the formal surrender, and this was one of the greatest events of the whole campaign. It was after this surrender that our hardest trials came, and it was then that disease set in. From then until we reached home came the most heartrending scenes that I ever witnessed."

CUBA AND THE MAINE.

Col. C. H. French spoke on Cuba and the battleship Maine to the students of the day High school at High school hall last evening. A small audience listened to the well delivered lecture.


The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

THE CUBAN DEBT

A London Paper Endorses United States'

POSITION IN REFUSING TO PAY CUBAN DEBT.

Big Political Tangle Among Party Candidates.

London, Oct. 22.—The Speaker, in a long article on the peace commission, says: "The reluctance of America to annex Cuba is mainly due to a desire to escape the burden of the Cuban debt. At the same time the doctrine of international law by which a debt incurred by a ruler binds his successors rests upon slight foundation. It is monstrous that a tyrant should be able to burden future generations simply because he is in possession of the material government. If investors felt that in international law loans incurred against the will of the people would not attach to the country in the event of a change of government, there would be less of that monetary support of misgovernment which has disgraced the high finance of the 19th century.

"For 50 years Spain has ruled Cuba in defiance of the will of the Cuban people and in spite of the constant protest of the United States. The cost of her military operations there has been met by loans specially chargeable upon Cuba, in the first place, in order to punish the Cubans; and in the second, in order to arrange for a cheap retreat in the event of being driven out by America. In a word, the debt has been charged upon Cuba largely with the object of saddling it upon the United States. The bondholders were encouraged to look to the supposed doctrine of international law as part of the security, while they knew they were lending to Spain against the will of both Cubans and Americans.

"It is to be hoped that the United States, while assuming sovereignty over Cuba, will refuse to pay any part of the debt except the money used in the development of the island, thereby setting a most useful precedent, of which tyrants and financiers will do well to take note."

A POLITICAL TANGLE.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The time allowed by law in which to file independent nomination papers of candidates for congress, the state legislature and other state offices expired yesterday afternoon, and the result promises an intensely interesting campaign all over the state. The Socialist Labor party has been more active than heretofore, and has extended itself into districts left untouched in previous years.

The ballot law commissioners undoubtedly will have a busy time in straightening out the situation. Chief among the contests promised is that in the Tenth congressional, in which Harrison H. Atwood will run against Congressman Barrows as a Republican independent. At the same time Torrey E. Wardner will run as an independent Democrat against Naphen. In the Ninth Congressman Fitzgerald will have James A. Gallivan as an independent opponent. In senatorial and representative districts in and about Boston independent candidates are numerous. In the Sixth congressional district Albert L. Gillen of Haverhill runs as a "Democrat-Socialist."

FOUGHT AT CATCHWEIGHTS.

New York, Oct. 22.—Tom Ryan of Philadelphia put up a game fight at catchweights with Mat Matthews of Brooklyn last night. The bout was to have been a 25-round affair, but it lasted only a little more than half the distance, as Ryan's seconds threw up the sponge in the middle of the 13th round and Matthews got the decision.

The betting was two to one on the Brooklynite, but for 10 rounds Ryan met his opponent in good shape, and those who thought that Mat would have an easy job were disagreeably surprised at Ryan's staying powers. Ryan's seconds showed good judgment by acting as they did, for their man could not have withstood Matthews' punishment for another round.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

New Designs in
Flower Pots
Flower Stands.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

Beautiful Mirror,
25x36
Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 20 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.
UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets,
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

NO CANVASSING.
Sewing Machines
All makes from $16.50 up. Largest stock in Lowell. Cash or credit. Old machines taken in exchange.
Ring's Big Store
221-229 DUTTON ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work by the hour or day. Washing, cleaning or general housework. Inquire at 773 Middlesex street.

WORK WANTED—Washing, ironing and house work wanted by Mrs. Drenlol, 230 Plain street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. F. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONANS!—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. F. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From 82 Belmont avenue, a half grown Angora cat. Answers to name of Dewey. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning said cat alive or for information leading to its return. Signed, John A. Faulkner.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—The best little tenement in Centralville for the money; with or without a stable. 16 Webster ave.

FOR RENT Nov. 1st., house opposite Mr. Sanborn's on Fred street. Gas, water, cars convenient. Apply to Captain Reade, 871 Lakeview avenue.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $10 a month. Apply at 818 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 622 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

IF
PETER WATSON
Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.
Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable
Carriage
And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ann Whitehead, late of Tewksbury, in the County of Middlesex, deceased intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

THOMAS J. SPARKS, Adm.

Address, 405 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., Oct. 6, 1898.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

E. C. Stanwood & Co.,
Bankers,
121 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Investment Bonds.
Lists Sent On Application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House lot, cellar for house and barn also, good well of water. R. N. Maker, 11 Suffolk Corporation, city.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Trimmed hats of every description; lowest prices in Lowell. Turban, all trimmed, for $1.50 and $1.75. Ladies can save from 25 to 40 per cent. by buying their Hats from Mde. Maxime Lepine, the milliner, 337 Moody street, cor Race.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 60 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central street.

CALL at 853 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2200. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 178 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. R. Fellows, 138 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 80x50, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1124 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 23 Post Office ave.

CONSULT MADAM CLENDENING, scientific palmist. Advice on love, business marriage, tells past and future, also locates diseases, etc. 153 Appleton street.

RENT PAYS FOR HOME.

WILL BUY or build for you both house and lot; comparatively nothing required down. For particulars call or write AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central St. Lowell. Office hours 2 to 6 p. m.

PROFITABLE HOME WORK for men and women. A few men and women in every town to make novelties for us at their homes; can work day or evening and make $6 to $15 weekly, according to the amount of time devoted to the work; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; steady employment the year round; full particulars and work sent to your home on application. Brazilian Manufacturing Company, New York city.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 136 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

The winter season will
soon be here—
Will it find you
prepared—Sleighs
all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to
look them over
and put
them in safe
condition.
THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.
Remnants of Fine
BROADCLOTH SUITING.
We put on sale today in our Remnant department one case Mill Remnants Fine All Wool Navy Blue and Black Broadcloth for Ladies' Suits, Capes, etc.
54 inches wide, fine finish and just the style of fabric used a great deal for Fall and Winter Dresses, and worth $1 and $1.25 per yard. Lengths run from 2 yards to 15 yards long and we offer them at the low price of
59c. Per Yard.
This is a special bargain and will mate well with the one we gave last week in remnants of Kerseys and Cloakings at 79c. per yard for $2.00 goods, of which we have a small lot left.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

Star Performances. This house is continually innurating star performances. It is continually trying to outdo the whole city in value giving, and very frequently it comes dangerously near doing it. For this week some particularly skilful price carving has been done, and there isn't a woman in Lowell who will not find something to interest her if she is in need of anything in Millinery. We won't quote prices, but you'll find them surprisingly small, quality considered. Best line of trimmed Toques, Bonnets and Dress Hats in the city.
N. B.—Store closed Friday evening. Try and get your orders in as early in the week as possible.
HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

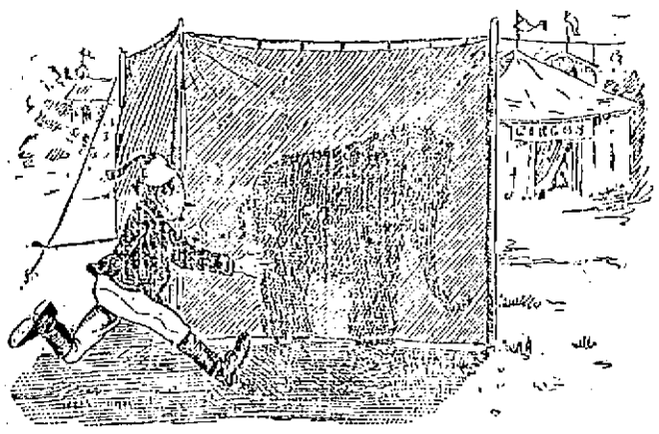
DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!
Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.
Bargains in All Departments This Week.
Banner Market
Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

SHADOW PLAY.

I.



Circus Attendant: "Holy smoke, Jumbo has broken loose!"

Suspicions.

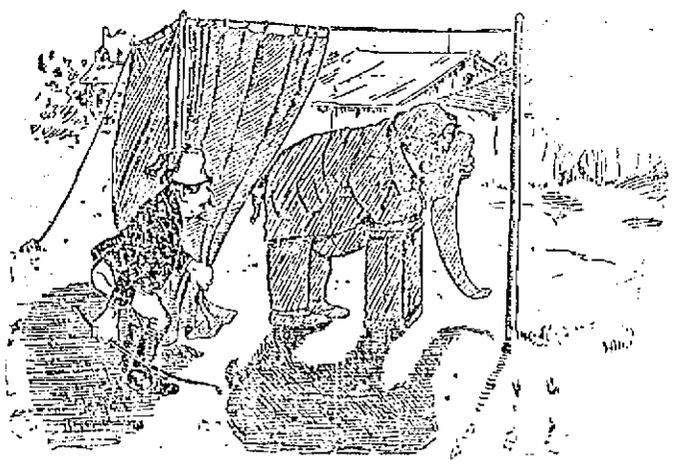
"Well, are you going to get it?" was asked of the rural statesman just back from Washington, where he had been with a view to securing an appointive position.

"Don't think I am. That there congressman of our'n was too durned perlite to me."—Detroit Free Press.

A Tribute to Autumn.

The melancholy days are here—
I like 'em mighty well—
The saddest of the passing year,
I wish they'd last a spell.
I like to kick the fallen leaves
That cumber up the street,
I like th' fall, 'cause then most all
Th' politicians treat.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

II.



"Good Lord, what a fright! Why, it's only the boss reading the programme."

Cupid's Embarrassments.

"Didn't she give you back your engagement ring?"

"Well, she sent me the pawn ticket."—Chicago Record.

His Business.

First Passenger—My friend, are you an antimonopolist?

Second Passenger—That is my business. I am a divorce lawyer.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

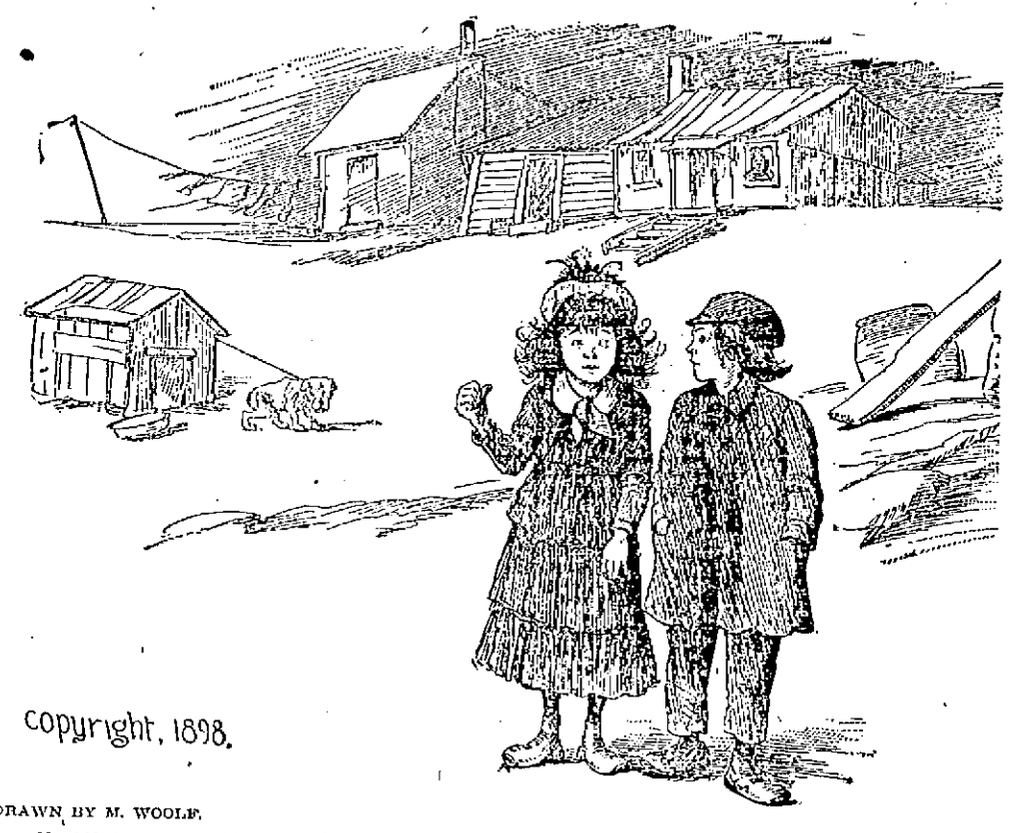
Latest Terror.

Senior Member (of law firm)—What are you so excited and nervous about? The jury will certainly acquit our client.

Junior Member (hastily gathering up his law books and grabbing his hat)—I'm afraid his women relatives will want to do a lot of kissing when the verdict comes in.—Chicago Tribune.

NOW WILL YOU MOVE?

SHE WAS SURPRISED.



Copyright, 1898.

DRAWN BY M. WOOLF.

He: "Nelly, give us a kiss?"

She: "Montague Leighton, I am surprised. But if you insist, wait till we turn the corner, 'cause mother's a-sittin at the winder!"

Why He Did It.

As young Hankinson looked furtively at the girl in the pale blue dress talking in an animated manner to young Spoonamore in the cozy corner beyond the piano he bit his lip.

But it was an accident.

He was trying to bite his mustache, and it wasn't long enough.—Chicago Tribune.

Possibilities of Language.

"Is it true that you had Barker arrested for threatening you?"

"Yes. I found that he had it in for me, and so I had him in for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

He Didn't Laugh.

She—You never see my husband laugh at his own jokes.

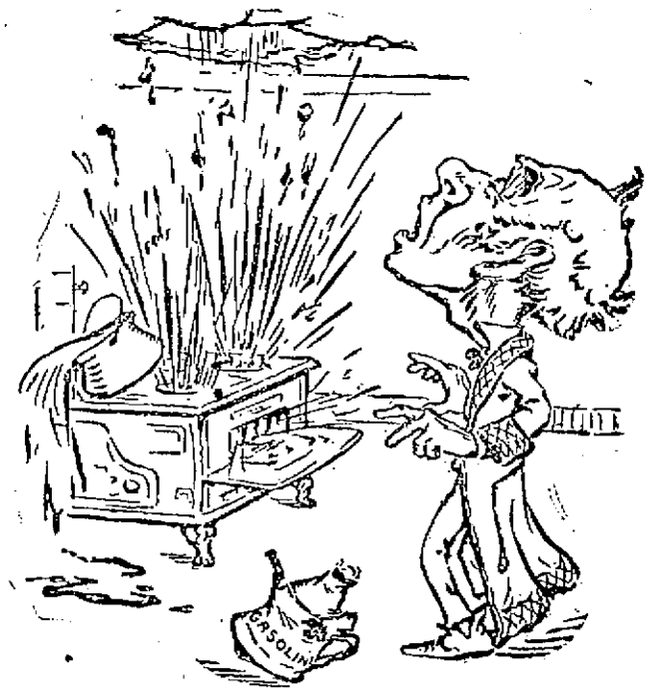
He—No, but you can't blame him for that.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Matter of Pride.

"Ouch!" exclaimed the man in the chiropodist's chair. "You claimed you removed corns without pain."

"You're the first man in more than 500 that's yelled," said the corn doctor, still digging away.

During the remainder of the operation the victim endured his sufferings in silence. His reputation for fortitude was at stake.—Chicago Tribune.



COOK LEAVE YOU? GET ANOTHER IN OUR WANT COLUMNS!

Fruity.

Expectant Father—Well, is it a little peach?

Excited Nurse—No, sir; it's a little pair.—Yonkers Statesman.

Doesn't Need to Listen.

"Cousin Josephine hides her deafness with great tact."

"How?"

"She talks all the time."—Chicago Record.

In No Hurry.

"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked the little boy.

"I s'pose I'll have to, some day or other," answered the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Was.

"It was a case of love at first sight, was it not?"

"Yes—at his first sight of her bank account."—Chicago Tribune.

Case of Compulsion.

"What was your idea in naming the baby Ellen?"

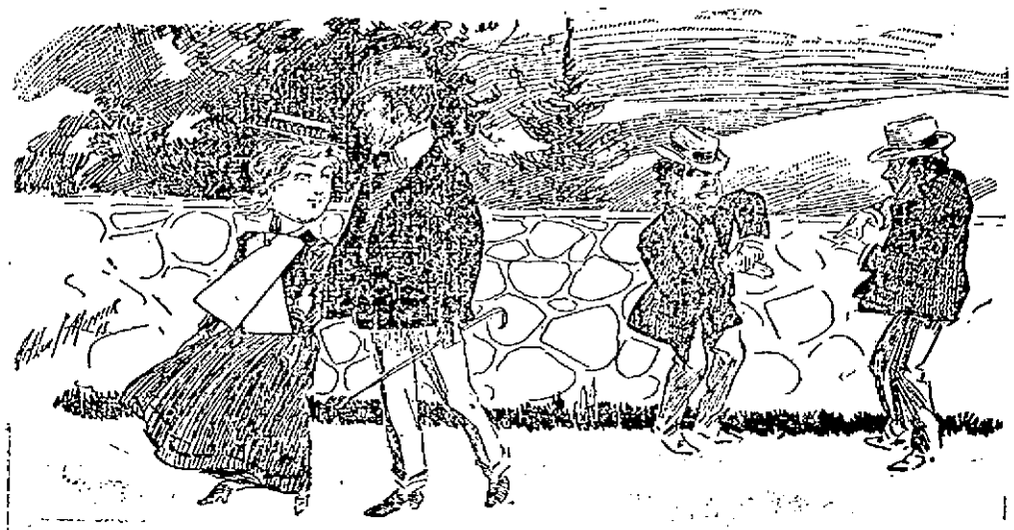
"We named her Ellen for the reason principally that we couldn't name her Allen."—Chicago Tribune.

Internal Danger.

"Martha, eight parts of the human body are water."

"Horrors! And it hasn't been boiled!"—Chicago Record.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.



She: "What are those two deaf mutes talking about?"

He: "They are quarreling. The one is telling the other to shut up his hands!"

PRECOCIOUS.

"'OLD YER 'OSS FER YE, GUV'NER?"

Clashing Interests.

"Alas," said she, to the sympathetic moon, "that our interest should lie in different spheres!"

None the less, it was too true. He was a baseball crank and she loved golf.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Explained.

"You are an idiot!"-exclaimed the father, in a rage.

"Now I know what ma meant yesterday when she said I took after you," replied the son, shooting out of the door.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Poster Girl.

The poster girl is passing fast,
Her vogue on earth is o'er,
Her violet lips and greenish hair
We soon shall see no more.

That wabbly waist, her twisted arms,
Her slanting eyes and hands,
Are fading from these smudgy skies
To other grotesque lands.

Oh, ere you die, weird poster girl,
While yet for speech there's room,
When you are buried, would you like
A pink and purple tomb?
—Chicago Record.

PROUD PRE-EMINENCE.

First Spaniard: "Don Mustachio y Whiskerado appears to be very heavily decorated. Why does he hold his head so high? What are his honors?"

Second Spaniard: "Why, he claims to have been the first soldier in the war to surrender to the Americans!"

—Up to Date.

Easily Solved.

Teacher—Bobby, if your mother gave your sister six apples to divide equally with you, how many would you get?

Bobby—None.

Teacher—Why, Bobby, you'd get three apples!

Bobby—You don't know my sister.—Chicago Record.

A Maritime Nation.

"The Dutch were a great maritime nation once, weren't they, dad?"

"Yes, my boy."

"George Bingler's father says the Dutch took Holland. How did they take it?"

"With water, my boy; with water."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THIS WAS TOO MUCH.

The immediate cause of the Chinese emperor's downfall was his appearance in European clothes.—Press Dispatch.

NOVEMBER DAYS WILL HEAR SOUND OF THE GUN.

Every Section of the Country Will Fairly Teen With Enthusiastic Sportsmen Bent on Securing Big and Little Game.

There is one section of the country to which many a hunter's eye will be turned with regret during the crisp November days of 1898. It is to the far northwest where the Indians have been occasioning so much trouble. For it is the ideal country for fishing and hunting, its lakes and its woodlands; its hills and its glades forming a simply inexhaustible supply of rare sport.

The region begins at White Earth, thence east to Leach Lake, one hundred miles; thence north thirty miles to Raven's Point, Winnibigoshish Lake; thence west twenty miles to the head of Cass Lake; thence northwest forty-five miles to Red Lake agency; thence southwest one hundred miles to White Earth.

Of large animals inhabiting this region the most plentiful are: First, deer; second, bears; third, moose; fourth, reindeer or caribou. Of the smaller fur-bearing animals I do not speak. Within this circumference of three hundred miles, lying together in the pine country, the above animals are slaughtered at all seasons of the year wherever found, and not only within that circle, but everywhere north of it as far as the British line.

First, as to the number of moose killed annually in the above region by the Indians, that is hard to estimate, but a few years ago there were killed, swimming in the water, pursued in canoes, in one bay on the north shore of the south lobe of Red Lake, opposite the Red Lake agency, at a place called by the white people the Narrows, and by the Indians Wabashing, the large number of eighty-seven moose. The animals had taken to the water to get away from the flies, and so were at the mercy of the Indians.

Moose are also constantly killed around Cass Lake, Lake Itasca, Winnibigoshish and Leech Lakes, and a great many in the Big Fork River country. To give a rough guess at the number of moose annually killed by the Indians in the above region, including the Big Fork country, I would say:

By Red Lake Indians	200
By Cass Lake Indians	25
By Leech Lake Indians	20
By Winnibigoshish and Bowstring Indians	70
By White Earth Reservation Indians	20
By Sandy Lake and White Oak Point Indians	2
Total killed annually	355

Turning now to deer. There were marketed at Park Rapids about two winters ago, during the hunting season (November), 600 deer, the greater part by far of which were killed by Indians. They kill, of course, at all seasons and at all times. I would say, therefore, that the amount of deer killed by Indians in the above described range is as follows:

Deer killed around Leech Lake and wherever the Leech Lake Indians hunt	1,200
Deer killed by Cass Lake Indians and wherever they hunt	300
Deer killed by Winnibigoshish Indians	300
Deer killed by Red Lake Indians	1,000
Deer killed by White Earth Indians	1,700
Deer killed by Sandy Lake and White Oak Point Indians (est).	200
Total annually killed by Indians	4,700

Yet the haunts of the American sportsman are as extensive as the country, and cabins, bungalows, hunting boxes, club houses and "dobys" in every imaginable style of architecture attest to this fact.

The open season for larger game begins with November first in most of the states and so the moose and deer hunter of the Adirondacks or the Maine woods is already on the way to his favorite haunt, while down in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina all is in readiness for a great season's hunt of wild fowl.

Perhaps the most extensive preparations are those being made by the famous Adirondack League club which controls 116,000 acres or nearly two hundred square miles in Herkimer and Hamilton counties, New York. Thirty lakes and a hundred miles of river front make the preserves the most valuable in America. The hunting and fishing facilities are probably unsurpassed anywhere in the Adirondacks. The hunting of black bears furnishes a unique and picturesque element to Adirondack hunting. Bruin is gradually returning in increasing numbers to his old haunts, and is frequently seen on the mountains within the league's preserve.

The preserve owned in fee by the Adirondack League club is probably the most valuable, not only as a sporting preserve, but intrinsically, of any private holding in the Adirondacks. At the price per acre at which a tract in every way inferior, lying directly north of the club's territory, was sold last year, its lands are worth to-day over a million of dollars.

One of the unique features of the club's incorporation is that it is a proprietary club, each certificate of membership carrying with it one-five-hundredth part of all the property of the club, together with the hunting and fishing rights of the entire preserve and all the privileges of club members. Since the value of the club's property has constantly increased by the gradual enhancement of all Adirondack real estate, by the improvement of the tract and the addition to it of new territory, the price of the shares has been greatly increased by the trustees from $1,000, the original price, to $1,200, then to $1,500 and now to almost double that.

These membership shares also entitle the holder to a five-acre site of land upon one of the eligible lakes of the preserve. These lots are assigned to members in the order of their application, and are deeded to them in fee, subject only to such regulations as are necessary for the mutual protection and health of all the members. Upon these private sites many of the members have erected camps for the entertainment of their families and their friends.

Another unique feature of the Adirondack League club is that there are no annual dues or assessments of any kind. The club is supported by a lumber contract, which provides for the removal from certain portions of the tract of the spruce and pine timber above twelve inches in diameter. This timber is removed under careful restrictions. This contract furnishes the club an annual income of $30,000. Dr. B. E. Fernow, a forestry expert, and one of the members, estimates that less than five per cent. of the timber standing upon the tract at the time of its purchase will be removed under this contract. The large part of the splendid timber growth upon the tract consists of hard wood, mainly cherry, birch, beech and cedar, and to the lumbering of these woods under strict forestry methods the trustees look for a larger and constantly increasing revenue in the future.

Among the members are the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, William Havemeyer, the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, President Taylor of Vassar College, Stanford White, Augustus D. Shepard, jr., U. S. Grant, jr. Many of the fair sex are enrolled as members of the club.

Several of the members have built private camps upon the five-acre sites allotted to them, and these are owned by the members in fee. A number of these camps are near enough to one of the club houses to enable the members to take their meals at the club table. Others are entirely independent of the club houses, and "own their own homes" in every sense of the term. On First Lake, close to the northern boundary of the club, General Harrison built a fine camp, to which he goes late in the fall of each year. It was there, also that he spent his honeymoon.

Aside from the Adirondack League Club, the organizations controlling large tracts in the great northern woods of New York are the Adirondack Club, owning 80,000 acres; the Nehasane Park Association, with 112,000 acres; the W. S. Webb Forests, comprising 70,000 acres; Sumner Park, of 50,000 acres; Upper Saranac Association, controlling 26,000 acres; Paul Smith's preserve, of 19,000 acres; Ampersand Preserve, 50,000 acres; Hamilton Park, 25,000 acres; Adirondack Mountain Reserve, 27,000 acres; Mountain Park, 6,000 acres; and De Camp Preserve, 25,000 acres.

Several clubs, notably the Raquette, Hollywood, Granshire, Kildare, Wilmurt and Saranac control small preserves in the Adirondack region. A grand total of nearly 1,000,000 acres in the Adirondacks is thus set aside and practically dedicated to the use of the fishing rod and rifle.

Down the Atlantic coast, from Delaware to the Florida Keys, many islands and shores have been leased or purchased during the last decade, principally for their natural advantages as game resorts, combined with the sea fishing in some instances. The mild climate, the ocean breezes, the semi-tropical verdure and the pleasure of outdoor life in that latitude during the cold months render these Southern resorts decidedly popular with a large class of pleasure seekers.

Near Brunswick, Ga., lies the historic and beautiful isle of the sea, Jekyl Island, celebrated as the old colonial home of General Jerome Oglethorpe, and famous in recent years as the game preserve of the wealthiest country club on earth, the combined capital of the Jekyl club members being estimated at $1,000,000. The island forms a crescent, about twelve miles in length and perhaps two miles wide, and is separated from the mainland by a ship channel two and a half miles in width, affording anchorage and sailing room for the yachts owned by the members. A [illegible] of hostilities of the Union troops. Folly Island is densely wooded, and furnishes excellent sport in the line of deer, wild turkey and game bird shooting, with good wild fowl shooting along the coast.

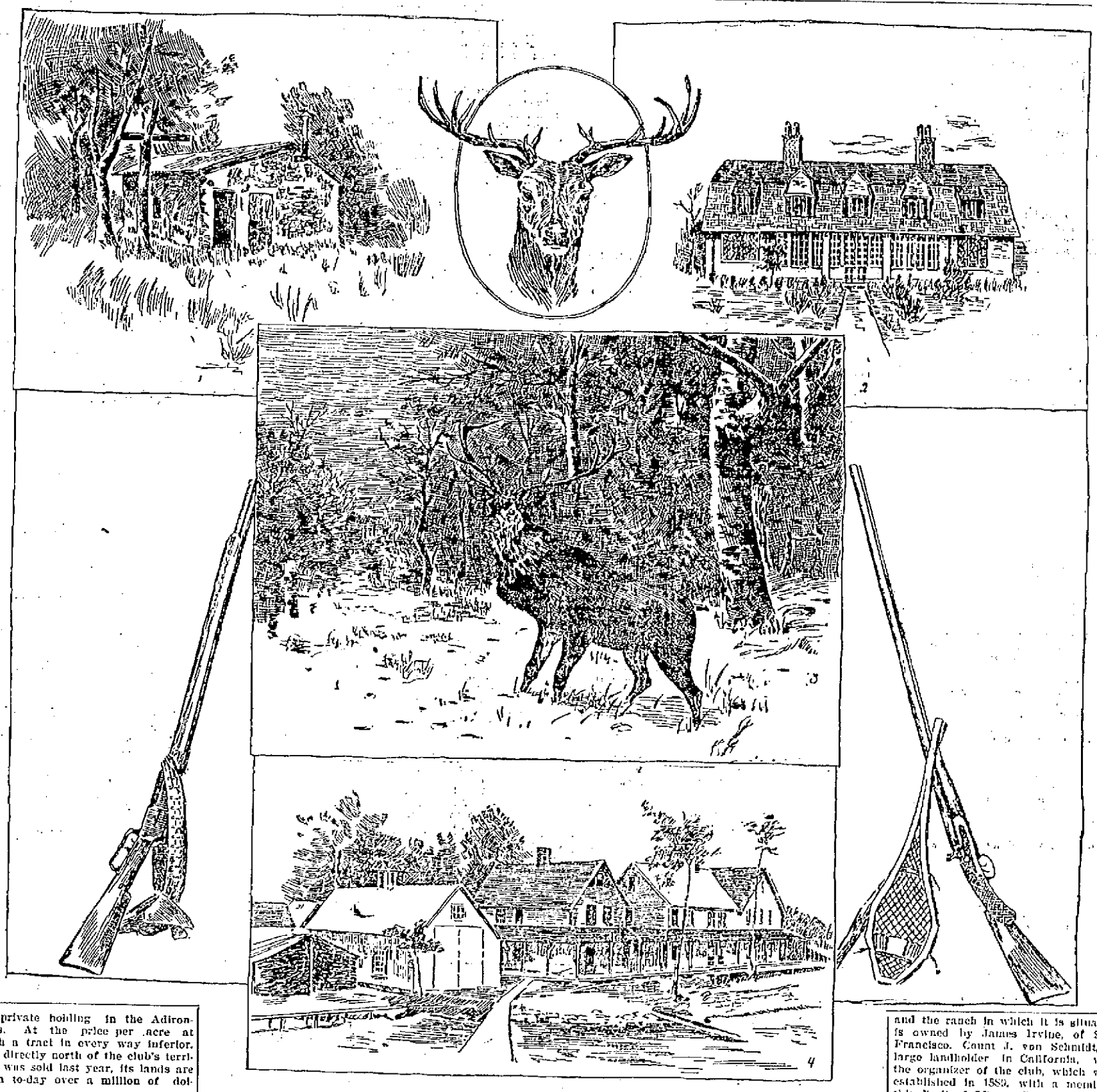
Other game preserves of national reputation along the Atlantic coast are quite numerous, and include such organizations as the Carroll Island Club, of Chesapeake Bay; the Currituck Club, of Currituck Sound; the Roanoke Island Gunning Association, at the mouth of Albemarle Sound; Harbor Island Club and Durant's Club, of the North Carolina coast.

Along the Pacific coast are several noteworthy parks owned by sportsmen's clubs. The most important of these is the Country Club preserve, about thirty-five miles from San Francisco. The Country Club, which is limited to one hundred members, was organized in 1890 and is composed entirely of members of the Pacific Union Club. The tract of land secured for the game preserve contains 70,000 acres, with sixty miles of ocean front, and the sea fishing and salmon fishing in Tomales Bay, together with the trout fishing in the streams, furnish magnificent sport for the anglers. In the line of field sports deer hunting and quail shooting are the principal features, although several other varieties of native game are comparatively abundant, and a few foreign species have been imported to stock the grounds.

Another aristocratic club preserve is that of the San Joaquin Shooting Club, located on the great San Joaquin ranch, in Orange county, Cal. This park consists of 10,000 acres, and the ranch in which it is situated is owned by James Irvine, of San Francisco. Count J. von Schmidt, a large landholder in California, was the organizer of the club, which was established in 1889, with a membership limit of fifteen. The preserve is one of the finest and best equipped in Southern California.

Probably the largest and most prominent club grounds in the Southern States, aside from the island resorts, are the Cheat Mountain Sportsmen's Club preserve, of about seventy thousand acres, in the wildest mountain region of West Virginia. The club, which is limited to eighty-five members, is composed principally of sportsmen living in Pittsburg, Pa. The game in this tract include deer, bear, wild turkeys, &c., and the preserve has been stocked with English pheasants and wild boars.

Within convenient distance of Columbus, Miss., lies the Catalpa Gun and Game Protective Club's preserve, of about fifty thousand acres, well stocked with native and foreign game, and carefully guarded against the depredations of poachers. The grounds are well watered, and good fishing can be had in the streams.



HUNTING BOXES AND CLUBS OF AMERICA.
1. Hunter's Cabin, Horicon, Wis.; 2. Gould Brakaw's shooting box in North Carolina; 3. The deer at bay in the Adirondacks; 4. Camp Whitney, Lake Mulsenukmunk, Me.

STALKING BIG GAME.

How the Four Day Season Is Spent On Long Island.

The Long Island deer season is a peculiar affair. It is but four days long, covering the four Wednesdays in November. Although the country in which the deer are found in the interior of the island is heavily wooded, it presents no difficulties to the starting of the game from cover with hounds. As the south shore which skirts the so-called wilderness is thickly settled, a host of sportsmen is on the hunting ground by dawn of the first day of hunting. There are a hundred men with guns ready to pour a hail of buckshot in the direction of the fleeing deer. Rifles are not used, because the hunter could not pull a trigger without bringing down some fellow sportsman within range of the bullet. On Tuesday night before the first Wednesday in November, Sayville, Patchogue, Bay Shore, Smithtown and other places on the south shore and to the north of the Ronkonkoma Woods are in a feverish state of preparation for the opening of the deer season with the first light. The sun has just tipped the horizon when the "wilderness," the tracks of the Long Island railroad running through it and the roads bounding it resound with the report of shotguns. The battle is on.

The Long Island chase has developed a peculiar kind of deerslayer, the like of whom is not known in other countries. He is called a track-hunter, because he takes his stand on the ties of the Long Island railroad where they run through the woods. The bay of hounds at once calls the track-hunters by hundreds to the steel rails. Often they are to be seen as thick as mosquitoes in Jersey. The deer breaks and dashes for the track to escape the hounds. Then a mighty fusillade wakes the echoes. The nimrods within sight of the animal have filled the air with lead. Of course, the deer falls, and the sportsmen swarm around its dying form like crows about a carcass. The question of who shall have the antlers if it be a buck, who shall have the hide, and among how many the meat shall be divided are rarely settled except after a riot. Any one who can squint along a barrel and press a trigger may be a track-hunter. The utmost woodcraft is required to locate the Long Island railroad in the "wilderness."

All the Long Island deer hunters are not of the grotesque type described, however. Fair sport may be had on any of the preserves of some of the clubs; sport that requires a good eye and a quick hand and some degree of skill. It is not to be compared with deer hunting in the Adirondacks or the Maine wilderness, but it gives the deer a running chance for its life, and men may engage in it without a loss of self-respect.

From Waverly on the south, nearly to Wading River on the north and east, and Smithtown on the west, the deer abound in great numbers. This territory embraces Lake Ronkonkoma, where the Indians used to lie in wait for their game. The country is flat, and covered with scrub oak and underbrush, through which even the guides sometimes have trouble in pushing their way.

From Oakdale north, and embracing a strip about two miles wide and five miles long, is the preserve of the Southside club, an organization of wealthy gentlemen, who, by observing the law themselves and compelling its enforcement by others, have succeeded in increasing the number of deer to such an extent that the farmers have good cause for complaint. The latter argue the injustice of allowing the deer to destroy their crops while the law protects the deer from being shot.

The change in the game laws distributing the season over four weeks, is generally regarded by sportsmen as a wise move. Previously four consecutive days were set aside, and then the woods fairly broke loose into a pandemonium.

For four days there would be a scene of carnage, not limited alone to the deer. Stray shots found resting places in human targets. The lust for the chase became wild. All else was forgotten. Private preserves were invaded and despoiled.

The game keepers were in open warfare with the less scrupulous huntsmen, who respected neither the law nor the proprieties of sport and fair play. But a great change has been wrought. Last year the gunning was followed with equal zest, but the one day of each week set apart and the six days intervening had a tendency to check any attempted lawlessness.

And the game that was killed! On the opening day of the season it was estimated that no less than 150 deer succumbed to the hunters' prowess. Next day the trains on the Long Island railroad fairly groaned under their weight of venison. Others of the sportsmen carried their trophies away by wagon, and still others, bound for the ducks of Great South Bay, had recourse to boats.

Some restaurants serve escallops of lobster or other sea-food in tiny saucepans of burnished copper. The use of the individual dishes in which a course is cooked is always an agreeable touch to its service.

MRS. BROWNING

"Wherever Mrs. Browning trod, whatever she touched became endowed with the sacredness of her presence," writes Clifford Howard, of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in the "Ladies Home Journal." "When Mr. Browning returned with her on a visit to England, after an absence of several years, he repaired to the little church in which they had been married, and there, at the entrance, he reverently kneeled and kissed the paving-stones upon which she, the light of his being, had stepped. And in after years, when the light had gone from his life, he sought this sacred spot on the 12th of each September, and in the dusk of the evening shadows passers-by might have seen a white-haired man kneeling for a moment as if in prayer before the doorway of the dark and silent church. Yet little would they have thought to recognize in this man the poet Browning, he whose mystical writings had led the world to regard him as a man of austere nature.

"Not once in all the years of their married life was Browning absent from his wife a single day. At home or on their occasional journeys he was ever with her, ready to protect her and to wait upon her. Often ill and unable to leave her room, he nursed her with the tenderness of a woman, cheering her in her convalescence with stories and songs or reading to her for hours at a time, as he oft had done in the days before their marriage. It was in his touching thoughtfulness—in his little acts of loving and unsolicited attention—that his love for her was most truly shown.

A few very thin slices of sour apples added to a watercress salad just before it is tossed over with a French dressing much improves it.

A man who is too busy to take care of his health is like a workman who is too busy to sharpen his tools.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:07; sets, 4:50.
Moon sets—12:41 night.
High tide——5:16 a. m.; 5:46 p. m.

The center of the stormy conditions last night extended from the lake region to the middle Atlantic coast, cloudy skies covering the eastern half of the country and rain falling in the Ohio valley, middle states, lake region and New England, with fresh easterly winds on the southern New England and New Jersey coasts. While cloudy weather is likely to prevail tonight, little rain now seems probable. It will probably clear during Sunday morning and be fair during the day, with seasonable temperatures. Monday promises to be fair and warmer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr. Charles S. O'Regan having severed his connection with the Union Printing Co., our customers are hereby notified that he is no longer authorized to solicit work or collect money for the same.

—A. DEGE, Treas.

OUR ANNUAL OFFER.

A coal hod and shovel with a pound of Tea: 19 pounds of Granulated Sugar $1. Dicksen Bros. Tea store, 58 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike St.

I can't give you a gold dollar for 50c., $7.00 that others charge $11.00 and $12.00 for. Harris, 10 Appleton St.

We have made two hundred homes happy in the last two weeks by clothing the feet of the little ones with shoes at five and ten cents a pair. We have just received a splendid lot of ladies' boots that we will sell for 69 cents that are well worth a dollar. We have also a few pairs of slightly soiled ladies' shoes that are cheap at a dollar which we are selling for 50 cents a pair. We are selling misses' shoes at the panic prices of 50 and 60 cents. There are no such bargains given in any other shoe store in the city. It costs money to advertise these prices, but we want to give you the full benefit of the bargains while they last. Everybody is invited to call and bring away these goods from William Wade's, 23 Merrimack street.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE.

The F. T. Greenhalge Debating society of the High school held a meeting at the school Friday afternoon. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that life in the city is preferable to life in the country." Mr. Hiram Savage spoke in the affirmative and Mr. Cyrus Cutter in the negative. The negative side won, and the club adjourned, having enjoyed a pleasant time.

BUILDING BOOM.

Aderman E. B. Peirce has leased three lots of land from the Locks & Canals company for building purposes. One lot is situated at the corner of Cheever and Aiken streets and the other two on Ford and Aiken streets. The lots are on either side of the newly constructed bridge. It is the intention of Mr. Peirce to erect three large buildings the street story of each to be taken up with stores.

FINE MUSICALE.

Mr. Wood gave a recital for his pupil, Miss Frances I. Bailey of Methuen, at his studio in Myrtle street, last evening. Mr. Louis Masson, tenor, of this city gave several pleasing selections. Miss Bailey's performance of her program, which included selections from Greig, MacDowell, Jensen, Mason and Leschetizki, showed both technical ability and power of expression.

COMPLIMENTARY DANCE.

About 200 friends of the W. W. club attended the complimentary dance given by that organization last night in Highland hall. Dancing was the only order of the evening and was continued from 8 o'clock until midnight. Those in charge were: General manager, Frank W. Reeves; assistant, Albert Bernard; treasurer, Hugh McDermott; floor director, Peter Vallerand; chief aid, Albert Bram. Ice cream and cake were dispensed during the evening under the direction of Mark Bywaters. Mr. Harper and his partner were awarded the cake, although Albert Reeves and Miss Dupont seemed to be the favorites with the spectators.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Further Lights society of the Branch street church, the following officers were elected:

President, Miss Ella Bernhart; vice president, Miss Gertrude Butler; secretary, Miss Edith Fletcher; treasurer, Miss Rhode Deane; program committee, Misses Nellie Smith, Mamie Deane, Hattie Fowler and Edith Fletcher; music committee, Misses Ella Bernhart, Gertrude Butler, Magaret Sloan and Lilian Stephens; literature committee, Misses Sadie Deane, Faith Daust, Grace Eldridge and Ethel Fletcher; membership committee, Miss Bertha Phinney, chairman, and every member of the society belongs to this committee.

WHAT THEY WANT.

The Tremont & Suffolk, in its case now pending asks for a reduction in valuation of $500,000 for each of three years.

The four corporations have paid the following taxes for 1898 under protest: Tremont & Suffolk, $39,276; Appleton, $10,016; Hamilton, $34,630; Boott, $35,541.

The Lawrence Manufacturing company also paid its tax of $20,480 under protest. Thursday afternoon and even had a sheriff serve a formal notice up on the city treasurer. While the corporation has not yet asked the assessors for a rebate, it is assumed that this will be done.

If the four corporations should obtain a 25 per cent. rebate, as is asked by the Tremont & Suffolk, in its pending case, the loss to the city would be $27,165.88.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 KIRK ST.

A LABOR REPORT

Work Done by Hand and Machine Compared.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT BY COMMISSIONER WRIGHT.

Results of His Inquiry Pointed Out.

The thirteenth annual report of the commissioners of labor for 1898 takes up the subject of hand and machine labor and is one of the most exhaustive documents of its kind that has ever been issued. The report is in response to a joint resolution of congress providing for an investigation relating to the effect of machinery on labor under the provisions of which resolution the commissioner of labor was authorized and directed to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive industries and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and further, whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or the introduction of power machinery. This joint resolution was approved Aug. 15, 1894, since when the investigation has been in progress.

The results of the inquiry bear upon all points specified in the joint resolution except the question relating to the effect of the use of machinery operated by women and children upon wages, and upon the question as to whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of power machinery. Commissioner Wright says in the preface of the report that the facts collected may be used in an argumentative sense upon these two points, but cannot be considered as conclusive. As wages have constantly increased since the factory system was established it will be difficult to decide positively whether such increase is due to an increased standard of living, or the increased productivity of labor supplemented by machinery, or to others causes or to all causes combined. Wages have never been steady. During periods of depression there is usually a decrease, not only in rates, but in earning. The provision of the joint resolution therefore, involves too much of speculation for a statistical representation; that is, the statistical method can only be suggestive of the arguments which might be used for or against the use of machinery in its effects upon wages.

There can be no quarrel, he says, with the conclusion that machinery has lowered the cost of products, and when it is known that under the machine method, there is increased demand for labor, as a rule, the bearing on the supply of labor becomes problematical. Sometimes there is a lack oftentimes there is a surplus of labor. The causes of the changes in cost are therefore involved and the statistical method, as in the effect upon wages, becomes indicative of the truth, and, to those who believe that machinery has in general lowered cost, conclusive. It is evident on examining the statistics presented in this report and expressly in studying the text analysis, that there has been a large increase in the number of persons required for the production of the articles considered, in order to meet present demands than were necessary to meet the demands under the hand labor system.

One of the interesting results of this report is to show how extensive is the hand method of production even at the present time. Hand methods are, however, going out of use, and yet it is surprising to learn in how many directions it has been possible to ascertain facts in regard to obsolescent processes.

Data were obtained and have been given in tabulated form of 84 different branches of manufactures and also in agriculture, mining, quarrying and trasportation, embracing a total of 678 articles, in which hand and machine labor could be contrasted. The tables accompanying the report show fluctuations in prices at different periods, both in the hand and machine methods of labor, which was owing to seasons of depression or overproduction, or both.

Herewith are given a few extracts from the report as showing the number of men employed, the time consumed in manufacture and the cost of certain articles of manufacture:

Ten ploughs, which cost $54.16 by hand labor and on which two men were employed a total of 1103 hours, cost, when made by machinery, $7.90, and took 52 men a total of 37 hours and 28 minutes to make.

One hundred blank books cost $210.79 when made by hand and on them three men were employed a total of 1272 hours. The same number of books made by machinery cost $60.97, employing 20 men 245 hours.

Ruling 100 reams of paper by hand took one person 4800 hours, and cost $400, while two persons did the work by machine in two hours and 46 minutes, costing only 85 cents.

One hundred pairs of men's fine boots, made by one person by hand in 2225 hours, cost $556.25, while by machinery it took 296 hours, with 140 men employed and cost $74.39.

One hundred pairs of women's fine shoes made by hand by one workman, in 1596 hours, cost $199.16. By machinery it would take 110 workmen a total of 173 hours and cost $54.53.

To make 100 dozen brooms by hand took nine men a total of 445 hours' time and cost $73.19. By machinery the same work was done in a total of 295 hours' time and cost $17.93, with 105 hands employed.

One gross of wire-drawn brushes cost $16.75 when made by hand, employing 12 men a total of 300 hours. By machinery the same work was done in a total of 37 hours' time, employing 25 men and costing $3.70.

Forty gross of vegetable ivory buttons cost $1.26, employing six men a total of 115 hours, while by machinery the same work was done by nine hands in a total of 11 hours' time and cost $3.70.

One thousand yards of body Brussel carpet by hand cost $270 in a total of 4047 hours, 18 men being employed. By machinery the work was done by 31 men in a total of 609 hours and cost $91.25.

One hundred and twenty yards of rag

One thousand axle chips made by hand took two men a total of 66 hours' time and cost $233.33. By machinery it took nine men a total of 23 hours and cost $4.27.

A larger deduction in cost and hours of labor is exhibited in the manufacture of carriage hardware and equipments. The cost of a buggy made by hand, six persons being employed making a total of 20 hours, was $46.60. By machinery one can be made at a cost of $8.09, employing 116 hands in a total of 39 hours.

To make 1000 watch movements by hand it costs $80.28 while by machinery they can be made for $201.

Engraving a wood cut 7½x9 inches by hand cost $17.80. Made by machinery they can be made for $14.40.

Fifty dozen files cost when made by hand $131. Made by machinery the cost was $28.

Lithographing 1000 copies in 10 colors, size 10x15, cost by hand $92.87, and by machinery $52.75.

The figures given above as the cost of articles are for labor only.

Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

Write to the Doctor.

Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

MERRIMACK LODGE

OBSERVED ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The sixth anniversary of the organization of Merrimack Lodge, Manchester Unity, Odd Fellows, was observed last evening in Manchester Unity hall. There was an entertainment and dancing. The entertainment program was as follows:

Overture, Manhattan orchestra; song Mrs. Leggatt; readings, Miss Alice Leith; song, Mr. M. Gorman; song and dance artists, Messrs. H. E. Hall and George Shanks; reading, Miss Hattie Fox; song, Miss McCaffry; song, Mrs. Leggat; song (coon), Mr. M. Gorman; reading, Miss Hattie Fox; song, Miss McCaffrey; comedy sketch, Messrs. H. F. Hall and George Shanks; Mr. W. F. McAloon, accompanist.

Dancing lasted until midnight. The officers were: General manager, Wm. Flexney; assistant general manager, Arthur Black; floor director, William Haslem; assistant floor director, Wm. Bell; chief aid, Arthur Hatch; aids, Thomas McEvoy, E. Leith, A. Gordon, A. Grant; reception committee, Walter Killerby, chairman; J. R. Greenwood, Charles Cullum, Merritt Johnson.

FRIDAY CLOSING

MOVEMENT IS SURELY TO BE A SUCCESS.

The Friday night closing movement is surely becoming a grand success.

The observation committee of the clerks made a tour of the city last night and were gratified at the results of their wanderings. It has been decided to give all storekeepers who have not signed the agreement, until Friday, Nov. 4, to come into line with the rest and on Saturday morning the names of all the storekeepers in the city who will close Friday nights will be published. There are a few now who have not signed the agreement but there is hope that they can be convinced of the justice of the movement before the time expires.

Arthur Corneller the barber in the Associate Building, visited Mr. Hastings Friday afternoon and promised to close his shop every Friday evening at 6 o'clock. Will Bell on Central street is the only other barber who has come into line. Other dealers who have signed the agreement since the last list was published are: Alexander, the furnishing goods dealer; Sinard and Ricard, jewelers, and Callaghan and O'Flahavan, stove dealers.

The total amount of money paid into the city treasury for taxes for 1898 is $903,000 and of this amount $530,000 was paid Thursday.

FOOT BALL.

The following members of St. Patrick's Boys' school eleven will be awarded medals for their grand-stand playing: McCluskey, Brown, Riley and O'Brien, Kearney and Shea. Brown's punting will also be commended.

The team is playing at Collinsville today.

James McLaughlin of the Big Seven is still connected with that eleven notwithstanding reports circulated to the contrary. McLaughlin issues a weekly challenge to all the teams in the city except the Palmers and Sophomores. In his latest letter he expresses his sorrow for the early demise of the Tigers and is of the belief, as are many others, that their disbandment was due to mismanagement and lack of harmony. On the gridiron, they could hold their own, but in private team meetings, each member wanted to hold more than he should.

It now appears that the Palmers are only rivalled by one eleven besides the Glenmores in the city. The Almonts will infuse sufficient courage into themselves this afternoon to try their speed against the South Enders at Atherton and it is quite possible that they will win. Willis of the Glenmores who is a regular member of the Almonts will play with the latter team, while the Palmers will have their own team.

The Wildcats is a ferocious name, but teams which accept challenges from the above team will be guaranteed as much tender usage as the game allows. The Wildcats will play a red hot game at Bunker Hill with the Colburn street Stars today. The players of the Wildcats are: Morris, c; McGarvey, qb; O'Brien, fb; Flaherty rg; Smithl lg; Joyce, rt; Carroll, lt; McKenzie, rl; White, le; Riley rhb; Raymond, lhb; Joseph McGarry, manager; Charles O'Brien, captain, 69 Fulton street. The latter will receive challenges.

The Young Tigers have organized for the season of 1898. They are as follows: Provencher, c; St. Amand, rg; Costello, lg; Killian, lt; Evans, rt; Quinn, re; Sharkey, le; J. Fitzgerald, fb; Joyce, qb; F. Fitzgerald, lhb; Foxcroft, rhb. We would like to play the Young Victors, Hillside Club, Young Fairmonts, Young Westerns, or any team in Lowell whose average is about 87 pounds. Arrangements for a game can be made at Hosford Square next Tuesday night at half past seven. Send all challenges to J. Fitzgerald, captain, 13 Rogers street or G. Quinn, manager, Perry street.

There is a movement among the Ledger admirers to change the team name to Tigers, in memory of the gallant feats that team had performed in years past.

Mike Keegan long ago had no use for the Ledgers but though still loyal to the north end of the North common it is said that he even coaches for the Fletchers, the Ledgers' greatest rival nowadays.

MATRIMONIAL.

The M. E. church in West Chelmsford was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday evening, October 20th, when Miss Agnes M. Clark, second daughter of Mr. William Clark was married to Mr. David Billson. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Guyer, at 6 o'clock. Many friends were present. Miss Eva Clark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Amos Billson, brother of the groom. The ushers were Mr. Fred Clark and Mr. Charles Trull. The church was simply but effectively decorated with potted plants. As the bridal party passed down the middle aisle, Miss Agnes Naylor payed the bridal chorus from Lohengrin on the organ. The bride was given away by her father. She was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of hunter's green poplin, trimmed with braid and white silk. The maid of honor also wore hunter's green. After the ceremony, while an informal reception was being held an anthem, "On, Perfect Love" was sung by a quartette consisting of Mr. J. A. Parkhurst, Miss Maggie Brown and Messrs. Clark and Marshal. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts. About 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Billson left in a coach for Lowell, taking a train there for Boston for a short wedding tour, after which they will be at home to their friends at their residence on Main street.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

Mary Jane Leary of 53 Adams street fell down a flight of stairs yesterday afternoon at her home. She received internal injuries and was taken to St. John's hospital.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Well I remember the pleasant interview I had with Miss Gertrude Mackenzie a few weeks ago as she waited for a car to take her to the depot en route to New York for no less an undertaking than to enter the theatrical profession. One might expect that in taking such a serious step she would feel agitated or disturbed, but no; it seemed the happiest day of her life. She was beaming with joy at the anticipation of realizing the ambition she had nursed for years and for which she had studied and practiced long and hard. She was accompanied by her three sisters, all ladies of fine presence and engaging manners, and her mother, a venerable lady of about 65 years of age. I glanced at Mrs. Mackenzie's countenance expecting to see there some sign of sorrow at the departure of her fair young girl for few mothers want their daughters to go upon the stage; but instead of sorrow I noticed a serenity and satisfaction almost equal to that of the young actress herself. And yet it was surprising under the circumstances, for young Miss Mackenzie years ago convinced all her friends that her life vocation lies in the theatrical profession. Consequently her sisters and her mother as well as her devoted brother Hugh L. th popular clerk at the Belvidere, Hotel, felt elated that the time had come when her ambition was to be realized.

Before leaving for New York, Miss MacKenzie had received several very acceptable offers to travel with first class companies but relatives in Brooklyn with whom she stopped induced her to remain in New York and await an opportunity to join a stock company in the latter city.

Meanwhile she is attending the school of the distinguished professor of expression and vocal culture, Signor Frank de Rialp, who is endorsed by the leading lights of the American stage and such vocalists as Jean de Reszke and Col. Mapleson.

A graduate of the High school and of a school of oratory in Boston with such a supplementary course, Miss MacKenzie will make her debut upon the professional stage as a highly accomplished actress, rather than an amateur—one who is bound to make a wide reputation. She is a talented girl who has the will power and the enthusiasm necessary to attain the goal of her ambition. Her splendid work in "Ingomar" and other plays before her departure gave ample proof of her natural talent for acting, a talent which by proper culture and application we predict will yet make her a star that will shed a lustre upon her native city.

WOMEN'S ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Mary B. Davis, corresponding secretary of the national branch of the Women's Alliance, addressed the members of the local branch at the Unitarian vestry yesterday afternoon. She gave a highly interesting talk on the general work of the Alliance. Afternoon tea was served at the close of the meeting by Miss Anderson and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. W. S. Lamson poured.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

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In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

You Do Not Need to Have a New House to Have a

Fire Place

We can put one into your old house. We are headquarters for Mantels, Tiling, Gas Grates, Gas Logs, Coal Grates, and Irons, fire set, etc.

Everything for the Fire Place.

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10 CENTS. 10 CENTS.

These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 5, 1898. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you? ADMISSION FREE. Fortunes told by the world's best palmists for 10c. No humbug.

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If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

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There are many people in Lowell who do not not know that the Harvard Brewing Company of this city is brewing Lager Beer and Ale which is already attracting attention through a large portion of the United States. Shipments are being made from this brewery as far west as Chicago and Pittsburg, as well as to New York and other points. This is purely on the quality of the goods, as Harvard Beer and Ale do not compete with cheap brands on price.

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Ready-Made Garments

POPULAR PRICED JACKETS A SPECIALTY.

See what we are showing for $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

Fine JACKETS never were so cheap. Buy early while the assortment is at its best.

Stealing Your Coal? Yes!

That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their

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